"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow snow or rain; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,598. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

TRAINMEN PLAN FREIGHT STRIKE FOR MARCH 17

Brotherhoods Renew Fight to Force the Eight-Hour Day Now.

MEET MANAGERS THURSDAY

Trains Bearing Goods for the Nation's Defense Won't Be Stopped.

MAY TIE UP WHOLE COUNTRY

Unions Not Disposed to Wait for the Supreme Court Decision on the Adamson Law.

The National Conference Committee of the Railways received information yesterday that the four railroad brotherhoods had called a strike for 6 o'clock Eastern time, Saturday night, of the freight engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen on the New York Central Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Erie Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the Southern Railway.

This action was taken by the unions, it was said, as the beginning of a plan of strikes all over the United States to force the railroads to give them the eight-hour day, the fight for which has been held in abeyance since Nov. 5 last, when the railroads filed suits in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law, passed Sept. 2, after the brotherhoods had sent out a national strike order.

The reported calling of the Saturday night strikes solves the reason of the request of the brotherhood leaders for a conference with the railway executives in New York on Thursday. The railroad managers confidently expect that on Thursday the union chiefs will try to force a settlement by holding the Saturday night strike call over their heads. If they are unsuccessful, their plans, according to the information reaching the Managers' Committee are for a successive program of strikes as follows:

On Monday, March 19, the freight trainmen on all the roads not called out Saturday will be put on strike in the Eastern and Southeastern territories with the exception of the New Haven.

If this fails to force the railroads to give in, on Tuesday, March 20, all the freight trainmen on the Western roads will be called out.

This failing of success, on Wednesday, March 21, all the passenger train workers in all parts of the country will be called on strike.

Officials of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, which presented the railways' case against the Adamson law, said last night they had received strike reports corresponding to those received by the Managers' Committee.

Brotherhoods Expect a Surrender.

The brotherhoods have called meetings of their general Chairmen to be held in New York and St. Louis tomorrow and in St. Paul today. The members of the Managers' Committee, representing all of the 250,000 miles of railways, have been called to meet in New York tomorrow in preparation for the clash with the labor chiefs on Thursday.

It is the expectation of the labor leaders, according to confidential reports to the railway managers, that the strikes will never take place because they believe the managers will give in. Last month the trainmen's union notified the railroads having terminals in Chicago that at 7 o'clock the next morning a strike of switchmen would be called there; at 11 o'clock the same night the railroads gave in.

The strike call brought to the minds of all railroad men last night the question of what the President would do. The brotherhood leaders announced after their conference in Cleveland last week that they had sent a letter to the President assuring him that none of their plans would embarrass the National Administration. But, according to railroad officials in a position to know, the pledge to President Wilson specified that if war were declared while a strike was in progress the unions would supply men to transport soldiers, munitions, and military supplies.

Railroad executives, however, hold that the interruption of traffic for a single day with the holding up of steel and coal, would mean a blow to the present stage of preparedness in the preparation of munitions and shipyard work requiring steel. They pointed with hope to the declaration of President Wilson in Washington last August that in time of national crisis he believed he had power to force every man in railroad work to stay at his job, be he railroad President or fireman. They also recalled that one of the measures the President asked Congress for was an act empowering him to swear into military service railroad workers in time of national danger.

Supreme Court Decision Postponed.

The brotherhoods succeeded in preventing the passage by the Sixty-fourth Congress of the measures asked by the President, one of which was an act making a strike illegal while it was being investigated, and, with the next Congress scheduled to meet April 16, they have a full month to work without, they believe, interference by the National Government.

The Supreme Court yesterday postponed handing down a decision on the constitutionality of the Adamson law. The decision had been expected last Tuesday, when the court reconvened after its recess. Next Monday is the next day for handing down decisions.

Continued on Page 5.

Say Germans Are Preparing Big Offensive Toward Calais

LONDON, Tuesday, March 13.—Special dispatches received here from Holland contain current reports of German preparations for an expected great offensive on the western front. The latest rumor, which is attributed to Belgian sources, is that the Germans intend to try again to break through on the Yser with Calais as their objective.

The Belgian newspaper L'Echo Belge, which is now published at The Hague, hears that Field Marshal von Falkenhayn has passed through Tirlemont on his way to the Flemish front. The writers say the tight closing of the Dutch-Belgian frontier for several days past makes it impossible to ascertain the exact value of these reports.

LABOR PLEDGES SERVICES IN WAR

Representatives of 3,000,000 Organized Workers Promise Their Loyal Aid

IN ALL FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

Hope for Peace, but Will Guard the Republic Against Foes, Whoever They May Be.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—At an all-night session of a gathering of labor union leaders called together by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and member of the Council of National Defense, a set of resolutions was unanimously adopted pledging the services of the federation to the nation against its enemies. Besides the recognized members of the federation the meeting was attended by W. S. Stone, W. G. Lee, W. S. Carter, and L. E. Sheppard, heads of the four big railroad brotherhoods, who actively supported the resolution. About 3,000,000 workers are said to have been represented in the conference.

Although the final vote was unanimous, the document, which had been prepared previously by the Executive Committee of the federation, was not adopted without opposition. Andrew Furuseth, President of the Seamen's Union, who afterward characterized it as a virtual declaration of war, was among its chief opponents. D. J. Tobin, of the Teamsters' Union, also spoke against it, and was charged with attempting to filibuster against it. The proceedings of the gathering were secret.

The meeting was held at the suggestion of the Council of National Defense, which is actively engaged in promoting co-operation between all branches of the nation's industrial life in preparing for a possible emergency. Their action in forming today's gathering of labor was influenced partly by the difficulties of England in securing proper co-ordination and unanimity of purpose between capital and labor. The document voted upon by today's meeting, while pledging labor's support, lays particular emphasis on the necessity of giving labor a fair share of the rewards, as well as the duties, of war.

It was learned after the meeting that one member had objected to war under any circumstances, and had declared that he would never permit his two sons to enlist. Immediately, it was reported, Mr. Gompers, presiding, replied in a speech in which he asserted that if he had a similar choice to make he would not only want his sons to go but if one of them failed to do so in the nation's time of need he would consider himself justified in doing away with him himself.

Pledge Is Without Reservation.

The most significant paragraphs of the statement are the three following:

"We, the officers of the national and international trade unions of America in national conference assembled in the capital of our nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress or in storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our Republic.

"In this solemn hour of our nation's life it is our earnest hope that our Republic may be safeguarded in its unswerving desire for peace; that our people may be spared the horrors and the burdens of war; that they may have the opportunity to cultivate and develop the arts of peace, human brotherhood, and a higher civilization.

"But, despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declared, as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard, and preserve the Republic of the United States of America against its enemies, whosoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens in the holy name of labor, justice, freedom, and humanity to devotedly and patriotically give like service."

The statement opens with this declaration:

"We speak for millions of Americans. We are not a sect. We are not a party. We represent the organizations held together by the pressure of our common needs. We represent the part of the nation closest to the fundamentals of life. Those we represent wield the nation's tools and grapple with the forces that are brought under control in our material civilization. The power and use of industrial tools is greater than the tools of war, and will in time supersede agencies of destruction."

Must Reckon With War.

It then goes on to say that "whether we approve it or not, we must recognize that war is a situation with which we must reckon," and points out that the United States may be drawn into the European conflict at any moment.

Attention is called to the fact that methods of modern warfare are far different from those of previous wars, and that "the nation's problems afford an opportunity for the establishment of a new freedom and wiser opportunities." Modern war, the statement says, includes contest between workshops, factories, the land, financial and transportation resources. Therefore, "it is fitting that the masses of the people of the United States should take counsel and determine" the course they shall pursue.

"It is timely," the document adds, "that we frankly present experiences and conditions which in former times have prevented nations from benefiting by the voluntary, whole-hearted co-operation of wage earners in war time, and then make suggestions how these hindrances to our national strength and vigor can be removed.

Warning Against "Exploiters."

"War has never put a stop to the necessity for struggle to establish and maintain industrial rights. Wage earners in war times must, as has been said,

Continued on Page 4.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Advt.

FIND EVIDENCE OF GERMAN PLOT IN CUBAN SEARCH

Police Discover Documents Saying Teutons Promised Aid to the Rebels.

GERMANS OFFERED ARMS

Others Planned to Give Funds, Firms Here Said to Have Promised Munitions.

REPORT OF A U-BOAT BASE

Plotters Said to Have Surveyed Coast Near Bahia Honda— Oil Drums Discovered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 12.—The police searched the house of Dr. Luis Octavio Divino, ex-Secretary of Justice under Gomez and ex-Magistrate of the Supreme Court and now a member of Dr. Orestes Ferrara's law firm, finding documents hidden in the hollow base of a statuette of such a compromising nature that the Judge dictated his immediate arrest.

These documents are in the possession of the Judge in charge of the conspiracy cases, and he will not divulge their contents until the case is ready for trial. But the police said at the time revolutionary proclamations were found that they declared the United States would recognize the Cuban rebels, just as did Carranza, and also "Germany has promised your freedom from the odious yoke [evidently meaning the Platt amendment] which weighs on the country." Then followed a long list of German residents who had promised munitions and monetary support and the lists of the firms in the United States that had promised to furnish arms.

No submarine base has been discovered in Bahai Honda by Cubans, but the Cuban Government has sufficient reasons for the belief that Germans have recently surveyed the coast at Puerto Esperanza, eighteen miles from Bahia Honda, with that purpose in view. Four persons, evidently Germans, it has learned, have been engaged in such work.

An evening newspaper here publishes a story that two German spies, pretending to be American citizens, arrived here with Mr. Gerard, having made the trip from Berlin in the hope of obtaining valuable documents which Mr. Gerard was supposed to be carrying.

Four Germans and two Japanese embarked with the former Envoy for Key West this morning, according to La Lucha. All had been under the surveillance of the Havana police.

The German professor, Houe, whom Cuban Government agents arrested in Pinar del Rio, has been released for lack of evidence. Houe denies that he is German, although he admits having been an officer in the German Army. He says he was a professor in Leland Stanford Junior University.

Details Learned Here.

From authoritative Cuban sources it was learned here yesterday that the conspirators who have attempted to overthrow the present Government of Cuba were in alliance with German residents of the island. It was plainly intimated moreover that the rebels came closer to initial success than had been regarded as possible, because President Menocal, whose assassination was to have been a part of the plot, refused until the last moment to believe that the men concerned were not thoroughly loyal to the Government.

The first responsible officials of the Cuban Government to take the threatened uprising seriously were Diaz Albertini, Director General of the Department of Justice, and General Sanchez Agramonte, the Chief of Police in Havana. Their eyes were opened when, about two months ago, several oil drums such as are used by the Germans to refuel submarines in the Mediterranean were washed ashore near the little seaport of Bahia Honda, about fifty-five miles from Havana and 120 miles off the coast of Florida. An investigation of these oil-filled drums disclosed the fact that an effort was being made to establish a submarine base near Bahia Honda, which is regarded as one of the best places for the purpose in the West Indies.

Interned Germans Active.

About this same time General Agramonte and Señor Albertini received information that certain men, members of the crew of the interned German liner Bavaria, which at the beginning of the war sought refuge in Havana Harbor, were making mysterious trips out of Havana and into the surrouuding country. The same information came to Eusebio S. Aspaiazu, President Menocal's private secretary. These three officials went to President Menocal and told him that the activities of the German seamen, as well as those of certain Germans resident in Cuba and certain Liberal members of the Cuban Congress, should be investigated. That the suspicions of General Agramonte and Señors Albertini and Aspiazu were justified has been proved dozens of times in the last three weeks.

One week ago yesterday, following a secret session of the Cuban House of Representatives, several Liberal members were arrested as principals in the revolutionary plot, and among these men was Dr. Luis Octavio Divini, the leader of the Liberal Party, in whose house the Cuban Secret Service agents found proclamations printed in Spanish and ready to be distributed among the soldiers of the rebel forces, and in these

Continued on Page 4.

China to Sever Relations With Germany Today; Senate and House Indorse Government's Stand

PEKING, Sunday, March 11.—The Senate today approved the severance of relations with Germany by a vote of 152 to 37. It is expected that the Government will take action to this end tomorrow.

PEKING, Saturday, March 10.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui, accompanied by the entire Cabinet, appeared before the House and the Senate today and said that the Cabinet and the President had decided that China should sever diplomatic relations with Germany. The House approved severance of relations by a vote of 431 to 87.

The Premier said that the Cabinet would not make a declaration of war without submitting its decision to Parliament.

A message sent by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Premier Lloyd George, urging English officials to cease striving to induce China to join the Entente, has been widely published in China. The Chinese newspapers attack the message as ridiculous.

The newspapers deny that China is being coerced by England, and say that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is unwarranted in an assertion he makes that a Mohammedan uprising is possible. They condemn the Radical leader as a trouble-maker.

The Chinese Foreign Office announced on Feb. 9 that it would sever diplomatic relations with Germany if the unrestricted submarine warfare decree was put into effect. On March 4 the Chinese Cabinet agreed that relations should be broken, but President Li Yuan-heng refused to accept the decision of the Ministers, and Premier Tuan Chi-jui resigned. Three days later, however, the Premier resumed office after President Li Yuan-heng had agreed to give the Cabinet full power to frame the country's foreign policy and also on condition that Parliament should vote on the question of a breach with Germany.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the leader of the revolution which created the Chinese Republic.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The further developments looking to a severance of relations with Germany by China were reported to the State Department today by Minister Reinsch at Peking, with a prediction that a final rupture might be expected at any time.

There is no intimation from any source that China is prepared as yet actually to join in the war against Germany, although diplomatic circles here confirm Peking dispatches saying that the Entente, led by Japan, is urging the Peking Government to declare war, and that in return for her supplies of iron and other war materials, she receives permission to increase her customs dues and postpone her Boxer indemnities. China already has signified her intention of following the lead of the United States, and it has been regarded as probable here that she would hold to that course.

The possible reviving of the five-power group has been suggested by Japan, it became known today, through an invitation by Japanese bankers to Vice President John J. Abbott of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, to visit Japan on his way to China. Mr. Abbott is going to the Orient to investigate the wisdom of taking up the remainder of $25,000,000 of the $30,000,000 loan on which China has given his bank option. China it is understood is opposed to any diversion of this loan from American banks to an international group.

STATE WILL VOTE ON SUFFRAGE AGAIN

Senate, with Seven Dissenting Votes, Follows Assembly in Passing the Amendment.

BROWN EXPLAINS VIEWS

Predicts a Lower Birth Rate if Suffrage Wins, but Votes as Party Recommended.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Amid speeches predicting its defeat at the polls, the Senate tonight adopted the constitutional amendment which, if ratified by the voters, would permit women in this State to vote. There were only seven dissenting votes.

Senator Elon R. Brown, a foe of woman suffrage, caused a mild sensation by voting for the measure. In a speech he said that the action of the Republican State Convention last Fall in indorsing the reasubmission of woman suffrage had prompted him to vote in the affirmative.

Of the seven who voted against the amendment two were Democrats and five Republicans. The Democrats were Senators Bernard Downing of New York City and Samuel J. Ramsperger of Buffalo. The Republicans were Senators Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn, Henry M. Sage of Albany, James E. Towner of Towners, J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, and Charles W. Wicks of Sauquoit.

There were four absentees, Senators Thomas J. Cullen, William J. Heffernan, and Daniel J. Carroll, all Brooklyn Democrats, and Charles D. Newton, Republican, of Genesee.

The Assembly has already acted favorably on the Suffrage amendment, which now goes to the Secretary of State to be certified for submission to the voters at the election this Fall.

There was no debate on the amendment. The speeches were all delivered by Senators in explaining their votes. Senator Brown was the first to explain. He said in part:

"I am opposed to woman suffrage because it conflicts with my ideals of manhood and womanhood. The ideals of a surpassing manhood and a surpassing womanhood are as old as civilization. Among the qualities of the ideal man is the reserve force to save and protect women and children from the aggressor, to do this in the ordinary walks of life, but even more to give life, if need be, for the preservation of the nation whose institutions make possible the protection of home and wife and children.

"This opportunity to acquire and to progress according to our several abilities in a free land is dearest to us when we reflect that it includes all we may do for home, for wife, and for children. The present European conflict illustrates my point. Who fights for the Fatherland? The men of Germany or the women of Germany? Who fights for France? The men of France or the women of France? Who for Belgium? What happened to home and wife and children and opportunity there because the fight was lost? Who will fight to protect our hearthstones and the honor of the nation?

"It is argued that suffrage will aid women who are industrially employed. Such women are not asking for suffrage. Its advocates here never have been and never expect to be industrially employed. Women who are so employed are the exception, not the rule. They are temporarily engaged in an avocation and expect to return to their vocation, which is the home. An attempted assumption of responsibilities from which nature exempted them will not change their nature or capacity.

"Another serious feature of the proposal is its effect on the birth rate. American families, as we all know, have few children, often none. This is directly traceable to the present obligations of women. Add to these obligations the suffrage and office holding and it will be further reduced. I do not assume to advise women as to the number of their offspring, but I will not deliberately vote to change the policy of the State in a way that will reduce the birth rate. In regard to the birth control agitation as an offshoot of suffrage. If you doubt my inference, take an enumeration of those who are advocating birth control and see how many are suffragists.

"Take an enumeration of the children born to women who have engaged in the suffrage propaganda during the past few years. Take an enumeration of the offspring of women who have visited this Capitol to urge it during the same period, and you will understand the relation between suffrage and the birth rate. I intend no discourtesy, I recognize your right to an honest difference of opinion, but it is better, infinitely better, that we should approach the problem with a knowledge and appreciation of the probable result of our actions."

Senator Bernard Downing, one of the Tammany members and successor of

Continued on Page 6.

WHITMAN MAY ORDER WEST SIDE INQUIRY

Senator Brown Says Governor Is to Confer with Legislative Leaders Regarding It.

TO SETTLE ALL QUESTIONS

Problem to be Disposed Of Is Whether City Needs Protection in Contract with Central.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Some decisive action on the part of the State authorities in connection with the west side improvement of the New York Central is expected within a few days. Senator Brown today told Controller Prendergast of New York City that Governor Whitman was preparing to call a conference of legislative leaders on the matter.

The request leading up to the proposed conference came, it is understood, from the New York City authorities. It was learned tonight that Mayor Mitchel and other members of the Board of Estimate, who have stood with the Mayor in regard to the pending contracts between the city and the railroad company, were now prepared to accept without protest an investigation of the entire matter by a legislative committee and were only anxious that a committee that could be depended upon to give all concerned a square deal, should be named.

Senator Burlingame of Brooklyn has a resolution calling for a legislative investigation pending in the Senate Finance Committee. He asked Senator Sage, Chairman of the Senate committee, in the open Senate tonight what the status of his resolution was. Senator Sage replied curtly that it had not yet been placed on the committee calendar for consideration. Senator Burlingame said tonight that he would make an effort to have the Senate take the resolution from the committee so that it could come up for debate in the open.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, who has been close to the Governor in the consideration of the West Side plan, already is on record as favoring the passage of a new law by the Legislature under which the city and the New York Central can bargain more fairly for the proposed changes. It was thought in this city last night that it was to frame such a law that the conference of legislative leaders had been called by Governor Whitman.

ADMITS IGNORANCE OF FACTS.

Cederstrom Tells Public Service Board He Quit in Error.

Sigfrid Cederstrom, summoned before the Public Service Commission to explain his charge that his resignation as its real estate expert had been forced by its refusal to permit him to complete appraisals of land values involved in the New York Central's west side plan, insisted yesterday that "a series of circumstances" had convinced him that the commission was trying to "gag" him in his efforts to return a conclusive finding.

Cross-examined by Acting Chairman Hayward and other members of the commission, Mr. Cederstrom admitted, however, that he had not understood all of these "circumstances" and that if he had known some of the facts brought out at yesterday's hearing he might not have severed his connection with the commission. In view of this admission, the commission made no attempt to discipline Mr. Cederstrom, but accepted his resignation without comment.

Mr. Cederstrom and members of the commission frequently became angry during the hearing. Henry W. Hodge, member of the sub-committee appointed by the commission to confer with the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate on the west side project, bluntly told Mr. Cederstrom he had taken more than three weeks to prepare a report on the land values which any real estate man could have produced in two days. Mr. Cederstrom countered by charging Mr. Hodge with displaying very little knowledge, at times, about engineering. Acting Chairman Hayward, Leroy T. Harkness, Chief of the Rapid Transit Division of the commission, and Commissioner Hervey took turns in interrogating the real estate expert. The news that the commission was to cross-examine him had been widely circulated, and there were not enough seats in the hearing room to accommodate all the spectators.

One of the "series of circumstances" cited by the real estate expert as having convinced him that the commission desired to divert him from his examination, was an assignment, received by

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LANSING TELLS THE WORLD OF PURPOSE TO ARM SHIPS AND SUPPLY NAVY GUNNERS; OFFICERS TOO MAY GO; DETAILS HIDDEN

Germany Still Presses for Treaty Changes; Suspicion of Plan to Open Way for Retaliation

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Germany renewed today her efforts to have the United States sign a protocol amending the Prussian-American Treaty of 1798 so as to exempt all German residents in the United States from arrest or interference during any period of war and reserving to all German ships in American ports the right to safe conduct to home ports. It is the same protocol that Ambassador Gerard, before his departure from Berlin, refused to consider.

Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, called at the State Department today, by direction of the German Foreign Office, with a copy of the proposed amendment to the treaty. He was unable to see Secretary Lansing, who was busy with other engagements.

The matter will probably receive due consideration by State Department officials, but it is plain that such an amendment, even if the Administration really favored it, would have little prospect of ratification in the Senate.

Officials are at a loss to understand Germany's insistence on the reaffirmation of this old treaty, especially as the United States has announced already that it intended to live up to the two main conditions as to the security of German property, including German shipping, and German nationals in this country in the event of war, while Germany is held to have violated the treaty.

There is a disposition to believe that Germany is endeavoring to jockey this country into a bad diplomatic situation by forcing it to abrogate the old document.

Such action, it is pointed out, might be made the basis for the charge by Germany that the United States did not respect the sanctity of treaties and might be taken as justification for retaliatory action.

Sees Germany Planning Submarine War On Us

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—News brought from Germany today is to the effect that two of the largest submarines of the Deutschland type are now acting as supply ships for smaller craft operating in the Atlantic. Four others of the largest submarines are also about to be commissioned for similar service. Great efforts are being made to sink shipping, especially between America and England.

Germany is attempting to perfect a plan whereby in case of war with America a decisive submarine campaign could immediately be put into operation.

ARREST SUSPECT AS GERARD LANDS

Key West Officials Seize a German Who Arrived with Envoy from Havana.

FLURRY ON THE STEAMSHIP

Remark by Gerard About Spies Caused Two Men to Betray They Were Talking German.

Report Gerard as Saying He Will Not Run for Mayor

KEY WEST, Fla., March 12.—As far as is known, the only statement Mr. Gerard made today regarding his plans was one to the effect that he would not accept the candidacy for Mayor of New York City if that should be offered him.

That statement was elicited by correspondents on board the steamer which brought him from Havana.

Special to The New York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 12.—James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, with a party of fifty-four other Americans, most of them from Berlin, arrived here tonight from Havana and, after a brief rest, took a train for the North.

Cables received by the ex-Envoy in the Cuban capital this morning arranged for his stopping in Washington Wednesday to confer with the President. Mrs. Gerard will proceed to New York.

The trip from Havana on the steamship Governor Cobb was generally pleasant, but one incident on board caused something of a flutter. Mr. Gerard and two correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES were talking on deck, when he directed attention to two men standing near as suspected of being spies. One of the men overheard Mr. Gerard's remark, and replied, denying it. He asserted that the fact that he and his friend were speaking German did not make them spies. Mr. Gerard had not known before that they had spoken German. One of the two claimed to be a Hollander and the other an American.

Upon the ship's arrival here Francis Cornelius Boutto was detained by the immigration officers. He is a tall, fine looking man, and speaks English with apparent uncertainty, but without accent. He understands the language. Boutto is said to be a German who has been shadowing Mr. Gerard. He has a passport from Holland, which shows him to have been in the military service. He claimed to be a tobacco merchant, and seemed very nervous and anxious to leave on the Gerard train.

A Spaniard and two Portuguese were also held. They are said to have had arms.

Mr. Gerard, who seemed to be in the best of spirits over his return to American soil, held an informal reception to citizens who crowded the railroad station to see him depart.

Mr. Gerard expressed much interest in the international situation resulting from the Zimmermann note, and eagerly accepted copies of newspapers containing dispatches regarding it. Asked for a

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, Inc. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles —Advt.

INTERNED CREWS TO BE REMOVED

Philadelphians Fear Attack in Case of War—Ships Will Be Shifted, Too.

OFFICIALS TO SEARCH THEM

Explosives Reported Smuggled Aboard — Alleged Plotter a Contractor for Our Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Steps are being taken by the Federal Government both to allay the fears in Philadelphia of a plot by interned German sailors to damage the League Island Navy Yard and to insure protection against damage at Teuton hands. Secretary Daniels today began looking around for some anchorage point south of Philadelphia at which the interned German auxiliary cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm may be stationed at a safe distance from the League Island Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations of the Navy, conferred with Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, under instructions from Secretary Daniels, with a view to ascertaining whether the army has available unoccupied barracks where the 700 Germans comprising the officers and crews of the two liners may be accorded new quarters. Extra precautions have been taken to protect both the League Island Navy Yard and Philadelphia from damage at the hands of the interned Germans until they have been removed to some safer point.

These steps have been taken as a result of representations made to the Navy Department by Mayor Smith and Representative William Vare of Philadelphia, who called on Secretary Daniels today and told him of the fear of many Philadelphians, since the break with Germany, that the interned Germans would try to seize the navy yard and make it a base of operations for an attack on the city in the event of open hostilities between the two countries.

The Philadelphians were assured by Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson that the navy was well able to handle the situation, and was taking every precaution to guard against any eventuality at Philadelphia. Gunners of the navy have machine and other guns trained on the two German liners every moment of the twenty-four hours in perparation for any emergency.

These interned ships were originally stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Because the navy needed space at Norfolk the two vessels were removed to Philadelphia. The officers and crews are not prisoners of war, but are merely interned. Because some of the officers and men of these vessels escaped when at Norfolk, violating their parole, the United States Government was compelled to withdraw parole from those remaining on the vessels. For that reason they have been closely guarded and not allowed to leave the League Island Navy Yard.

It is now agreed in official circles that it is unwise to hold these men any longer at so important a navy yard as that at Philadelphia. No official report of the arrest on charges of smuggling of Germans has reached the department. Officials said they had heard in-

Continued on Page 2.

COMPARTMENT CARS FOR HAVANA. Only 56 hours via Atlantic Coast Line. 4 trains daily. 1180 B'way. Tel. Mad. 3613-4600. —Advt.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN ENVOYS

Formal Statement Will Be Sent to Berlin by Swiss Minister.

SHIP AUTHORITY DIVIDED

Naval Men Will Have Sole Power to Decide Course of Action if U-Boat Appears.

MANY QUESTIONS IN DOUBT

Visit and Search Right Still Holds if German Warships Observe Sea Law.

Norway Hears Berlin Wants Parley With Us on U-Boats

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 12.—The Norwegian Shipping Gazette reports today that new negotiations have been opened between Germany and America about the submarine war question.

Submarine Off Florida Coast?

MIAMI, Fla., March 12.—At a meeting of the Florida Naval Militia here tonight Colonel R. M. Thompson, former Naval Officer and President of the Naval Academy Alumni Association of New York, said that he had "positive information" that a German submarine is lurking off the coast of Florida, "waiting for the overt act precipitating war with Germany to begin destruction on American commerce."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Armed Neutrality is now a settled policy of the United States Government. All the world is to be officially informed to that effect as soon as notification, delivered today to the Embassies and Legations of foreign Governments represented in Washington, can be transmitted to the capitals of those nations. The German Government will be notified through the Swiss Government, which is representing German interests in the United States.

The Government left no doubt of its position in giving this notification today. In order that not only the Government, but also the peoples, throughout the world should understand just what the new American policy means, the Department of State furnished to the press copies of its formal notice, delivered to foreign diplomatic establishments. Every merchant ship, having American register, which so desires, will be provided with guns and an expert crew to serve them. The gunners will come from the navy and it is believed, although officials will not discuss the subject, that on the larger American merchant ships commissioned officers of the navy will command the batteries furnished by the Government.

The batteries at least will be nationalized. As for the merchant ships, they are to be considered as having the same status as when they did not carry arms. The officers and men of the gun crews will have explicit orders from the Navy Department as to their treatment of German submarines. The gun crews are to be virtually independent of the masters of the ships on which they serve—that is, according to the impression obtained today. The masters are to navigate the ships, and in each case the officer commanding a battery is to determine for himself what his course shall be toward any U-boat that may appear.

Assumes No Mercy from U-Boats.

That the announced orders to German submarines to sink any merchant vessel on sight, making no distinction between neutrals and belligerents, is construed by the United States Government as meaning that no mercy will be shown to American merchantmen, is apparent from the formal notice given to foreign Governments today. The announcement reads:

> In view of the announcement of the Imperial German Government on Jan. 31, 1917, that all ships, those of neutrals included, met within certain zones of the high seas, would be sunk without any precaution taken for the safety of the persons on board, and without the exercise of visit and search, the Government of the United States has determined to place upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board.

The Government thus emphasizes the point that it is arming merchant ships because of the declaration of the German Government that all ships venturing within the barred zone would be sunk without warning. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to protect herself from sinking, an American merchant vessel would be obliged to fire upon any U-boat that came within tor-

pedo distance the moment it became apparent that the submarine belonged to the German Navy.

Before determining upon its course of armed neutrality the Government canvassed every possible contingency that might arise and considered the new departure from every angle of policy. Having reached the conclusion to arm merchant vessels and furnish trained naval gunners to them, it intends to see the matter through.

The question of the status of armed merchant vessels was worked out in the light of international law observance and the rulings of the German and other Governments since the beginning of the great war. Germany holds that an armed belligerent merchant vessel is a warship and not entitled to immunity from attack without warning or any consideration whatever.

The American Position.

What Germany's attitude is toward armed merchantmen of neutral register is not definitely known. But the United States has its own views, and it is believed that they are correctly given as follows:

1. Arming a merchant ship for defense is a right under international law, and is not a belligerent or unfriendly act.

2. The placing of gun crews from the United States Navy on board American merchant vessels to operate the defensive batteries is not a belligerent act, and is justified by the circumstances.

3. American merchant vessels carrying arms for defensive purposes furnished by the United States Government and having gun crews from the United States Navy still preserve the character of merchant vessels and are not auxiliary cruisers or war vessels.

4. Such American merchant vessels may carry the usual cargoes, which are subject, if contraband, to confiscation or destruction, provided the ordinary requirements of visit and search are complied with by belligerent warships.

5. If belligerent submarines or other warships encounter armed American merchant ships, these warships are privileged to exercise the right of visit and search with attendant penalties.

In other words, any American merchant vessel carrying arms furnished by the Government, with naval gunners to operate them, has the right to sail the seas as it pleases, and is none the less a merchant vessel because it has a battery for defensive purposes. If a belligerent warship comes in sight and makes the necessary inquiries, the naval gunners will not be privileged to fire their guns at the warship. But if the warship neglects to comply with the requirements of international law and shows a hostile intention, the gunners can turn their battery on the warship as upon a pirate to save the lives of those on board.

Has a merchant ship with a battery manned by United States seamen gunners the right to carry munitions of war? Has such a vessel a right to adopt forceful measures if a belligerent warship insists upon destroying the vessel as well as the contraband cargo? These and other questions were gone over by officials when the matter was under consideration. The gist of the conclusions reached is this: The mere placing of arms on merchant ships does not give them a warship character and they are as much merchant ships and as much subject to visit and search and other rules of the sea as they were before they took aboard a battery and United States seamen to work it.

But the United States does not recognize the right of a belligerent to sink an American merchant vessel except in exceptional circumstances. Would the naval gun crew refuse to permit their ship to be sunk, even while consenting to have the contraband cargo thrown overboard? That is a question that only officials can answer and they will not.

Another vital question that officials do not care to answer explicitly whether a naval gun crew on a merchant ship will turn its battery on a submarine as soon as it is ascertained that she is German. It is asked, in other words, whether the merchantman will shoot before the German lets loose a torpedo?

Unofficial opinion is practically unanimous that the naval gunners will be so instructed, and State Department officials have practically admitted this.

The German Government informed the United States that the German pledges to observe the recognized laws of warfare at sea were to be disregarded; the order to U-boats to sink neutral merchantmen without warning became effective on Feb. 1; several merchant ships were sunk without warning under that order, and no reason remains for the supposition that an American merchant ship is to be immune from attack as soon as she is sighted by a German U-boat.

An American merchantman would have no chance whatever unless she opened fire on the German submarine the minute the submarine's identity was certain. The gun crews will observe caution and discretion, but from all that is known, and from the wording of the notice sent by the State Department today to foreign embassies and legations, it is apparent that American merchant ships have been armed for business and will take the German Government at its word.

Police on Car as an Analogy.

An official today likened the attitude of the United States in furnishing "an armed guard" to protect an American merchant ship and the lives of those on board to that of the Mayor of a city in assigning policemen to protect street cars from attack during a strike. It was the business of the conductor and the motorman to operate the car, it was said, and they would be expected to keep operating it after the attack was made. As for the policemen, they would have nothing to do with operating the car, but would be obliged to protect the conductor and motorman from attack. The conductor, if he was in charge of the car, would not determine whether the policemen should use their clubs or revolvers; he would have nothing to do with that phase of the matter. It would be for the Police Captain or Sergeant to decide whether protection was needed, and when it should be given.

This example, it was said, gave a clear insight into the kinds of authority to be exercised on merchant vessels armed and carrying naval gun crews. The Captain of an armed merchantman would navigate the ship, but he would not determine whether a German submarine should be fired on or when the order to fire should be given. That would be a matter left to the judgment of the commander of the crew operating under the orders of the Navy Department.

The apparent division of authority on a merchant vessel between her Captain and the officer in charge of the naval gun crew is asserted to be more apparent than real. While officials were disinclined to go into detailed explanation, their position seemed to be that the naval officer did not have any authority over the vessel. He was there merely to assist the Captain in protecting his ship.

Under the Federal statutes, the Captain of a merchant vessel has supreme control over his ship, and the question is raised whether this authority can be divided with a naval officer without changing the law. It was said today by officials that all questions, likely to arise over the policy of armed neutrality, had been considered, but there was no disposition to discuss them for publication.

It was evident that many problems that may arise will be left to the individual judgment of naval officers in command of gun crews, acting under instructions from the Navy Department. How the Government has adjusted to its own satisfaction the conflict between Federal statutes and the division of authority between merchant and naval commanders is one of the things not disclosed. All that was said in official circles today, however, indicated that there was no intention of having the gun crew commander assume command of the ship in any circumstances.

The best explanation offered of the degrees of authority exercised by the ship's Captain and the gun crew commander was that as the naval officer represented the Government, it was for him to determine under his instructions whether and where the time had arrived for him to use his guns against a German submarine. To give the merchant Captain that discretionary authority would make him a representative of the United States Government in every way, and thus, perhaps, give his vessel a warship character from the first, whereas if the naval officer were left free to determine whether and when his guns should be used the Government of the United States would not be brought into the case until the moment the guns were fired at a submarine.

While merchant Captains might not be as trustworthy and discreet as the situation required, while a naval officer, trained in his profession and under specific orders of the Navy Department, would be obliged to exercise the utmost care. The naval officer is apparently to be permitted to judge whether the time to fire has arrived. It is seen that later on merchant Captains might complain that the judgment of the naval officers was poor and that this might give rise to embarrassment, but for the present officials do not seem to be worrying over the likelihood of such things.

Experts in international law were quick to see that the notice of armed neutrality issued by the State Department today omitted all reference to the cargoes of armed merchant vessels This tends to conform the impression that while the merchant ships will be permitted to carry contraband of war, the United States Government will not insist that this contraband is immune from destruction if the intercepting belligerent ship complies with the rule of visit and search and the other requirements of international law.

These and other questions are somewhat clouded in the unofficial mind, and perhaps in the official mind also. Officials do not care to discuss them, and it is apparent that some must be adjusted on the spot as circumstances and the discretion of American naval officers dictate.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

Clevelanders, at Big Mass Meeting, Pledge Loyalty in Crisis.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—More than 3,000 Clevelanders packed the Grays' Armory tonight and pledged their loyalty to President Wilson. Resolutions approving his course in the present international crisis and condemning efforts of so-called pacifists to hamper him were adopted. The speakers were wildly applauded.

"Germany has become the universal outlaw," declared James R. Garfield, Chairman, in introducing Colonel Myron T. Herrick. "We must prepare for war."

"There can be no halfway in loyalty and allegiance to one's country," said Mr. Herrick. "One must be either a patriot or a traitor."

TAMMANY BACKS WILSON.

Murphy Sponsor for Resolutions Pledging Loyalty in Crisis.

Resolutions pledging to President Wilson the support of the members of the Society of Tammany in the event of a call to arms were presented last night at a meeting of that organization by Leader Charles F. Murphy and were unanimously adopted. They read:

Whereas, The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, is essentially a national institution, therefore in this hour of gravest concern to our country, it reaffirms the tenets of patriotism and loyalty which are the cornerstone of the existence of the Republic; and

Whereas, We deeply deplore any occasion or necessity for a call to arms, should that call arise, we stand ready as our forbears of old, to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to the welfare of our country. Such is the sacred duty of every true son of Tammany, to which he pledged himself when he assumed the solemn obligation to unbury the tomahawk from beneath the Great Wigwam when his country's good requires it, even at the risk of torture, adversity, or death,

Resolved, That the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, renews its sacred pledges and obligations to aid and co-operate in all steps that may be taken by the Government of the United States to uphold the honor and maintain the rights of its citizens.

Resolved, As a token of this our pledge of patriotism, we invoke the spirit of the departed free, and call upon all our fellow-countrymen to stand together behind our President, to the end that there may be maintained unsullied our national honor, and transmitted to our posterity the blessings of union and freedom.

Resolved, That the Council of Sachems be and it is hereby authorized and directed to co-operate with such other civic bodies and committees as it deems proper, and to take such other measures as appear necessary to aid the President.

A copy of the resolutions signed by Secretary Thomas F. Smith was forwarded to President Wilson.

NO BAR TO ROCHAMBEAU.

Government Decides She May Clear Though Armed Fore and Aft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12. — The French liner Rochambeau, armed fore and aft, was today indexed to be permitted by the Government to clear from the port of New York, armed fore and aft for defense only. The ship arrived last week, and the New York port authorities reported the case to the Treasury Department, which transmitted the report today to the State Department.

The report was acted upon by the State Department immediately, the New York authorities being notified at once by the Treasury of the State Department's ruling. The Rochambeau ruling creates a precedent which is expected to be followed hereafter in cases of merchant ships of the Entente Allies carrying armament.

ARREST SUSPECT AS GERARD LANDS

Continued from Page 1.

statement on the subject, he replied that he had "been silent for 7,000 miles," and would continue so until he reached Washington.

Mr. Gerard said he was much pleased with his reception in Havana, and he thanked local residents and officials for courtesies here.

COMMITTEE TO GREET GERARD.

Mayor Names 75 Men, with J. B. Stanchfield as Chairman.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed a committee of about seventy-five citizens to welcome James W. Gerard when he arrives in this city, probably on Saturday. John B. Stanchfield is Chairman and William Preston Beazell, Secretary. The committee met in the Mayor's office in the afternoon and appointed this Executive Committee: George T. Wilson, Herman Metz, Alfred E. Smith, Bernard M. Baruch, Ralph Pulitzer, Morgan J. O'Brien, Thomas D. McCarthy, R. A. C. Smith, Clarence Mackay, Herbert E. Swope, and E. J. Berwind. The full committee is as follows:

August Belmont,	Bradford Merrill,
E. J. Berwind,	Andrew McLean,
Herman Bernstein,	Ludwig Nissen,
Robert S. Binkerd,	Delancey Nicoll,
John M. Bowers,	Clarence H. Mackay,
Arthur Brisbane,	Adolph S. Ochs,
Lloyd Collis,	James W. Osborne,
Judge D. F. Cohalan,	E. H. Outerbridge,
Frederic R. Coudert,	James A. O'Gorman,
R. Fulton Cutting,	Morgan J. O'Brien,
Judge V. J. Dowling,	William C. Reick,
Frank L. Dowling,	John M. Riehle,
W. C. Demorest,	Dr. E. A. Rumely,
George Ehret, Jr.,	Ogden M. Reid,
A. L. Erlanger,	Thomas E. Rush,
Manfred W. Ehrick,	David Rumsey,
Senator J. Foley,	Don Seitz,
William Fowler,	James Speyer,
George J. Gould,	Herbert B. Swope,
H. F. Gunnison,	Gerard Swope,
John M. Harmon,	Thomas F. Smith,
James J. Roey,	Alfred E. Smith,
Julius Holz,	Clarence J. Shearn,
Carl Hensser,	Henry L. Stimson,
William Klein,	Henry L. Stoddard,
Adolph Kuttroff,	R. J. Schaefer,
Thomas W. Lamont,	R. A. C. Smith,
William E. Lewis,	Oswald G. Villard,
James Luby,	Martin Vogel,
M. W. Littleton,	Louis Wiley,
Thomas McAvoy,	H. J. Wright,
Herman A. Metz,	G. W. Wickersham,
W. C. Muschenheim,	Henry Weissman,
John Mitchell,	A. R. Watson,
W. F. Morgan,	Dr. S. S. Wheeler,
P. F. Murphy,	George T. Wilson.
Thomas D. McCarthy,	

When Mr. Gerard leaves Washington for New York the Executive Committee will go part way and meet him. The full committee will receive the returning diplomat at the Pennsylvania Station. He will be escorted by a guard made up of members of the Twelfth Regiment, to which Mr. Gerard belongs, to the City Hall, where a public reception will be held on the steps or, if the weather is inclement, inside the building. Addresses of welcome will be made by Mr. Stanchfield and the Mayor. Mr Gerard will respond.

Mayor Mitchel sent a cablegram to Mr. Gerard at Havana yesterday, congratulating him on his work in Germany and informing him of the reception awaiting him. Mr. Gerard sent this answer:

"Many thanks for kind cable. Going direct to Washington. Will communicate with you from there."

YARROWDALE'S MEN ABUSED IN GERMANY

Emaciated Band of 59 Reaches Zurich with Tale of Blows and Dire Suffering.

SINGLED OUT AS AMERICAN?

Sailors Describe Disguised Raider, "Ritz of Bremen"—Swiss Hospitality Prodigal.

ZURICH, Switzerland, March 11, (via Paris, March 12.)—Laden with cigars, cigarettes, and food showered upon them by the hospitable Swiss fifty-nine of the now historic Yarrowdale prisoners arrived in Zurich today. They had arrived at the German frontier at Lindau yesterday after a continuous trip of fifty-two hours from the prison camp at Brandenburg.

The sailors, although emaciated from their imprisonment and serious lack of food since their arrival in Germany on Dec. 31, are in fair condition and confident that with a normal amount of food they will soon be themselves again. The party was met here by United States Consul General Keene, who greeted them briefly and asked them not to forget that they were Americans, and not to bring discredit on America by yielding to an understandable temptation to "kick over the traces."

The men were distributed among several hotels until instructions shall have arrived from Washington. Their personal effects were lost when their ships were sunk, and their wardrobes have been only partly replaced by makeshifts which render them, for the present, a decidedly motley crew. Nevertheless their stories were told not in a tone of complaint but in a philosophical way.

Describe Disguised Raider.

The sailors said that they were convinced that the raider which sank their vessel was the Ritz of Bremen. They described her as a brand-new vessel of about 3,000 tons, capable of 18 knots, equipped with one funnel, two masts, one false funnel, four torpedo tubes, seven rapid-firing guns, and a wheelhouse which was hidden by the sides of the ship. The funnels had a device by which the stripes could be changed at will, and the ship's doors were so constructed as to cut off all light when they were open. The ship's sides were also so constructed that parts of them could be automatically dropped and raised.

The impression that the boat was new and built for raiding purposes was heightened by the fact that she was equipped with steel cells below and, although looking like an old tramp, was really an armored cruiser.

The sailors said that the Yarrowdale, although ordinarily capable of only ten knots, had to make fourteen at times to escape capture. She was carefully mined so that she could be destroyed at a moment's notice.

With their immediate needs, such as board and lodging, provided for, the next attention to be given the men will be to supply them with clothing, of which they are badly in want. Their chief interest at first was in something to eat, and almost immediately after their arrival they attacked with spirit such meals as the sympathetic hotel keepers could provide.

Cruelty in Prison Camp.

Between bites the Yarrowdale men told of the severe treatment to which they had been subjected in the German prison camps at Neustrelitz, Dulmen, and Brandenburg, where they had been successively interned after having been taken into Swinemünde on the Yarrowdale, and where they, as Americans, they said, were apparently singled out from all others.

During their stay in Germany they reported, they had subsisted on one allowance of soup daily, and had made their long journey to the border on one such "meal." There was hardly one of them who at one time or another, they declared, had not felt the fist of a German camp guard, and the squad of five soldiers which brought them to the border had exercised the privilege of abusing them and curbing them up to the last possible moment.

The men tell of the terrible sufferings they underwent during a period of severe cold weather in Germany, due partly to lack of fuel, but more to the absence of the shoes and clothing which they had lost. Since their entrance into Switzerland, at Rorschach, they said, they had been royally treated by the Swiss.

The party includes all the Americans detained except one seaman named Bulleat, of a French-Canadian family, professing to have been born in Massachusetts, who at the last moment was held in Brandenburg. They were accompanied by one Brazilian and one Spaniard.

The sailors for the first time today saw the reports concerning their appearance on their release from the Brandenburg camp as sent from Germany to the United States.

Ill Clad When Captured.

"We didn't look like a bunch of dudes," said one sailor, who was originally from the British steamship Georgic, "but if we looked like Apaches, as one correspondent said, then it was the Germans who were responsible. The raider got us when a majority of us were half dressed and in midocean, where a horseman never exactly puts on his party clothes. Most of us had to go overboard either in the boats or by diving from the deck. Only the officers found time to go below to pack some of their belongings, and when we got aboard the raider it was principally with our lives, a pair of trousers, and a shirt.

"A majority of us did not even have shoes when we reached Germany. We had been told we were heading for a neutral port or else we would have jumped the little German prize crew despite the reluctance of the Englishmen on board. We got no additional clothes. They put us through a disinfected, and each man who had a shirt on entering got his shirt in return, and each man with underwear received his underwear—nothing else.

"Our money had mostly gone down with the ship, but after the little we did have was used up we even swapped razors and similar belongings, which we had saved in an effort to keep ourselves presentable, for little chunks of bread, because we were afraid of starving. We were singled out from among a dozen nationalities for deprivations and indignities. We had a special guard to prevent us from stealing food from the other prisoners. We had to walk barefoot through snow and ice if we wanted to leave our quarters.

"We were not the finest looking bunch in the world when released, but it was not entirely our fault, and our looks shouldn't make us Apaches or any other kind of thieves. The Germans completed the job at the border when they took from us what little money we had left, so that we could not even buy a shave. Let us get back to old Broadway and we'll guarantee to look like regular citizens in no time."

The Consular officials who looked over the men from the Yarrowdale expressed themselves as pleasantly surprised at their appearance. They had frankly expected a crowd of "impossibles," and found instead a motley throng of ill-clad but good natured men and boys who were not disposed to complain of their experiences until they saw stories which they considered attacks on them.

Inquiry About Passports.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 12, (via Paris.)—The American Legation today applied to the French diplomatic officials to determine whether the Yarrowdale sailors, now at Zurich, will need passports to travel through France on their way to Barcelona or some other Spanish port where they can embark for the United States.

The Yarrowdale men arrived in Switzerland without a single paper of identification, none of them having had passports when they left the United States. The legations hope to obviate the difficulty by supplying each man with credentials.

AMERICAN LINE CREWS DEMAND 75% BONUS

Company Refuses to Grant so Large an Increase, and May Engage Non-Union Seamen.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, was informed yesterday by Gustave A. Braun, Secretary of the International Seamen's Union, Atlantic District, that sailors and firemen would not sign articles on the American Line ships unless they received 75 per cent. of their wages as a war risk bonus.

The American Line has agreed to pay the men 50 per cent., which was paid on the Mongolia and Manchuria, and contends that it would be unfair to the men on those two steamers if more were paid to the crews of the passenger liners when they are ready to sail. Officials of the company said yesterday that they could get non-union men and sail their ships regardless of the actions of the International Seamen's Union.

After his conference with Mr. Franklin regarding the demand for an increase in wages, Mr. Braun said that the company was disinclined to grant the 75 per cent. war bonus, but had made a counterproposition to pay 50 per cent. bonus, insure the men's families in case of the ship being sunk, insure the men's effects on board, pay their fares home, and continue the wages until the arrival of the men in New York. He added that the proposition put by Mr. Franklin was practically an ultimatum, he having intimated that if his terms were not accepted the American Line would fight the union sooner than give in.

Mr. Braun asserted that the 14,000-ton freighter Manchuria, which is in port with her crew on board, had 140 non-union men and also a number of Filipino firemen. The four passenger liners, St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, and Philadelphia, would require about 300 men each, and these would not be obtainable in New York, he said.

Applications for passages were received yesterday at the American Line office at 9 Broadway and booked tentatively, but no definite sailing dates were given by the agents. The booking of freight for Liverpool was resumed.

Several applications were made at the British Consulate General to have passports stamped for the White Star liners Adriatic and Baltic, but none for the American Line ships.

DANIELS ARRANGING FOR MOSQUITO FLEET

Confers with 18 Shipbuilding Concerns on Plans for Swift Motor Patrol Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Steps were taken today toward the creation of a large fleet of motor patrol boats for use in the protection of the American coast line against hostile submarines, as well as for service in enforcing neutrality and scout work in wartime, when Secretary Daniels called into conference in his office the representatives of eighteen shipbuilding companies for the purpose of ascertaining the capacity of their yards for the early construction of speedy patrol boats for operating at sea.

These patrol boats will be paid for out of the special emergency appropriation of $115,000,000 carried by the recently enacted Naval Appropriation bill. They will be about 110 feet long and of high speed, and of sufficiently rugged construction to permit the mounting of a gun not smaller than a three-pounder. The question of the armament of these motor patrol boats has not been determined, and is being worked out in conferences between experts in the Navy Department.

In addition to conferring with Secretary Daniels, the representatives of the shipbuilding concerns conferred with Rear Admirals Taylor and Griffin, Chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering, for the purpose of arranging for a standardized design. The contracts will call for the delivery of these craft in four to five months' time.

SHIPS UNDER OUR FLAG.

Loss in Number of Ships Transferred, but Gain in Tonnage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce today announced that between July 1, 1914, and Feb. 28, 1917, ships transferred to the American flag from foreign flags numbered 204 of 664,925 gross tons and ships transferred from the American to foreign flags numbered 405 of 313,811 gross tons. The American flag made a net gain of 351,114 gross tons and a net loss of 201 vessels. In other words, American citizens bought much larger vessels than they sold. The bulk of the American gain in tonnage has been from the British and German flags, and the Norwegian, Japanese, and French flags have made the largest net gains.

The following table shows the foreign flags involved and the number and gross tonnage of vessels transferred from those flags to the American flag and from the American flag to those flags, with the net American increase or decrease.

The transfers from foreign flags to the American flag were:

TO AMERICAN.

Flag.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Flag.	Number.	Gross Tons.
Belgian	6	10,549	Mexican	9	11,052
British	111	357,089	Norwegian	7	15,311
Cuban	6	18,702	Rumanian	1	5,275
Danish	5	13,193	Russian	3	2,144
Dutch	6	26,724	South Amer. countries	10	23,290
French	2	6,247	C. Am., Haitian, Dominican, &c	2	5,110
German	32	135,941			
Greek	1	4,471			
Italian	2	2,769			
Japanese	1	5,869			
Total				204	664,925

The transfers from American to foreign flags were:

FROM AMERICAN.

Flag.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Flag.	Number.	Gross Tons.
British	170	82,651	Portuguese	7	3,943
Cuban	37	8,401	Russian	2	996
Danish	5	5,631	Spanish	11	11,983
Dutch	3	8,131	Swedish	2	900
French	20	26,740	South. Amer. countries	22	18,867
German	3	1,608	C. Am., Haitian, Dominican, &c	89	7,429
Greek	3	2,119			
Japanese	16	35,720			
Mexican	35	6,707			
Norwegian	30	91,311			
Total				405	313,811

THINKS 'WAR PRESS' MISLEADS AMERICA

Berlin Vorwaerts Misquotes Wilson in Discussing "Newspaper Campaign."

SEES CAPITALISTS' PLOTS

Dr. Dernburg Argues President Lacks Honesty in Not Arbitrating with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 12, (via London.)—Reviewing the contradictory telegrams from the United States with which the Reuter Agency provides Germany, the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts says:

"Only one thing is certain. That is that the war press is bringing tremendous pressure on public opinion, evidently for the purpose of inoculating the people with ideas expressed in the President's own words in his message: 'To back down now is impossible.'

["There can be no turning back," were the words of the President, speaking of Americans having been made "citizens of the world."]

"The purpose of the newspaper campaign is to weaken the opposition against war. The Stock Exchange derives the greatest advantage from this, says the report of last Friday, the principal transactions being in industrial lines, especially stocks of steel and automobile concerns, and those making other war materials.

"That is significant. These industrial circles insist that the world shall keep filling their overflowing treasuries for ever and ever at the cost of the depopulation of the world.

"Here lurks the work of danger. It would be blindness to assume that because of his present tardiness the President will not dare take another step toward the abyss of war.

"If for the present Wilson is content with the statement that he has the right to arm trading vessels, that very contention may encourage munition shippers to furnish the casus belli of their own initiative. We think that we can read such a plan between the lines of a message from America which states that American vessels would assert their freedom of traveling in all the oceans of the world."

Writing in the Tageblatt, Dr. Dernburg arrives at the conclusion that telegrams from America reaching Germany from British sources, have decidedly misrepresented the American situation. He says:

"In reality there was no strong and united sentiment in favor of war and the unlimited power asked by the President was refused. The Republicans refused because they did not believe in President Wilson's determination and because of party politics, and the Democrats because genuine enthusiasm for a war with Germany could not be worked up among the masses."

Dr. Dernburg calls attention to President Wilson's Preparedness bill, providing gigantic amounts for the army and containing at the end a clause stating that the policy of the United States was to submit all international differences to a court of arbitration. He says:

"If President Wilson was honest he would have submitted the trouble with Germany also to arbitration. But that being undesirable, Congress canceled the clause in question barely half a year after it was entered on the statute books."

INTERNED CREWS TO BE REMOVED

Continued from Page 1.

formally, however, that several arrests had been made, and that rumors were current in Philadelphia that high explosives were being secretly taken aboard the ships.

FISCHER GOT NAVY SECRETS.

German Machinery Firm Had Contracts from the Department.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Revelations made today in the League Island Navy Yard case were:

That the Schutte & Koerting Company, manufacturing machinists, of which Adelbert K. Fischer, now under arrest, is the head, is an American branch of one of the largest German marine engineering companies, said to be located at Hamburg.

That this firm has made a specialty of contracts for the American Navy, some under direct contract with the Government and some as a subcontractor for American shipbuilding concerns.

That in this manner this German firm has secured information about the American Navy, including plans, specifications, and blue prints concerning oil-burning and steam plants and the location of oil tanks on both dreadnoughts and torpedo-boat destroyers.

That Adelbert Fischer, who came here a few years ago to take charge of the American branch of the German company, of which his father-in-law is the head, is a reserve officer in the German Army.

That the American branch is equipped with machinery which can be used for the manufacture of shells, bombs and mines—in fact, was so used for the United States Goverment during the Spanish-American War.

It is alleged that the plot to smuggle chronometers ashore from the interned raiders was engineered almost exclusively by Fischer's wife, and that it may have had for its object the equipment of the chronometers with wires which would make it possible to use them as time clocks on submerged mines under the interned raiders to wreck them in case of war and prevent their seizure by the United States.

In all the supposed plotting Henry Rohner, grocer and importer, is believed to have been an innocent catspaw. He admitted today that two of his chauffeurs, now under arrest as witnesses, had hauled certain articles to and from the ships for Mrs. Fischer. The Fischers are said to be distantly related to the Emperor of Germany.

Rohner declared he had the assurance from Mrs. Fischer that the boxes he removed from the vessels contained nothing detrimental to the Government. He said the only articles he had taken to the raiders at the instance of Mrs. Fischer were some delicacies which she sent to friends of herself and husband, and grocery supplies ordered from his firm by officers of the interned ships for the crews.

That Fischer and Mrs. Fischer should have got on such terms of intimacy with the officers of the interned raiders that they would trust them with a smuggling plot is not considered strange by those acquainted with the standing of the Fischer family in Germany and their strong hold on the confidence of the German Government. In some quarters Fischer is believed to stand higher in the confidence of the German Government than any other German now in this country. Amazement is caused by the alleged fact that Fischer managed to get into the confidence of the American Government to an almost equal extent and sufficiently to have free access to nearly every American battleship, cruiser, destroyer, or torpedo boat built or building in any of the navy yards or private shipbuilding yards in this country. Fischer even had representatives of his firm on board United States naval vessels on their trial trips.

Many documents taken from the Fischer home are being examined by the Federal authorities. Whether they revealed any widespread plot involving a violation of the neutrality laws the Government agents would not say.

Search of Ships Deferred.

In the absence of official instructions from Washington search of the interned raiders for explosives reported to have been smuggled to the vessels from outside sources, was deferred today by local agents of the Department of Justice. Orders authorizing an examination of the ships were expected, but up to a late hour had not arrived. Additional arrests in the alleged plot, which may approach a status international in aspect, are contemplated, Federal agents admitted tonight.

According to naval officers at the local yard, search of the raiders cannot be made without international complications arising therefrom, unless the Government actually seizes the ships, "and that in itself would be a declaration of war." Frank Garbarino, special agent of the Department of Justice in charge of the investigation, however, intimated that he did not hold this view.

"I have my own opinion about that phase of the case," he said. Garbarino's force of investigators was increased today, several agents of the department coming here from Washington. Extra Custom House men were also assigned to assist in the investigation.

SAYS SECRETS WERE SENT ON.

Reported That Fischer's Firm Gave Naval Information to Bernstorff.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The Journal has been put into possession of proofs that Adelbert Koerting Fischer, arrested in Philadelphia as a German spy, was formerly a German naval Lieutenant and that he still holds an inactive commission and leave of absence from the German Navy. Furthermore, it is ascertained that the firm of Schuette & Koerting, of which Fischer is nominally President, is a firm that has for years been doing business with the United States Navy Department and that within the last two years it has been constantly in receipt of naval engineers' designs and all the confidential specifications of the new dreadnoughts laid down and launched within that period.

"The firm has been selling to the navy evaporators, feed water heaters, distillers, oil coolers, valves, and many other parts for the machinery of battleships, and under this pretext has been able to secure the confidential plans of fire control systems and other secrets of construction, which have been regularly forwarded to the German Government through Ambassador von Bernstorff. Up to the time of Captain Boy-Ed's departure from this country that office was constantly at the company's offices in Philadelphia.

"At the present moment this corporation is under contract to supply the Navy Department with several hundred thousand dollars worth of material.

"The Journal also has proof that officials of the Navy Department have known positively for a long while that this concern is simply a branch of a great German house, and that the principal owner of the local establishment is Dr. Koerting, Fischer's father-in-law and one of the heads of the naval construction department of the German Government."

DESERTED THE VATERLAND.

German Fireman Held in Philadelphia Says 900 Have Left Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Richard Jacobs, a native of Germany and a fireman on the great ocean liner Vaterland, tied up at New York, tottered into the fire station at West Philadelphia tonight and told the fire fighters a story which caused them to telephone the police.

Jacobs was hungry. He was seeking work and was tired from his long jaunt from New York. He said he had "escaped from the Vaterland and was on his way to seek a job making munitions at Eddystone. He said he was only one of 900 members of the Vaterland crew who had left the vessel and were now scattered throughout the country.

It was two weeks ago, Jacobs said, that he deserted the Vaterland, where he had been living since the war started. He said that out of a crew of 1,200 men the Vaterland now had only 300 left.

The police will turn the man over to the United States authorities tomorrow for further examination. His story aroused certain suspicions among the police. If the 900 men of the Vaterland left at the connivance of the German authorities for the purpose of working havoc in the United States in case war was declared, the police believe a grave question will be raised.

AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR 16 NAVY DIRIGIBLES

Daniels Spends $649,250 for Aerial Defense—To be Delivered in 120 Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Daniels today awarded contracts to four American firms for the construction of sixteen non-rigid dirigible airships to be used by the navy for coast and harbor patrol. The contracts are for $649,250, and the specifications call for the delivery of these airships in the remarkably quick period of 120 days after the date of contract, or by the middle of next June. The firms to which the contracts were awarded are as follows:

Connecticut Aircraft Company—Two dirigibles and power plants at $42,000 each; total, $84,000.

B. F. Goodrich Company—Two dirigibles and power plants at $41,500 each; total, $83,000.

The Curtiss Aeroplane Company—Three dirigibles and power plants, at $40,750 each; total, $122,250.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company—Nine dirigibles and power plants, at $40,000 each; total, $360,000.

The airships are the first of such type to be bought by the navy under the $5,000,000 appropriation for aeronautic machinery made available by the Sixty-fourth Congress. They will be 160 feet in length, 31½ feet in diameter, or 50 feet high over all; will be equipped with radio communication, 100 horse power motors capable of making a sustained flight of sixteen hours at thirty-five miles, and a maximum speed of forty-five miles an hour for ten hours.

Under the designs drafted by naval constructors the dirigibles will be able to operate from shore bases, and alight on a water surface in good weather.

NAVY GETS 716 RECRUITS.

Gain Made in First Eight Days of March—Aided by League.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Navy recruiting continues to show a slight increase. Many of the recruits are coming from districts where the Navy League is actively co-operating with the department.

On March 1 there were 59,037 enlisted men in the navy and on March 8, 59,758. There are still needed for mobilization, including regulars and reserves, 102,295.

FIVE GOVERNORS TO CONFER

Whitman Will Attend Meeting on Interstate Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—Further co-operation between the States along lines of preparation for military eventualities will probably be the result of a conference of Governors and Adjutant Generals of a number of Eastern States to be held in Philadelphia Saturday.

Governor Edge has been in communication with Governors Whitman of New York, Townsend of Delaware, Harrington of Maryland, and Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, and all of them have accepted his proposal to confer upon the subject. The meeting will be held at the Union League Club, where there will be a general exchange of ideas at a luncheon.

APPEAL FOR LOYALTY BY MAYOR'S COMMITTEE

All Citizens Asked to Sign Declaration of Their Support to the President.

To give an opportunity to citizens, men and women, to voice their opinion on the protection of American citizens and vessels from unlawful violence, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense will begin today the circulation of a declaration to the President of the United States, which reads:

"As an American, faithful to American ideals of justice, liberty and humanity, and confident that the Government has exerted its most earnest efforts to keep us at peace with the world, I hereby declare by absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, and pledge my support to you in protecting American rights against unlawful violence upon land and sea, in guarding the nation against hostile attacks, and in upholding international right."

Sheets bearing the declaration, with space for signatures by all American men and women, 18 years old or over, will be available in the leading hotels, telegraph offices, clubs, district political headquarters, and through the co-operation of the city departments at municipal offices and police stations. The committee stated that about 200 citizens representing all shades of opinion and all nationalities have already signed the declaration. Included in the list of signers are a number of prominent German-Americans, such as George Ehret, Jr., Victor F. Ridder, Carl L. Schurz, Adolph Kuttroff, H. B. Scharmann, and Adolph Hupfel, Jr. Representatives of women's organizations, labor leaders, and political parties have also signed.

The Executive Committee is made up of Lewis L. Clarke, Cleveland H. Dodge, William N. Dyckman, Francis N. Landon, Martin W. Littleton, John Mitchell, Morgan J. O'Brien, Elihu Root, Herbert Parsons, Alfred E. Smith, John B. Stanchfield, Henry L. Stimson and Alexander M. White.

Ohioans for Preparedness.

The Ohio Society of New York, at its regular meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the action of the President in severing relations with Germany and assuring him of support in such action as he might find necessary to insure American liberty and honor. The resolution further called upon Congress to enact protective measures and to establish universal military service on an equitable basis.

A small glass of Welch's (iced) will give you a new zest for the day's duties.

It helps to balance the usual heavy winter diet.

Welch's
THE NATIONAL DRINK

Indiana Trucks

Comparison shows Indiana Worm Drive Trucks to be the greatest values in America. They are backed by 18 years' manufacturing experience. Not only lower in price, but in operating economy. Our service station, open day and night, its location in the heart of the business district, and our staff of traffic engineers, assures purchasers of the most efficient service. Write for our selling plan.

N. Y. Motor Truck Sales

FRENCH ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE

Drive Germans from Positions on Hill 185 They Took in February.

TEUTONS SHELL SOISSONS

Throw Incendiary Missiles Into Open Town, Starting Several Fires.

SLIGHT GAIN BY BRITISH

They Improve Their Positions Northeast of Bouchavesnes—Much Fighting in the Air.

PARIS, March 12.—By a spirited attack this afternoon the French troops on the Champagne front recaptured all the trenches on Hill 185, west of Maisons de Champagne farm, which the Germans had seized last month. The French also pushed forward, penetrating a fortified work on the slopes north of Memelon.

The attack, according to the War Office report this evening, was made on a front of 1,625 yards, or nearly a mile. The French crept forward during the night by the use of grenades, preparing the way for the general assault this afternoon. About 100 prisoners were captured.

The Germans threw some incendiary shells into the open town of Soissons today, causing several fires.

The text of this evening's report follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne effective artillery fires were directed against the enemy organizations northwest of Vingre.

In Champagne we delivered in the course of the afternoon a new attack against the German position west of Maisons de Champagne on a front of 1,500 meters. Our troops captured all the trenches the enemy had taken on Ridge 185, and penetrated a fortified work on the slopes north of Memelon. In the course of this action we took about 100 prisoners.

On both banks of the Meuse there was lively artillery action in the sections of Avocourt, Douaumont, and St. Mihiel.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon the Germans bombarded with incendiary shells the open town of Soissons, causing several fires.

The afternoon report follows:

Between Soissons and Rheims a surprise attack directed by the enemy against one of our trenches in the region of Paissy was repulsed promptly by our fire. The enemy suffered losses, and left prisoners in our hands.

Near Maisons de Champagne we made further progress last night by grenade attacks. Patrol encounters occurred in the sector of Auberive. The number of machine guns which we have captured in the region of Maisons de Champagne has been increased to twelve.

In the Woevre we made a successful incursion into German trenches north of Seicheprey. In Lorraine there were patrol engagements. We took prisoners near St. Martin, northwest of Badonvillers.

Elsewhere the night passed in quiet. The Belgian communication says:

Great artillery activity occurred, particularly against Dixmude and Steenstraete. The bombardments on both sides were accompanied by spirited grenade fighting during the afternoon.

BERLIN, March 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—French troops this morning attacked the German positions south of Ripont, in the Champagne district, but were repulsed, says an official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff.

In the Aisne sector and in several districts along the River Aisne and in Champagne yesterday there was especially strong artillery firing.

The text of the statement follows:

On account of the very bright weather the activity of long-range guns and airplanes increased at many places on this front. Fire especially was strong in the Ancre sector, between Bucquoy and Le Transloy, and was lively in several sectors along the Aisne and in Champagne. South of Ripont the French this morning attacked parts of our position. They were repulsed.

Our enemies lost sixteen airplanes and two captive balloons by air attacks of our airplanes and one machine by our defensive fire.

A supplementary official statement issued this evening by the German Army Headquarters Staff says:

In the Somme activity continues. Also east of the Somme the artillery in several sectors is livelier than on preceding days.

LONDON, March 12.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

We improved our position slightly during the night northeast of Bouchavesnes. Enemy trenches in the same neighborhood were entered by our patrols at other places and a few prisoners secured. This morning we raided German trenches south of Arras, in spite of strong resistance by the garrison, bombed dugouts and inflicted many casualties.

The artillery activity on both sides was most marked in the Ancre area, the neighborhood of Arras, Neuville-St. Vaast and the Ypres sector.

There was considerable activity yesterday. Much successful bombing and reconnoissance work was carried out by our airplanes. Air fighting is continuous. Nine enemy machines were brought down or driven down damaged, four of which are known to have been destroyed. Five of our machines are missing.

STORSTAD HALTED AND SUNK

Relief Ship Previously Stopped by U-Boat and Hoisted Signals.

LONDON, March 12.—The sinking of the Norwegian steamship Storstad, in the service of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, occurred in latitude 51:20, longitude 11:50, (in the Atlantic off the southern end of Ireland.) The submarine fired about fifteen shots at a range of three to four miles.

The Storstad stopped and hoisted the Belgian Relief signal. The submarine submerged, but half an hour later the Storstad, which had not resumed her voyage, was torpedoed without warning as she lay stationary in the water, with all the crew on board. She sank at 12:10 P. M.

The crew, including one American, has been accounted for in its entirety, but the fourth engineer died of exposure before the men were rescued.

REPORTS 42,000 TONNAGE SUNK

Berlin Says 114,000 Tons Have Been Accounted For in Three Days.

BERLIN, March 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following statement on submarine operations was issued today by the Overseas News Agency:

"The official report for March 11 states that 42,000 tons of shipping were sunk. Together with the reports of March 7 and 8 this gives a total of more than 114,000 tons."

DUMA SUSPENDED, EMPIRE COUNCIL, TOO

Sittings, It Is Said, May Be Resumed Next Month Unless the Unexpected Happens.

LONDON, March 12.—The issuance by Emperor Nicholas of two ukases suspending the sittings of the Rusian Duma and Council of the Empire as from Saturday is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. The sittings will be resumed next month unless extraordinary circumstances supervene.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 13.—The Daily Telegraph publishes an article on the sudden suspension of the Duma "by a correspondent," who says:

"Whatever may have been the ground for the Government's action, the step which it has taken will be regretted by all who know Russia from personal experience. Ever since it became clear that things were not going well on the Eastern European front there have been two views as to the influence of the Duma on the temper of the Russian people. One of them has regarded it as a blast of air to the furnace of an overheated boiler.

"That has been the view of a comparatively small but unfortunately powerful section of the official body. The other regarded it as a safety valve which might avert a dangerous explosion and that was the view of all the rest of Russia and of all foreign observers resident in that country. Whatever the pretext of prorogation, the safety valve has now been screwed down for at least a month, and probably for longer.

"There can be no doubt of one thing. During the gloomier phases of the war the Duma has been the sheet-anchor of the Russian people, whether fighting the foe at the front or laboring at the manufacture of arms and ammunition in the rear. The sessions of the Duma have all been periods of sunshine, of hope and confidence. Its prorogations have been periods of eclipse.

"Ministers, either with no ascertainable policy or with one in irreconcilable conflict with the views of their colleagues in the Cabinet, have followed one another into retirement without the public having any assurance as to why they had been appointed, what they stood for, or why they had been dismissed. The vast majority of the nation was, on the other hand, absolutely confident that the Duma stood for the overthrow of the Germans and final eradication of their influence in Russia, and was whole-heartedly behind it in this policy.

"The uneasiness which has accompanied previous prorogations of the Chamber will undoubtedly be accentuated on this occasion."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—All attention here is concentrated on the food question, which for the moment has become unintelligible. There is no real want in Russia, and there are towns in the south and east where it is still possible to buy any quantity of bread at peace prices. But the difficulties of transport and defects in organization cause constant jerks and jolts in the mechanism which supplies the larger towns, and on the present occasion the jolt is more acutely felt in Petrograd than usual.

I am bound to say, however, that after diligent inquiry I have not been able to discover any cases of actual starvation, or even of serious underfeeding. The trouble hitherto has amounted in practice to very little more than rather harassing inconvenience. This week there was a certain decline in supplies in Petrograd. People still get bread, but with rather more difficulty than usual. This caused disquiet, and the apprehension was intensified by the general lack of confidence in the working of the machinery of supplies.

The unrest expresses itself in the form of street demonstrations of an unusually mild character, wholly unlike any demonstrations I have ever seen in Russia. There is a curious placidity about the whole thing, a curious absence of excitement and alarm. At the present time the current of the movement is not revolutionary. There is nothing like a popular uprising. It is simply an unusually insistent demand for a vigorous solution of the food problem.

At a special meeting of the Duma, held today, Minister of Agriculture Rittich, in reply to an urgent question on measures for supplying Petrograd, stated that supplies were sufficient for the present. He detailed the steps taken by his department to speed up delivery of corn. His speech was received in chilly silence, which was in sharp contrast to the applause given by a section of the Duma to Rittich's previous speeches. Duma speakers pointed out that organization of the food supply after all the blunders that had been made would be a heavy burden on the municipalities, but they would shoulder it from a sense of patriotism.

The Duma empowered a committee to draft an urgent bill to amend the law prohibiting municipalities from engaging in commercial enterprises so as to secure to municipalities throughout Russia the right to control the purchase and distribution of corn to the population.

FOOD PRICES RISE IN CANADA

Embargo on Potato Exports Expected—Freight Congestion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Canada is feeling the scarcity of some lines of food. Consul Felix Johnson at Kingston, Ontario, in a dispatch to the Department of Commerce today, said that an embargo on potatoes was likely. There have been shipped from Canada so far this year only 416 bushels of potatoes, worth $567. The ruling price in Ontario is now 65 cents a peck, which is regarded as very high for Canada, where the high cost of living has not been felt as in the United States.

An Order in Council prohibiting the export of potatoes is expected within a few days. The difficulty is said to be very much the same as it is here—the demand for the last year's crop to fill orders made by agents of the belligerent countries early last Summer before it was generally known that there would be a crop shortage.

Consul Richardson, at Moncton, N. B., today advised the Department of Commerce that the pressure for freight movement over Canadian lines was so great that the Canadian Government Railway management has given notice that one of the two through trunk line trains from Montreal to Halifax has been taken off, to give a clearer track for freight trains. Every effort is being made to move war freight to the seaboard for shipment as opportunity offers.

RISE IN FOOD PRICES.

Increase of 19 Per Cent. at Retail in 1916, Federal Bureau Reports.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Retail food prices in the United States advanced 19 per cent. in the year ended with Jan. 15, as shown in statistics prepared today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The increase was greater than for the three years previous combined. The four years' gain was 30 per cent.

Every food staple except coffee and tea advanced during the year. Onions and potatoes led with increases of more than 50 per cent. Some of the advances were: Sirloin, 7 per cent.; round steak, 8 per cent.; rib roast, 8 per cent.; chuck roast, 7 per cent.; pork chops, 10 per cent.; bacon, 8 per cent.; ham, 4 per cent.; lard, 22 per cent.; hens, 16 per cent.; salmon, 7 per cent.; eggs, 32 per cent.; butter, 18 per cent.; cheese, 27 per cent.; milk, 11 per cent.; bread, 13 per cent.; flour, 38 per cent.; cornmeal, 23 per cent.; potatoes, 57 per cent.; onions, 50 per cent.; beans, 39 per cent.; prunes, 5 per cent.; raisins, 16 per cent.; sugar, 16 per cent.

INCOMING SHIPPING LIGHTER

Five Steamers Reach New York from Foreign Ports.

The shipping arriving here from European ports was lighter yesterday than it had been before the new submarine edict went into force on Feb. 1.

The Spanish freighter Oiz arrived from Valencia, and the British freighter King Edward from Huelva. The Swedish steamship Ocean and the Greek freighter Kate arrived from Mediterranean ports, via Newport News, and the Swedish steamship Hellenic from Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope.

LLOYD GEORGE FACES BITTER TARIFF FIGHT

Critical Division in Parliament Feared Over India's Import Levy on Cotton.

LANCASHIRE MEN PROTEST

Chamberlain Appeals to Patriotism, and Says Impost Is Needed for War Loan Interest.

LONDON, March 12.—The new Lloyd George Government will meet the first difficult hurdle in the House of Commons Wednesday, when Parliament will be asked to authorize a new policy in India in placing a protective duty on cotton goods. Special preparations are being made by all parties in anticipation of a critical division.

A deputation representing all sections of the Lancashire cotton industry waited upon Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, today to protest against the recent increase in duties upon cotton imported into India.

The delegates declared the duty was the greatest blow ever struck at the cotton industry, and that it would result in the closing of the mills. They were prepared, they said, to face a gradual and natural growth of the mills in India, but not an artificial growth brought about by a protective tariff. They asked for a withdrawal of the duty or the imposition of a countervailing excise duty upon Indian cotton.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that it was impossible to grant the request of the delegation. The duty, he said, was a necessary contribution to the charges on India's war loan of £100,000,000. The cotton trade was not asking for equality, he declared, but for a favored position not enjoyed by other industries. The Indian people and British residents of India, he added, were unanimously in favor of what had been done.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the subject of the cotton goods duties, Mr. Chamberlain said in reply to a question that he thought the whole matter of the duties might appropriately receive further consideration in connection with a review of the imperial policy and the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom when the war was over.

Straight Fight on Tariff.

Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Lancashire deputation seemed to imply that the Government intended to stand fast by its decision, in which case there would be a straight fight between the protectionists and free traders in Parliament, and at the moment it is impossible to foresee the result, the ordinary party cleavages being disturbed by the war. In admitting his wish to see the matter revised at the termination of the war, the Secretary said:

"I should not be candid if I left you under any misapprehension regarding the attitude of myself and the Government. To reverse this decision would be a calamity for England."

Mr. Chamberlain's reply seems to leave no loophole for retreat on the part of the Government, and should the free traders, with the Lancashire members and the whole body of Nationalists, be able to muster sufficient members, it is not impossible that the division might result in the defeat of the Government, leading to a general election.

The Lloyd George administration is so largely Unionist in composition that it is viewed with great suspicion by the older Liberals, especially with regard to the question of tariff and imperial preference.

The Lancashire party contends that not only the imposition of these duties is a breach of the understanding that nothing of the kind should be done until after the war, but that the duties will seriously injure not only the Lancashire trade, but Great Britain's ally, Japan. What attitude ex-Premier Asquith will adopt toward the duties is still unknown, but a large body of Liberals will follow his lead. At the present stage neither the Government nor the Lancashire party is inclined to any compromise.

The Lancashire cotton deputation, after conferring with the Lancashire members of the House of Commons, passed a resolution calling on them to oppose the imposition of the duty, and it is said that the Lancashire members have decided to vote against the impost.

Much Depends on Asquith.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 13.—Lancashire is up in arms against an increase in the Indian import duties on cotton goods. A debate on the subject in the House of Commons has been arranged for tomorrow and the Government will be challenged to a division. The Daily Chronicle says, editorially:

"It is stated that if the vote is against them the Government will resign. A general election would then follow. Regardless of the merits of the question, the Nationalists will vote against the Government, and if Mr. Asquith were to lead his followers into the same lobby a Government defeat would be quite probable. We trust Mr. Asquith and believe no action of his will precipitate the national calamity of a general election at this juncture.

"The course of the war will not be influenced by the Indian cotton duties, and those responsible for forcing an election on such an issue would find themselves in an unenviable position. The nation will not readily forgive them, whether the responsibility is fixed on the Opposition or on the Government."

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"Mr. Runciman, ex-President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Montagu, former Under Secretary for India, will speak from the front Opposition bench against the Government proposals in tomorrow's debate. Whether ex-Ministers will go to the length of voting against the Government depends on the attitude of Mr. Asquith. Were he to decide to carry free trade dislike of the new Indian policy to the point of dividing against Governmental proposals, the division might be a very close one and not without an element of danger to the new Administration. The idea of a general election has receded in the last few weeks, but an unsatisfactory division on the Indian cotton duties and the Irish threat of opposition to the bill prolonging the life of this Parliament may lead the Government to consider the advisability of an appeal to the country.

"At the same time it must be confirmed that up to the present the House of Commons has given no signs of hostility to the new Administration, and the nagging spirit that was predicted in some quarters has been conspicuous by its absence. The present antagonism of the Nationalists and the resentment of Lancashire spring from specific causes within the Government's own control."

ITALIANS REPEL RAIDERS.

Patrol Encounters and Increased Artillery Activity Reported.

ROME, March 12.—The repulse of an Austrian attack after artillery preparation northeast of Lenzumo, in the Trentino, is announced by the War Office in today's official statement. There were numerous artillery and patrol activities in other sectors. The statement reads:

In the Concei-Ledro Valley, in the Westerdak, after violent artillery and trench mortar bombardment against Bezzecca and Monte Vies, an enemy detachment attacked our position in the small valley of Vai, northeast of Lenzumo. The enemy was repulsed, and a few prisoners were taken. On the remainder of the Trentino front yesterday there were patrol encounters and increased artillery activity.

In the Travignolo Valley of the Avisio, after trench mortar preparation against the southern slopes of Cima di Bocche, the enemy attacked [illegible]. He was immedi- [illegible] artillery action [illegible] front. In the [illegible] on the Carso, we [illegible] outpost and [illegible] comprising nine

burning eyes
EYE BATH
invigorates.
at any drug-

METHODISTS NOT PACIFISTS.

Jersey Conference Rejects Peace Resolution—Speaker Assails Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 12.—The New Jersey Methodist Conference, representing 362 churches and 70,000 communicants in the State, tonight refused to go on record as desiring a peaceful solution of the present international crisis and against preparedness.

Incidentally, Bryan's peace campaign was caustically referred to as "nonsensical and tommyrot" by the Rev. Harold Paul Sloan of Red Bank, who led the forces that routed the pacifists in the assembly. Dr. Sloan termed such an action as coming from the convention "unpatriotic," and in repudiation of an earlier stand placing the Methodist Church of Wilson's home State firmly behind him in any policies he pursued in the trying situation.

Sustaining the propaganda of these unpatriotic men who are trying to embarrass the President, is un-American," Dr. Sloan said. "We should discourage foolish peace agitation. We are behind the President to the last and our members have also expressed their willingness to answer the call."

The conference cheered in approval, and the resolution was rejected by a five-sixths majority.

The conference this afternoon called upon the assembly to support the Kales Local Option bill, which recently unanimously passed the Senate.

BACK TO FLY FOR FRANCE.

Sergt. Richard Rockwell Has Sailed to Join His Squadron.

Sergeant Richard Rockwell, a cousin of Kiffin Rockwell, who was killed in action last Fall, has sailed again for France to rejoin the American Aviation Corps attached to the French Army and now doing duty on the western front. He arrived on Jan. 25 by the French liner Touraine from Bordeaux, and has spent six weeks visiting his family in New York and Cincinnati.

Before the war he was studying surgery, and when one of his colleagues was taken ill with an attack of appendicitis Sergeant Rockwell went to the hospital and assisted in the operation before going on board the liner to sail for Bordeaux.

In the course of his stay in New York he was asked how long it took to decide a combat in the air, and replied, "From thirty seconds to a minute. It is just a case of whether you get the other fellow before he gets you."

Sergeant Rockwell expects to return to the N. 124 Squadron, in which he has served for a year at Verdun and other points on the western front. The airplanes the members of the corps have been using in scouting, mapmaking, and convoying aerial raiders can do 125 miles an hour at top speed.

Eighty-nine American surgeons and ambulance drivers have sailed for France to join the American Ambulance and American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

Colonel F. Savy and eleven officers, members of the French Commission in the United States, and an equal number of Colonels and Captains belonging to the Italian Comission, who have been purchasing ammunition and supplies for their Governments, are also on their way home.

NATIONALISTS GAIN A POINT.

British Government Promises Debate on Irish Affairs Next Week.

LONDON, March 12.—The Irish Nationalists made their reappearance in the House of Commons this afternoon and assured themselves of another early debate on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland by obtaining from the Government a promise that the Irish estimates should be introduced some day next week.

The estimates will provide an occasion for a debate on the whole Irish administration.

LIBERALS WIN IN SPAIN.

Local Elections Generally Carried by Friends of the Government.

MADRID, March 12, (via Paris.)—Inter-departmental elections for members of local governing boards were held yesterday, and in the great majority of cases Liberals friendly to the Government were chosen. Republican candidates, whom the Socialists abandoned, were defeated everywhere.

SMUTS SAYS BRITAIN MUST KEEP EAST AFRICA

Shudders to Think What Natives Would Suffer if Territory Were Returned to Germany.

LONDON, March 12.—Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former commander of the expedition against the German forces in East Africa, and who recently was made a Privy Councilor, arrived in England today. Speaking of the situation on the East African battle front, Lieut. Gen. Smuts said:

"The campaign in East Africa is virtually ended. After the rainy season in March and April the Germans will be obliged either to surrender or enter Portuguese territory, where the Portuguese are ready to deal with them.

"The operations against the mere remnant of Germans will be undertaken by native troops I have trained because I found the white troops were unable for any length of time to stand the climate. The natives make splendid fighting infantry, and at the close of these operations will be available elsewhere.

"East Africa is enormously valuable and productive. The Germans spent millions in developing it, and the mere suggestion that any part of it should be returned to Germany is preposterous. The native population has stood magnificently by us, and I shudder to think what would happen if any part of the territory were given back to Germany. All the African colonies would be aghast at the mere idea, and, moreover, our prestige would suffer materially."

A dispatch from London, Jan. 15, said the Imperial Government had acceded to the South African Government's request that Lieut. Gen. Smuts represent South Africa at the coming Imperial War Conference in London, instead of General Luis Botha, the South African Premier, whose presence was urgently required at the approaching session of the South African Parliament. General Smuts was, therefore, replaced in the military command in East Africa by Lieut. Gen. A. R. Hoskins.

TURKS' LOSS IN GUNS PUT AT TWO-THIRDS

Bonar Law Praises the Rapidity and Method of the Advance on Bagdad.

ENVER ADMITS RETREAT

Tells Turkish Deputies the Army "Retired Northward for Military Reasons."

LONDON, March 12.—After announcing the fall of Bagdad in the House of Commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said there was every reason to believe that two-thirds of the Turks' artillery had fallen into the hands of the British or had been thrown into the Tigris.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the victory came as a sequel to a series of brilliant operations carried out by British and Indian troops with dash and determination, for which no praise could be too high. When General Maude, commander of the Mesopotamian army, crossed the Tigris above Kut-el-Amara last month he imperilled the safety of the Turkish army. The Turks immediatel retired on Bagdad and were pursued with the utmost energy. Large numbers of prisoners and quantities of materials of all kinds were captured.

On March 5 British cavalry came up with the Turkish rear guard twenty-seven miles from Bagdad. After an action the Turks retreated in the night, abandoning a position they had prepared. On March 7 British cavalry found the Turks in position on the Diala River, eight miles from the outskirts of Bagdad. The river, he said, was unfordable and constituted a formidable obstacle. General Maude therefore withdrew his cavalry and brought his infantry into action.

Meanwhile the Turks had received reinforcements from Bagdad. They offered stubborn resistance along the Diala and in a position covering Bagdad from the southwest. General Maude threw a bridge across the Tigris at its confluence with the Diala. Notwithstanding the heat and dust, Mr. Bonar Law said, the British made a brilliant march of eighteen miles toward Bagdad and found the Turks strongly posted six miles southwest of the town. The Turks were attacked at once and driven back to their second position, two miles in the rear.

On the night of March 8 the British established a footing on the north bank of the Diala. On the 9th and 10th, troops on the right bank of the Tigris, in spite of dust storms, pressed their advantage and drove back the Turks to within three miles of Bagdad. At the same time the troops on the Diala thrust the Turks back on the city, which was entered on Sunday morning.

"General Maude, in these operations," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "has completed his victory by a pursuit of 110 miles in fifteen days, during which the Tigris was crossed four times. This pursuit was conducted in a country destitute of supplies, despite the commencement of the Summer heat. Such operations could be carried out in such a country only after the most careful arrangements, made for the supply of the troops thoroughly and systematically had been effected. The fact that General Maude not only has been able to feed the army, provide it with munitions and assure proper attention for the sick and wounded, but has been able to report that he is satisfied he can provide for the necessities of his army in Bagdad, reflects the greatest credit on all concerned."

Enver Pasha, who has just returned from Asia Minor to Constantinople, has informed the Turkish Parliament that the military situation is better than at any time since Turkey's entrance into the war, according to a Reuter dispatch from Constantinople by way of Amsterdam. Enver Pasha is quoted as saying:

"We and our allies await with calm confidence any offensive which the enemy may launch in the coming Spring. The Chamber will pardon me if I preserve silence regarding the action which we on our part propose to take.

"The safety of the Turkish coast and of the Dardanelles is better assured than ever before. On the Sinai front the situation is unchanged. On the Mesopotamian front we retired northward for military reasons. For similar reasons we have drawn in toward Kermanshah, on the Persian front. The situation on the Caucasus front is unchanged. To sum up, the whole outlook justifies confidence in the future. Thanks to the Almighty, we shall obtain the final victory."

BAGDAD'S FALL STIRS BERLIN.

Vienna Also Surprised—Both Relied on Reinforcements Sent the Turks.

GENEVA, March 12, (via Paris.)—The fall of Bagdad caused the greatest surprise in Berlin and Vienna, according to news received here from those capitals. Recently the Austrian and German papers announced that, owing to the large Turkish reinforcements sent from Aleppo and Smyrna, Bagdad could hold out indefinitely.

It is expected here that one of the early results of the occupation of Bagdad by the British troops will be the recall of all Turkish contingents fighting at the various fronts.

Colonel Feyler, the military critic, writes in the Journal de Genève:

"Unless a new Ottoman army is constituted for a new campaign against the forces of General Maude, the town will definitely remain in the hands of the English."

Rifaat Pasha, the former Turkish Ambassador at Paris, left here today for Constantinople. He says he considers the situation serious.

TURKS STILL FLEE IN PERSIA

Russians Drive Them from Another Position Northeast of Kermanshah.

PETROGRAD, March 12, (via London.)—The Russian column operating toward the Mesopotamian frontier from Hamadan has made further progress, driving the Turks from a position near Bistun, twenty-six miles northeast of Kermanshah, the Turks retiring to Hadjiabad. The War Office statement reads:

On March 6, in the direction of Hamadan, we routed the Turks from their position near Bisitun and occupied it. Hard pressed by our troops, the Turks withdrew to Hadjiabad.

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FORECASTS TISZA'S FALL.

Vienna Sees Significance in Andrassy's Audience with Emperor.

LONDON, March 12.—Great importance is attached in Vienna to an audience given by Emperor Charles to Count Andrassy, leader of the Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament, according to telegrams from Vienna transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at The Hague. Count Andrassy, the Vienna advices say, is considered to be the coming Hungarian Premier.

Count Stephen Tisza is the present Hungarian Premier.

TISZA'S SPEECH A KEY.

Speech Which Inspired It, However, Is Kept from Hungarians.

"By inference," says the Telegraaf of Amsterdam, which publishes the text of Count Tisza's speech delivered in the Budapest Chamber on Feb. 22, "one may learn from the Hungarian Premier's words the exact nature of M. Hollo's speech which drew them forth."

M. Hollo is one of the leaders of the Karolyi Opposition party. While speaking, this party's representatives, with the exception of eight members of the Karolyi group, left the chamber. Premier Tisza's speech, which answered it, was published in Hungary and telegraphed abroad as a "great patriotic utterance," as "an answer to the enemies of the Quadruple Alliance at home and abroad." M. Hollo's speech was suppressed. Just what it was, however, according to the Dutch paper, may be gathered from a careful reading of Count Tisza's, which begins:

"Especially I protest against M. Hollo's reference to the antecedent history of the war as if this war had not been forced upon us by an enemy filled with evil and aggressive designs, and as if it had been caused by a change which took place in German policy.

"I cannot understand how any one in the Hungarian Parliament can adopt such an attitude. The expansion which the German Empire has shown since 1871 was a peaceful, economic, and cultural expansion, threatening the independence, existence, or vital interests of no other nation and no other State, and, though desiring for itself a place in the sun, wishing to push no one away from the sun.

"It is a biased and malicious distortion of facts when our enemies explain the situation today as if they had been obliged to defend themselves against designs of conquest and striving for power directed against other nations by Germany.

"The history of this generation shows that the peace of Europe was only menaced when the power of France and Russia was free for European political aims. The entire world always considered that the peace of Europe was assured when these powers had complications elsewhere and were thus unprepared to attack.

"In regard to colonial policy, of which M. Hollo spoke, it is very natural that an empire possessing such expansive economic forces as Germany should strive to pursue a colonial policy. Let us compare, however, Germany's colonial policy during the last thirty years with the colonial policy of other great powers.

"What State attacked a liberty-loving people of high education and European origin for the sake of a predatory colonial policy? Was it Germany?

"We wage this war because we must do so to save our life which has been attacked. We will wage it against every one in all circumstances so long as it is necessary to save our life and secure our vital interests, but not a moment longer. All our allies agree on this. If the Quadruple Alliance concluded the war with a peace such as our enemies imagine, such a peace could not be made lasting by any agreement. A lasting peace can only be one which does not arouse ideas of revenge in any one."

The Premier said in conclusion:

"I entertain a firm conviction that the justified weapon which we employ is also efficient, and will bring that success which is the sole precondition of a swift and satisfactory peace."

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Colgate & Company
Chalmers Knitting Co.
Standard Milling Company

TURNER Construction Co

BREAK UP TEUTON ATTACK.

Russians' Fire Stops Foe's Activity on the Kovel Front.

PETROGRAD, March 12.—German attempts to take the offensive in the region southeast of Kovel, on the Russian front, were broken up by the Russian fire, the War Office announced today. The official statement reads:

Western Front.—Southwest of Lakparotch, in the Zanarotch-Stahovtsy sector, and in the region of Velitzk, thirty-five versts southeast of Kovel, (Volhynia,) the enemy delivered gas attacks. We repulsed by our fire enemy attempts to take the offensive.

On the remainder of the front there were patrol encounters and firing by both sides.

In the Riga region a Russian airman brought down a German airplane and took the occupants prisoner.

BERLIN, March 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Notable artillery activity along the Russian front is reported in today's Army Headquarters statement, which reads:

Eastern Front.—Artillery and patrol activity was lively from time to time. Some artillery actions of large importance occurred.

Macedonian Front.—Between Lakes Ochrida and Presba there were minor engagements in front of our line.

AMERICA THANKS ITALY.

Appreciates Kindnesses Following Our Military Attache's Death.

UDINE, Italy, March 12.—The Italian Supreme Command has received a letter from United States Ambassador Page expressing the thanks of the American Government for the sympathy and assistance given on the occasion of the death of Major Elvin R. Heiberg, American Military Attaché.

Ambassador Page says that Major Heiberg was treated as a brother in arms. Major Heiberg was killed by a fall from a horse while on the Italian front.

WAR SMITES SAINT PIERRE.

More Than 30% of Miquelon Fishers' Colony Lost at Front.

SAINT PIERRE, Miquelon, March 12.—A little more than 30 per cent. of the several hundred men this little colony of France contributed in defense of the motherland have died on the battlefield.

Those surviving are returning in small units on short furloughs. Twenty-eight soldiers are here now and twelve more are expected this week. All seem to be in excellent health, giving every appearance of having been well fed and otherwise cared for. They are one in asserting confidently that "the Germans will not hold out much longer."

The islander soldiers assume the risks of war with their typical "fisherman's luck" philosophy. From boyhood they have faced death in pursuit of their calling as fishermen, the one industry of the islands, and the spirits of the returning fighters appear to be about as buoyant as these sons of the sea ever permit their spirits to be.

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FIFTH AVENUE

BRIAND'S ENEMIES SEEK HIS DOWNFALL

French Cabinet Faces Strong Fight as Opposition Blocks Legislation.

PREMIER LIKELY TO WIN

His Opponents Lacking Strong Leaders—Nation Wants No Change at This Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 12.—The Briand Cabinet, which has already weathered so many storms, is once more preparing for an onslaught from the Opposition. The recent debate on the economic situation, ending in a vote of confidence, is considered insufficient, for the reason that 200 Opposition members refrained from voting. This has created an equivocal situation which the Government has decided to clear up.

The weakness of the Opposition consists in the fact that its ranks are recruited from various groups, which lack strong leaders, having only one object in common—the overthrow of the present régime. Although doubtless the recent economic difficulties, aggravated by the unprecedented rigors of this Winter, would at other times have proved a sufficiently strong lever for office seekers to upset the Government, the nation at large is not prepared to risk further experiments on the eve of all-important military events.

The Temps praises the swiftness with which the American Senate remedied the defects of its machinery and emphasizes the importance for the Parliamentary Government to take an example thereby and not hesitate to modify its statutes when supreme national interests are at stake.

PARIS, Feb. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Premier Briand is in a situation, with reference to the Parliament, similar to that which preceded his first fall from power in February, 1911. There is a well grounded belief that he may again be obliged to retire.

A public vote, in which Deputies and Senators are obliged to take their responsibilities before the country, gives the Government a majority. Both houses seem to be with M. Briand, yet the committes are against him, and they are, as they were in 1911, making it extremely difficult for him to conduct affairs. He himself explained in a recent debate in the chamber how the committees and interpellators in both houses were taking the greater part of the time he needed for the conduct of the war.

The day after the Premier's return from Rome he was obliged to speak three hours at a stretch before the Budget Committee explaining what would be the authority given to the new Under Secretaries of State, the members of the Army Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee, and the Naval Committee of the Chamber announced that they would require M. Briand's attendance before them for further detailed explanations regarding the high command of the army, the Greek situation, and other questions that already had been debated during the secret sessions of the Chamber and Senate.

The Budget Committee refused to accept the Government's scheme for new taxes and the Committee on Legislation reported unfavorably on the Premier's request for authority to act by decree on urgent questions, the decrees to be regularized by legislation afterward. The gravity of this development appears when it is recalled that the request made by Premier Briand was really a part of his ministerial declaration to the Chamber after the formation of the new Cabinet, constituting a part of the Cabinet's program.

Well posted political observers say that the hostility of Parliament in committees is quite likely to force M. Briand to the same decision that he took under similar circumstances in 1911. The speech made by Paul Deschanel after his re-election as President of the Chamber was considered significant in this connection. Every one saw in it a direct attack on the Government. It is not thought that M. Deschanel, who is a very careful politician, would have hazarded such an assault unless he knew he had a majority of the Chamber behind him. Certain organs supporting the Government saw in M. Deschanel's speech a direct bid for power.

The opinion is expressed in some quarters that M. Briand would have fallen long ago had it not been that the opposition was not able to agree on a successor. No available man stands out clearly for the post.

DIFFER ON BIRTH CONTROL.

Defender of Large Families Assailed in Physicians' Debate.

Dr. George W. Kosmak, in opposing birth control at a meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the New York Academy of Medicine last night, said that, as a part of the economic scheme of the world, it was a necessity that people of the poorer class should have large families. He said this was for the reason that the best of their children were required to recruit the upper classes, while the majority were necessary to perform the hard and unpleasant work of the world.

"It should be considered," he said, "that quantity is needed as well as quality."

F. A. Blossom, a social worker, replied that it was "revolting to the spirit of Americanism" to hear such views.

Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, who favored birth control, said that one of the important causes of the war was the overpopulation of Germany. He assailed the view that birth control was a contradiction of natural law, asserting that the creative forces of nature were entirely blind, and that it was sometimes the mission of science to curb them, as in destroying disease germs, which the tendency of nature was to multiply infinitely.

John S. Sumner, successor of Anthony Comstock as Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, attacked birth control on scriptural and moral grounds.

VOTES TO RECONSIDER THE FULL-CREW LAW

New Jersey Assembly Reverses Action of Last Week Favorable to the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—The Assembly early this morning reconsidered its action of last week when, by a vote of 25 to 26, it defeated the bill introduced by Assemblyman Roberts of Burlington County to repeal the full-crew law of 1913 and give the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners the power to decide how trains should be manned and to compel the railroads to obey its orders as to the size of crews. The vote was 37 to 22.

The galleries were packed in anticipation of spirited debate. At 11 o'clock Mr. Roberts called up the question.

Democratic Floor Leader Geran of Monmouth County made the principal attack on the repealer, and assailed the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, which has carried on an extensive propaganda for the Roberts measure.

The chief argument for the repealer was advanced by Assemblyman Wolverton of Camden County, who declared the full-crew law inconsistent and worthless from the viewpoint of affording protection to employes and patrons of the railroads.

PINCHOT APPEALS TO LABOR

Compulsory Military Service, He Says, Would Destroy Democracy.

Amos Pinchot, in a lengthy letter to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, makes an appeal against compulsory military service on the ground that it will tend to destroy democracy in the United States. He imputes to Wall Street and the Security League a plot by which American men, through military discipline and training, are to be made into obedient slaves of a ruling money class.

"The moment you find the American citizen disciplined to authority and trained to look for leadership to a superior class, at that moment you have lost democracy," he continues. "I am not against every necessary kind of defensive military preparation for this country. I value the safety of the United States as much as any member of the Security League.

"With a good navy, ample coast defenses, mines, torpedoes, and a standing army of a quarter of a million men and a moderately efficient militia, our country is safe from invasion and infinitely less likely to get into war than if we forced every citizen into uniform and thoroughly trained him to kill," he contends. The statement that universal service is necessary to protect the nation he qualifies as "pure, unadulterated bunk."

In closing he paints a picture of his impression of what this country would be under compulsory service as follows:

"In this country so ordered and so governed there will be no more strikes, no surly revolt against authority and no popular discontent. In it the lamb will lie down with the lion, and he will lie down right where the lion tells him to. In it there will be government for the people, plenty of it, extending into every detail of life; but there will be mighty little Government of or by the people."

$50,000 IN JEWELS STOLEN.

Trunk Containing Valuables Was Shipped to Boston by New York Firm.

BOSTON, March 12.—The theft of a trunk containing $50,000 worth of jewelry consigned by David Ullman & Co. of 80 Maiden Lane, New York, from the baggage room at the South Station yesterday, was reported to the police today, with the result that the empty case was found tonight at a local hotel and police and private detectives professed to have obtained clues likely to lead to arrests. A chauffeur, who the police say transferred the trunk from the railroad terminal to the hotel, is under detention.

Morris Lewis, an agent of Ullman & Co., who brought the trunk on a train from New York arriving yesterday, would not discuss the matter except to say: "This thing is so big that I cannot believe they can get away with it."

It was said tonight that the theft was the latest of a series involving $125,000 accomplished by a band of men who have followed the shipment of jewelry between New York and this city. Two trunks, robbed of their contents, have been found at Providence under circumstances similar to the discovery of the Ullman case tonight, according to this report. The police are understood to be seeking a man known to them as "Kelley" in connection with all three thefts. The Ullman trunk was obtained, as were those in Providence, by means of substituted or duplicated baggage checks.

It was learned tonight that David Ullman of 80 Maiden Lane, New York, was the owner of the jewelry and that he had sent an agent with the trunk. The latter checked it as ordinary baggage, receiving the usual check in return. It is believed there was a substitution or duplication of baggage checks used to obtain possession of the trunk.

SEEK A HOME FOR SUNDAY.

Evangelist's Quarters Here Must Have Four Baths and Fresh Air.

A house with fifteen rooms and four baths or two adjoining houses with suc haccommodations are desired by the William A. Sunday Evangelistic Committee, 143 Metropolitan Tower. Mr. Sunday and his personal staff, which will include probably fifteen or twenty workers, will begin a three months' campaign in New York on April 8, and they are accustomed to be housed under one roof with their own household organization. The rental and other expenses are paid hy the local committee in charge.

It has been the hope of the committee to get a house on Riverside Drive to entertain the Sunday party here, but so far none quite suitable has been found. A quarter of the city where there is plenty of fresh air and not much noise is preferred, but the Sunday party in any event does not want to live in an apartment.

OUR TROOPS GUARD 5 POINTS IN CUBA

Forces Stationed at Santiago, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Nuevitas, and El Combre Mine.

SANTIAGO PORT IS OPEN

City Quiet Under Influence of U. S. Marines — Banks Closed, Looted by Rebels.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 12.—From his base at Guantanamo Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the United States Atlantic fleet, received reports today from at least five Cuban shore stations where American forces have been landed. From none of them, however, came any evidence that the putting ashore of the Americans was the beginning of intervention.

Five hundred marines and bluejackets are in Santiago patrolling the city, while smaller detachments are doing similar duty in Guantanamo, Manzanillo, and Nuevitas. The only interior station where American marines have been placed is at the El Combre mine, a few miles from Santiago.

The Americans have been careful not to interfere in the least particular with the conduct of the civil Government, the officials appointed by the Liberals before the evacuation of the city by their troops remaining in control.

Just what the situation is in the interior is not known exactly by the Americans. The Government advance forces, commanded by Pablo and Fausto Menocal, brothers of President Menocal, arrived today at San Luis, which was evacuated yesterday by General Comacho after brief fighting, in which there were a few casualties. Rigoberto Fernandez with his force of rebels is at Songo, southeast of San Luis. This district is about twenty miles north of Santiago. The Menocal brothers said they would await reinforcements before advancing further.

The banks here remain closed under orders from their main offices. It is thought that the most practical reason for the closing of the banks is that most of the funds have been withdrawn by depositors, and that all the Government funds, something in excess of $800,000, have been taken by the rebels.

Santiago ceased to be a closed port yesterday. The Cuban gunboat Matanzas, which had been at the mouth of the harbor for two days, left this morning for Guantanamo. She had not been permitted to enter Santiago by Commander Reginald R. Belknap, commanding the American forces, who has the mine layer San Francisco and the cruiser Olympia in the inner harbor.

Last night there was scattered throughout the city a circular purporting to have been signed by Colonel José Nicolas Jane, who was on board the Matanzas as the special representative of President Menocal. The circular called on loyal citizens to lay down their arms, promising clemency to those who did so, and dire punishment to those who continued to revolt. The local Liberal authorities arrested the distributors of the circular, but later released them. Another circular received today was addressed by President Menocal to P. Merrill Griffith, the American Consul at Santiago. It asserted that an election would be held in Oriente Province ten days after the Menocal troops were in possession of Santiago.

The residents of Santiago have known little of the conditions in the other parts of the island since Feb. 12, as they have been isolated during this period. Between here and Camaguey all business of the Cuban railroad has been destroyed. Estimates of the sugar cane burned by the rebels vary widely, but apparently no grinding machinery has been destroyed. In the City of Santiago there has been no looting. It is estimated that Major Fernandez has between 3,000 and 4,000 men, while the Government forces is reported to aggregate about 5,000.

The presence of American bluejackets and marines in Santiago is due indirectly to representations made by the Chamber of Commerce, supplemented by conversations between Consul Griffith and Commander Belknap when it was decided that the evacuation of the Liberals presented a situation making imperative the protection of foreign lives and interests.

The bluejackets were first landed. They were followed by the marines, whose ranking officer is Captain Joseph D. Murray of the Forty-third Company. Lieutenant L. F. Kimball of the San Francisco is in command of the forces ashore. The headquarters of the Americans is opposite the consulate. Two by two sentries patrol the streets, and a few pieces of light artillery have been placed at the outposts at the city limits.

Apparently there is no resentment against the presence of the Americans in Santiago. Even the local police was invited to continue their duty, the Americans making it clear that they were in the city merely to preserve order. The only discordant note in the situation was quieted today by Consul Griffith, when he induced three conservative politicians to make themselves less conspicuous. Guillermo Mascaro, candidate for Governor on the Menocal ticket; Colonel Alfredo Lora, President of the Provincial Council, and Ramon Ruiz, Postmaster, had been imprisoned by the Liberals. They were released through the influence of the Americans. The Conservatives, encouraged by their reappearance, crowded about until they assumed a mobilke appearance, causing Consul Griffith to suggest their temporary retirement or internment.

REBEL ACOSTA SURRENDERS.

Mayor of Havana Suburb in Serious Condition from a Wound.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 12.—Baldermero Acosta, Mayor of Marianao, a suburb of Havana, and one of the last remaining prominent leaders of the revolt against President Menocal, surrendered today. He is in a serious condition, the wound which he received from the Government forces shortly after he joined the revolt being infected.

Near Piedracitas and Salvador, Camaguey province, Captain Perdomo, commanding a company of militia, fought a small band of rebels, killing eight and wounding ten. In an engagement near Guaracabulla Lieutenant Ortis killed eight rebels.

Dr. Ricardo Dolz, president of the Conservative party, declared it to be his belief today that the last rebels would be rounded up and peace restored within fifteen days.

Reports published here that the French-owned sugar mill at La Union, Oriente Province, had been dynamited are not true. Colonel Betancourt telegraphed tonight that the mill has not ceased grinding. He also said that the current reports of the destruction of Menocal's own mill at Palma Soriano are greatly exaggerated.

Passengers arriving today from Nuevitas reported that the warehouse of the Senado Sugar Company and the railroad station were burned. All canefields of this valuable property are also reported burned. The rebels attempted to dynamite the mill, but their inexperience prevented the bombs from doing much damage.

HAVANA, March 12.—Ramon Carillo, Secretary to Dr. Alfredo Zayas, Liberal candidate for the Presidency in the November elections, presented himself today at the palace and swore allegiance to the Menocal Government, declaring, it is said, that he had not been in arms, but had remained in hiding, fearing arrest.

Nothing is known yet as to the whereabouts of Zayas, who has been in hiding since the outbreak of the revolt. It is not believed by the Government Zayas had any part in the uprising, and no order of detention has ever been issued against him.

Shackleton Is Going to Fight.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 13.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, who is now at Sydney, Australia, says he is going into active war service, according to a Reuter dispatch from that place. He says that this is the only course for any man who is free and able to fight.

BERNSTORFF PARTY AT DANISH CAPITAL

Austrian and German Officials Greet the Ex-Ambassador at Copenhagen.

MAY ISSUE A STATEMENT

Diplomat Expected to Publish It in a Few Days—Special Train for Berlin Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 12.—The Frederik VIII., with Count von Bernstorff and party, arrived at Copenhagen at 10:15 o'clock this morning. A few hundred persons were gathered on the pier, but no demonstrations occurred. The German Legation was represented by Minister Count Brockdorff-Rantzau and Prince von Wittgenstein, and the Austrian Legation by Baron von Franz, all of whom went immediately on board while the band played a march.

After a short conference with Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, Count and Countess Bernstorff received press representatives on board. Count Bernstorff was in high spirits, and his conversation was lively, but only turning upon the wind and weather. He regretted that he was still unable to discuss political questions. It is reported that an official statement about the Zimmermann note to Mexico soon will appear, and that a statement by Count von Bernstorff will appear in the German press in a couple of days, but until then will be kept absolutely secret.

After receiving reporters Count and Countess von Bernstorff posed for waiting photographers more than half an hour, and then left the ship for luncheon in the German Legation.

A German passport office under direction of the German Vice Consul, Dr. Wolff, was established on board the Frederik VIII. to arrange everything for departure of the other Germans tomorrow. All the Germans, including former members of the Washington Embassy, will stay on board until they take a special train for Berlin.

I saw Professor Bonn of Columbia University, New York, who told me that the voyage had been very agreeable and that the party on board had the best possible time. However, he and also other German passengers complained of the long detention at Halifax, which seemed to them absolutely useless and without any remarkable result. Dr. Bonn said the fortnight it lasted was a dull time, but that if it had not been dull it might have been something worse. There was fine weather all the rest of the way, except two days between Greenland and Iceland and the last twenty-four hours before the Norwegian coast was reached.

The passengers got their first communication about the Mexico affair through a wireless which was picked up, but it was not believed until they received a wireless from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Copenhagen. THE TIMES wireless was earnestly discussed. Dr. Bonn got the impression that Count von Bernstorff was without any further information on the subject at the time, but he is supposed to have been fully informed by a courier on reaching Christiania.

Dr. Bonn is to leave here for Munich, but does not know definitely about his own future. Perhaps he will be challenged for civil service or he may work in the German Foreign Office.

Tonight a dinner party was given at the German Legation for the Bernstorff party.

COPENHAGEN, March 12, (via London.)—Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington, and his party arrived at Copenhagen this morning from Christiania.

The Frederik VIII. encountered good weather from Christiania, although sailing in Danish waters was difficult on account of the ice, and the steamer was forced to use two ice-breakers. A great crowd was expected at the anchoring place, and many policemen were assigned there to preserve order, but besides German officials, newspapermen and relatives of Danish-American passengers only a few inquisitive persons appeared.

Count von Bernstorff did not go ashore. Members of the party will remain on board th Frederik VIII. until tomorrow morning, owing to the crowded condition of the hotels. Tomorrow Count von Bernstorff and his party will proceed to Berlin in a special train.

BERNSTORFF'S PAPERS IN DETAINED TRUNK?

London Theory That Mysterious Swedish Receptacle Hides Momentous Secrets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 13.—The Daily Express says this morning:

"A trunk with broken seals, found aboard the Frederik VIII. by the Halifax authorities, is engaging the attention of the British Foreign Office.

"The trunk was sent from New York by the Swedish Minister, and its intended destination was Stockholm. On the arrival of the ship in Halifax official found the seals of the trunk broken. The inference was that somebody opened the trunk between New York and Halifax. The British authorities suspected that the contents might include something more than purely diplomatic correspondence between the Swedish Minister and his Government."

According to The Express the Swedish Minister refused to give an official assurance that there was nothing inside the trunk except his own official correspondence with his Government, and the trunk was taken off the vessel and detained. The Express hears that on arriving in London the mysterious trunk, which is expected here next week, will be handed over to the Swedish Legation for an examination of its contents in the presence of British officials.

The theory is, The Express says, that the seals were broken, and the trunk was opened between New York and Halifax by a German agent in order to insert Count von Bernstorff's secret documents. Should this theory prove correct, when the trunk is examined in London, the British authorities will seize the documents just as they seized von Papen's incriminating papers at Falmouth last year.

THE HAGUE, March 12, (via London.)—A neutral diplomat, just returned from America, said here to THE TIMES correspondent:

"I had a long and confidential talk with Count von Bernstorff just before the breaking off of German-American relations. Count von Bernstorff seemed confident about the end of the war, but said:

"'Nothing more can be done on the west front. The war will not be decided there. We are so firmly intrenched that the Allies can never make a substantial advance. The war will be finished at sea by our submarine blockade.'"

Arrest Three as Auto Thieves.

Three men suspected of being members of a gang of thieves who have stolen several automobiles in New Jersey recently were arrested last night by Inspector Battersby and Detectives Hare and Lynch of the Jersey Citi police as they were going to a shed in the rear of 64 Henry Street, Jersey City, where they had left two big automobiles a few hours before. One of the men, Jesse Turner, 21 years old, of 272a Grant Avenue, had a letter bearing his signature which explained in some detail plans for auto thefts. The other prisoners said they were Edward Shaw of 271 Twelfth Street, and Edward Briordy of 8 Lott Street, Jersey City.

STATE WILL VOTE ON SUFFRAGE AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

Christie Sullivan, called attention to the overwhelming vote by which the suffrage amendment was defeated when it was submitted to the voters in 1915.

"If the voice of the people is the voice of God, then God has spoken most decisively against giving women in this State the ballot," the Senator said. "I have seen no evidence of any revulsion of feeling in fear of woman suffrage in this State."

Senator Sage was the next speaker. "I do not believe in woman suffrage," he said. "This matter should not go to the voters again this Fall. That is my honest conviction. I predict that it will be more decisively defeated this Fall than it was when last submitted, when there was a majority of nearly 200,000 against enfranchising the women of this State."

Senator Walters dwelt on the omission in the proposed amendment of any provision requiring women of alien birth to disavow alien allegience and comply with the requirements established for men before they can become citizens.

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GERMAN PLOTTERS LED CUBAN REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

proclamations it was announced that Germany was the friend of the rebels and "has promised to help us."

President Menocal, after he heard the story told by Agramonte and the other officials, thanked them for the interest they took in him, but the President is a long-suffering man, as a Cuban official recently put it, and to the great surprise of Agramonte, Albertini, and Aspiazu, told them that, in effect, he did not think their fears were based on fact. He then informed them of his belief in the integrity and good intentions of the Germans in Cuba.

Found Making Maps.

The Germans from the interned ships were detected making maps and trails and surveys of the outlying country. In this connection it can be said that the United States Army officers detected Germans, from interned ships at Panama, engaged in similar work along the route of the Panama Canal. One of the best known officers in the army is authority for this statement.

Despite the fact that the President did not take the matter seriously when it was brought to his attention Agramonte and Albertini continued to keep a watch on the suspects. Their investigation showed that the activities of the Germans and their Cuban sympathizers apparently centred around Bahia Honda. In this part of Cuba there are many Americans, and about two weeks ago several of these notified the Cuban Government that they had detected Germans mapping that part of the island. President Menocal, on hearing this, ordered an investigation, which, among other things, resulted in the arrest of a German who gave his name as Adolph Haue, who is now a prisoner at Pinar del Rie. Haue said that he was making sketches to be used in a book he contemplated writing about Cuba.

Another German suspect proved to be one Paul Dreher, who in the days of the Gomez Presidency was one of the close advisers of Gomez. Dreher came to Cuba a poor man, but is now reputed one of the wealthiest Germans on the island. The exact part he is supposed to have had in fomenting the rebellion, of which his old friend Gomez was the titular head, has not yet been disclosed by the Cuban Government. Dreher is under arrest, charged with conspiracy.

Cuban Congressmen Involved.

Less than a week after President Menocal ordered the investigation of the Bahia Honda situation the rebellion broke out, and from the moment it got under way the Germans, according to the statement of well-informed Cubans, openly came to the support of the rebels. One of the names mentioned in this connection is that of a German whose name is a household word in Cuba, and who is one of the wealthiest men there.

When the rebellion started the Cuban authorities, particularly the Secret Service, had to work at top speed to keep the situation in hand. The agents of the Government found that among the most active members of the rebel organization were several members of the Congress. One of these was Dr. Divinl, the leader of the Liberals. He was arrested and in his possession found the proclamations that were to be issued to the rebel forces. These proclamations urged the rebels not to lose courage but to be of good cheer, among other things stating that "Germany is your friend and will support you to the limit."

The next event of major importance was the capture of Gomez. Gomez is estimated to be worth about $25,000,000. His home in Havana, at the corner of Trocadero and Prado Streets, is the finest in the Cuban capital. It is called "Gomez Palace." Even the Government Palace, the home of the President, does not compare for splendor of appointments with the palace of the ex-rebel leader. Gomez also owns a big yacht named the Julito and a splendid estate of 58,000 acres in the Province of Santa Clara.

Under $1,000,000 Bail.

When Gomez was taken into custody and ordered held in $1,000,000 bail, the Government took steps to sequestrate his property in various parts of the island. Great was the surprise of the Government officials when it was discovered that Gomez just before the rebellion got underway had transferred all of the property to a certain wealthy German subject, resident on the island.

The efforts of Germans, or Cubans friendly to Germany, to establish a submarine base near Bahia Honda are known to the officials of the Navy Department, although up to this time those officials have carefully avoided making any public announcement of the fact, and when asked about it shake their heads and protest that they know nothing about it. The fact remains, however, that the oil drums, such as the Germans use for refueling at sea, were washed ashore, and that from the day the matter was reported to the United States naval authorities, until the present time, a destroyer, one of the largest and fastest in the Atlantic fleet, has been on duty off Bahia Honda. The destroyer has been into Havana at least twice for supplies.

There is no point on the Cuban coast better suited for such purposes, as the Germans are believed to have had in mind when they, or their friends, planted the oil drums in that vicinity. The place is within eight hours' steaming of the American coast and just off some of the main steamer tracks leading from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Norfolk to West Indian and Gulf of Mexico ports. These include Tampico, one of the principal sources of the Allies' oil supply; Galveston, New Orleans, and Colon.

That the Germans would attempt to establish a submarine base in West Indian waters has long been suspected by American as well as allied naval officers. The Cuban Government has not permitted details of the investigation made of the Bahia Honda base to be made public, and whether the names of those responsible for the effort to establish the base are known has not been disclosed. In Havana Harbor at the present time are the Hamburg-American liner Bavaria nd one or two other German ships, which sought refuge there. All of the officers and practically all of the crews of these ships are still in Cuba.

PLOTTING WAS WORLDWIDE.

Von Igel Papers Showed Hundreds in India Conspiracy.

The von Igel papers, seized when the office of that attaché of the German Embassy was raided by Secret Service agents last year, disclose the names of several hundred persons who were implicated in the plot hatched in New York to instigate rebellion against British rule in India. The persons named are, or were, in all parts of the United States, in Hawaii, Philippines, Japan, China, and India. The Department of Justice is now investigating every angle of the big plot in directing which, as was disclosed in an official paper yesterday, Captain Franz von Papen, the dismissed German Military Attaché, played an important part.

That von Papen was deeply concerned in the conspiracy was shown when the complaint against Heramba L. Gupta, the Columbia University Hindu student, was made public. It states that, at various times in 1915, von Papen paid to Gupta "large sums of money," and that, in order to effect the object of the conspiracy, Gupta was sent to Japan. He arrived in Japan during the Japanese coronation festivities early in the Winter of 1915, and was met there by a number of Hindus, all of them said to have been prominent in the organization known as the Indian National Society, through which Germany has worked in efforts to start a rebellion in India.

The Japanese Secret Service, however, was on the alert, and within less than forty-eight hours after he arrived in Tokio Gupta and another Hindu, who had accompanied him to Japan, were informed that they would have to leave Japan immediately, and that the Government had decided to send them to Calcutta. Gupta realized that meant he would be turned over to the British, and in some way he and his companion managed to escape to the house of a friend, where they hid from November, 1915, until May of last year, during which period, Gupta says, they never once left the house. The house was even searched by the Japanese Secret Service agents, but there was a secret room in which they hid, and which was not discovered. The following May, the men were smuggled out of Japan, got to Honolulu, and eventually back to the United States.

Gupta was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday and held in $5,000 bail for a hearing next Monday. The bail in the case of Ernest Se Kunna and Chandra Chakraberty, the two others held in the Indian plot, was reduced from $25,000 to $5,000. Se Kunna is understood to have made important admissions to the Government. Whether or not his confession is a full one is not stated. He then gave bail.

The third arrest in connection with the plot inquiry which came to a head last week with the arrest in Hoboken of Fritz Kolb and Hans Schwartz and the discovery in a room in the Commercial Hotel, that city, of a number of bombs was made yesterday afternoon when a man who says he is John Humbert, a German salesman, of 152 West Street, was arrested at Broad and Wall Streets, opposite the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Humbert was arrested by Detectives Dullam and Cornelli of the Hoboken Detective Bureau on an indictment returned last Friday by the Hudson County Grand Jury charging him with acting in concert with Kolb and Schwartz in having high explosives in the hotel room.

Humbert was neatly dressed, and appears to be a man of education. Chief Hayes of the Hoboken Police Department said last night that the prisoner was in the German Army and was captured on the eastern front during the first year of the war. He escaped from a prison camp in Siberia, the Chief said, and made his way to the United States.

LABOR PLEDGES SERVICES IN WAR

Continued from Page 1.

keep one eye on the exploiters at home and the other upon the enemy threatening the national Government."

It is maintained to be a fundamental step in preparedness for the nation to "set its own house in order and establish at home justice in relations between men."

Previous wars, for whatever purpose waged, are said to have developed new opportunities for exploiting wage earners, labor being stripped of its means of home defense and robbed of the advantages, protections, and guarantees achieved after ages of struggle. Wage earners are declared always to have lost, regardless of the outcome of the wars.

"Since the masses perform indispensable service, it follows," the statement says, "that they should have a voice in determining the conditions upon which they give service."

It then proceeds on behalf of the workers of America to make known "their beliefs, their demands, and their purposes." The demands include "the right in war times to be the recognized defender of wage earners against the same forces which in former wars have made national necessity an excuse for more ruthless methods."

Conditions of work and pay in Government employment and in all occupations, it is asserted, should conform to the principles of human welfare and justice, and "whether in peace or war, the Government must recognize the organized labor movement as the agency through which it must co-operate with wage earners."

It is held that service in war time may be either military or industrial, and that both are equally essential to the national defense.

"We hold," the statement says, "this to be incontrovertible, that the Government which demands that men and women give their labor power, their bodies, or their lives to its service should also demand the service, in the interest of these human beings, of all wealth and the products of human toil and property."

Demands Guarantees for Workers.

It also is held that if workers are called upon to give more exhausting service than their welfare warrants, such service shall be asked only when accompanied by increased guarantees and safeguards, and when the profits to employers shall be limited to fixed percentages.

Demand is made for clear differentiation in preparedness between military service for the nation and police duty in industrial disputes.

Whenever changes in the organization of an industry are necessary on a war basis it is insisted that they shall be made in accordance with plans agreed upon by representatives of the Government and those engaged in the industry. When women may be employed equal pay for equal work is demanded without regard to sex.

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By Herbert Bayard Swope

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OUR BREAK WITH GERMANY.

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AIM TO STOP STRIKES IN CASE WAR COMES

Civic Federation and Council of Defense Plan Joint Conciliation Boards.

TO FIGHT RADICAL ELEMENT

Samuel Gompers, Talcott Williams, Robert Bacon, R. M. Easley, and Others to Prepare Program.

The Civic Federation, in co-operation with the National Council of Defense, intends to take immediate steps to prevent, in case of war, the fomenting of strikes and the inciting of laboring men to riot. In announcing the plan yesterday the federation officials asserted that action was to be taken because of the great need for some such movement in view of the publicly announced intention of certain radical organizations to promote strikes and riots in every manufacturing locality in which they could gain a hearing. Action is also planned because of the experience in England, where it was found that after the South Wales miners' strike, involving 2,000,000 workmen, the only means of settling and preventing strikes was through such voluntary efforts, the Munitions Compulsory Act having proved entirely futile.

The first step in this direction will be the offering by the mediation department of the Civic Federation of a plan whereby conciliation committees, composed jointly of employers, labor leaders, and representatives of the public, are to be formed in every industrial centre. The appointment of such committees, R. M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the federation, said yesterday, does not mean that all strikes are produced by the use of money and other improper influences.

The committee's scheme will be presented at a meeting of a special committee of the federation and the Advisory Committee of the National Council for Defense in the New Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., on March 29. The committee consists of 150 representatives of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, transportation, and other important interests selected from all parts of the country.

A committee composed of Samuel Gompers, Talcott Williams, J. W. Jenks, L. B. Schram, Robert Bacon, and Mr. Easley has been appointed to prepare a program for the meeting which will outline a tentative plan for the effective co-operation requested by the Advisory Commission of the National Council of Defense. The Executive Council of the federation has voted to place immediately at the disposal of the National Council of Defense the services of Mr. Easley and Miss Gertrude Beeks, director of the Welfare Department.

The Welfare Department will offer a plan designed to assist in conserving the health of the wage earners and to relieve the strain and tension under which they will very likely have to work under war conditions. Mr. Easley said that, taking the experience of England as an illustration of the importance of this feature, the sooner the United States prepared for a campaign of this character the better, for there the employes were overworked and rendered less efficient than under normal conditions, because immediately after entering the war steps were not taken to provide for the convenience and physical comfort of the workers, and that upon application to the federation it furnished to that country expert material on the organization of lunchrooms, women's rest rooms, hospitals, and other welfare agencies, and that welfare supervision became recognized as so vital to the productivity of the plans that a special welfare bureau was organized in the Ministry of Munitions by the Government to encourage such activities. Similarly the federation's welfare department helped the French Government upon request to outline a plan for industrial training for the women who were unskilled and called in to take men's places in the manufacture of munitions.

BILL TO TAX ADVERTISING.

Marsh's Measure Would Levy on a Progressive Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Advertisements in newspapers and magazines will be subject to a special tax if a measure introduced in the Assembly by Robert McC. Marsh of the Twenty-fifth New York District becomes law. Under the provisions of this bill "advertisements, advertising signs and devices" would be classed as taxable.

Advertising would be taxed on a progressive scale varying from the size of the advertisement or sign or according to the prominence with which the advertisement is displayed, or any other circumstance affecting its value from an advertising point of view.

Mr. Marsh said that the intent of his bill was simply to make possible the levying of a tax on advertising displayed on billboards, roofs and walls of houses, and that there was no intention to tax advertisements in newspapers or other publications. The bill is now pending before the Assembly Cities Committee.

Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany, Chairman of that committee, said tonight that Mr. Marsh, who did not attend the session this evening, had not moved to have his bill amended so as to make its meaning clearer. It is the opinion of experienced legislators here that the bill goes much further than the expressed intent of its introducer.

TRAINMEN PLAN FREIGHT STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

The brotherhood leaders have been under great pressure from their membership, who are chafing under the experience of seeing fellow-workers in other industries get large increases in pay while they have got nothing concrete from the eight-hour fight, begun one year ago this month.

In a statement sent out to the 400,000 members of the brotherhoods from Cleveland under date of Feb. 14 last the four heads of the unions said:

"At the Chicago meeting of the general chairmen Jan. 11 and 12, it was decided to suspend further action and wait on the Supreme Court a reasonable time for a decision on the Adamson eight-hour law, which we had every reason to believe would be forthcoming within a very few weeks.

"We shall assume that if no decision is handed down regarding the Adamson law when the Supreme Court reconvenes on March 5 we have complied with the terms of the agreement entered into at Chicago and have waited a reasonable time and will be justified in taking aggressive action if needs be."

Workers are Complaining

On last Saturday in Cleveland the four chiefs announced that a plan had been made for a settlement in New York this week, but no details of the plan were given, except the expression of confidence in its success. Their statement at that time gave the keynote to the situation when they said:

"The 400 Chairmen of the four transportation orgnalsations attending the meeting reported the conditions on their various systems as even worse than on Sept. 2, 1916, when the Adamson eight-hour law was enacted. They complained bitterly because the men they represent are working for the same rates of pay and longer hours and under worse conditions than prior to the enactment of such law, and call attention to the fact that nearly all other classes of labor have been given substantial increases during the last year, which, in a measure, offset the increased cost of living.

"They authorized the chief executives to press the matter to an early conclusion, and while the situation is grave, the chief executives feel hopeful of effecting a peaceful settlement when they meet the Managers' Committee. The men feel, and their officers support them in the opinion, that the railway companies should have applied the law as intended by Congress and the President of the United States, thus giving the men the benefit from Jan. 1, instead of resorting to the courts."

As told in THE TIMES yesterday morning, the railroad executives in New York looked askance at the "peace proposals" of the brotherhoods and were in no mood to treat with them until the Supreme Court had handed down its decision.

According to the brotherhood leaders, their agreement of Jan. 11 and 12 said that they would wait "a reasonable time" for the court to act. According to railroad executives the Chairmen passed a resolution to suspend action until the Supreme Court acted, and that subsequently a resolution was passed providing they should wait "a reasonable time," but that the latter resolution was tabled.

Return to the Old Demands.

It is said that when the labor chiefs face the managers on Thursday they will ask not only for what the Adamson law would give them, ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, but for all their original demands, as contained in the now famous Form 85, presented to the managers last June at the first conference in the Engineering Societies Building, which calls for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and time and a half for overtime. The time and a half demand was dropped at the insistence of President Wilson. The railroads estimate that the settlement under the plan proposed by President Wilson would cost $50,000,000 a year, and under the Form 85 provisions $100,000,000 a year.

The action of the brotherhoods in setting the strike machinery in motion prior to the Thursday conference follows partially the tactics pursued last August, when, while President Wilson was conducting negotiations, the leaders suddenly sent out a national strike call for Sept. 4. When President Wilson asked for more time he was told that the only action the labor chiefs could take was to call the strike off if a satisfactory settlement was made. The Adamson law was passed and the strike called off. It is understood to be the program of the brotherhood leaders to face the managers on Thursday with all the trump cards, to call attention to the present bad condition of the transportation system, to point to the impatience of brotherhood members, to the fact that Congress is in recess and cannot act, and demand that the railroads prevent the strike in the only way—by giving in or effecting a compromise favorable to the unions.

Unions Against Adamson Law.

The brotherhood membership has expressed great dissatisfaction with the eight-hour law under the fear that through the interpretation the railroads would put upon it they would lose pay instead of gaining, in many cases. There is every probability that the brotherhoods wish to effect a direct settlement with the roads, and then for all time forget there was ever such a thing as the Adamson law. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders have expressed dissatisfaction with the trend indicated by the law—that of Government control of working conditions, and would be very glad to have the trainmen get their eight-hour day and a request made for the repeal of the Adamson law.

It is certain that the railroad managers will make a strong fight for a delay of settlement until after the Supreme Court has acted, but last night they did not hide the fact that they believed they were facing a very large proposition. Some of the railroad workers are angry over the delay in their getting the eight-hour day, and they want it, law or no law. And while the leaders are conservative men, that does not affect the demands for action pouring in upon them, demands which seem to give small consideration to the fact that since Jan. 1, under orders from the Goethals Eight-Hour Commission, the railroads have kept two sets of accounts, one of which shows what the men would have earned under the application of the Adamson law. According to railroad men, there is now $12,000,000 to the credit of the workers, if the law is held valid.

The four leaders of the brotherhoods are L. E. Shepperd, Vice President of the Order of Railroad Conductors; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and W. G. Lee, President of the Order of Railroad Trainmen. In taking their strike action, they have dissented from the opinion of A. B. Garretson, President of the conductors, who led the fight in Washington last August, and who said after the passage of the Adamson law that the strike power under which the labor leaders had conducted their negotiations was dead. Mr. Garretson is in the West Indies for his health.

No Ground for Contempt.

There was a disposition in some railroad quarters last night to hold that the brotherhood leaders were in contempt of the Supreme Court in acting while the constitutionality of the Adamson law was under consideration. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, however, said that he did not consider that the union leaders were in any danger of a contempt charge, inasmuch as the action to test the constitutionality of the law had been brought by some one else—the railroads he said that if the brotherhoods had brough the action, and had acted prior to a decision, it would be another matter.

The seven Eastern roads on which the strike call was issued for Saturday night have 50,000 miles of track. The New York Central alone has 12,000 miles of track. On the seven roads there are employed 40,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen. One of the things about the situation railroad men could not explain last night was that the New Haven had been excepted from the freight strike plans. It was denied that the road had made an independent settlement. It was pointed out that the New Haven now has an eight-hour schedule in its yards. None of the four brotherhoods has any connection with the freight handlers of the New York Central, now on strike.

The officials of the Managers' Committee had no doubt last night of the authenticity of their strike information. The railroads have a system of spies in all the trainmen organizations and it is known that corresponding information came yesterday from six sources.

While the crux of the movement of several years, the eight-hour movement proper began a year ago when, by a referendum vote, the four leaders received power to negotiate with the railroads. The first conference was held in June in New York, and broke up in disagreement. The labor leaders, by another referendum, got the power to call a national strike, and met the managers again the first week in August. A series of conferences failed, and the railroads called in the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation. This, in turn, was unable to effect a settlement, and when he learned that a strike was imminent, President Wilson called both sides to Washington. After two weeks of negotiation the railroad managers refused to accept the President's settlement program, and 100 railroad Presidents were called to the White House. They backed up their managers, and the President went to Congress and asked for an eight-hour law. While the matter was being debated the labor leaders sent out a call for a national railroad strike to take place on Sept. 4. On Sept. 2 the Adamson law was passed.

The matter stood in abeyance during the Presidential campaign, but on Nov. 8, the day after election, the railroads began to file suits to test the constitutionality of the Adamson law.

ORDER RECEIVED IN OHIO.

300 N. Y. Central Men Told to be Ready to Quit Saturday.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, March 12.—Three hundred engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen on the Alliance Division of the New York Central Railroad were today ordered to report "after noon Thursday" at the Ohio Building here for orders concerning the strike situation.

It is learned here from an authoritative source that the orders will be to quit work Saturday night at 6 o'clock unless the conference in New York between the Brotherhood and the railroads succeeds, or unless the Supreme Court upholds the Adamson Eight-hour law.

ULTIMATUM HAS BEEN SENT.

Brotherhood Officials Sure Railroads Will Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—When the heads of the four great railway brotherhoods met here tonight in conference at the National Hotel it was learned on excellent authority that an ultimatum had been sent to the railway executives stipulating that unless the demands of the men were met at the conference to be held in New York on Thursday a strike would be called.

Not one of the four brotherhoods chiefs, W. S. Stone, of the engineers; W. G. Lee, of the trainmen; W. S. Carter, of the firemen, and L. E. Shephard, of the conductors, would affirm or deny that a strike was contemplated. None except Mr. Lee would discuss the subject in any way and he simply called attention to a statement signed by the four in Cleveland on Saturday outlining the situation briefly. He said that the brotherhoods still "stood on that."

According to one union executive, while the brotherhoods now say they are ready to strike, they are not actually expecting that a strike will be finally neccasary, believing that at the last minute a settlement can be reached by peaceful means. Although clinging to all the provisions of their original demands on the railroads it is probable that they would accept some measure of compromise without calling out their men. Yet they have a feeling that conditions are constantly becoming worse because of the growing cost of foodstuffs, and they have been deeply disturbed over the weeks that are fast slipping by since Jan. 1, the time when the Adamson law would have gone into effect had the railroads not carried the question of its constitutionality to the courts.

UNION HEAD DEFIES GOMPERS

Marsden G. Scott Criticises Action in General Strike Here.

Another attack upon Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is made by Marsden G. Scott, President of the International Typographical Union, in an editorial in the March issue of The Typographical Journal. Mr. Scott bases his attack upon Mr. Gompers's attitude toward the general strike called in New York last Fall in support of the striking street car men. He criticises Mr. Gompers for not punishing those responsible for the strike order issued against Mr. Gompers's advice.

"It is apparent," the editorial says, "that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor has become a worthless scrap of paper. The contract with the national and international unions has been violated, deliberately and flagrantly, and the officers of the federation apparently do not intend to give any assurances that they will even attempt to compel the observance of the law in the future."

In relation to the attitude of the Typographical Union toward general strikes, the editorial says:

"For the benefit of the soldiers of fortune, the panhandlers, and the mental cripples with which the trade union movement is afflicted, it may be definitely and emphatically reiterated: There is no authority in the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington or under the hat of any American Federation of Labor officer, elected or appointed, to order members of the International Typographical Union to suspend work."

STATE TO OFFER BONDS.

Controller Announces Sale Next Month of $25,000,000 Issue.

ALBANY, March 12.—The official announcement was made today that a public sale of fifty-year 4 per cent. State gold bonds, amounting to $25,000,000, would be held at the State Controller's office in this city on April 5. These bonds, the Controller explained, are exempt from all taxation, are legal investments for trust funds, and will be issued in coupon or registered form. The first $10,000,000 are for canal improvements, the second $10,000,000 for highways, and $2,500,000 for the Palisades Interstate Park and Forest Preserve Park, respectively.

FAVORS A PORT INQUIRY.

Whitman Urges Support of Joint Commission Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Calling attention to the congested conditions in New York Harbor, Governor Whitman in a special message read in both houses of the Legislature tonight, urged support of a measure creating a special commission to co-operate with a similar body to be created by the New Jersey Legislature for the improvement of port terminal facilities. The Governor said in his message:

"Recent embargoes, necessarily established because of this congestion, threaten the closing down of industrial plants, with the consequent throwing out of employment of those engaged therein. The difficulty is due in some degree at least to inadequate freight and terminal facilities for the taking care of the products that pass through the Port of New York. This concerns the nation as well as the State. To continue existing conditions is seriously to hamper and retard the industrial and financial growth of the State.

"All but two of the trunk lines serving the Port of New York terminate in our neighboring State of New Jersey. This makes it essential that any solution of the port problem should include a study of that portion of the port comprised within the northern part of New Jersey and while it is beyond question that great benefits will accrue to the State of New York through a comprehensive port policy, benefits will also accrue to New Jersey.

"It is part of the preparedness program of our State that we should take audit of our port facilities, as industrial preparedness is one of the most vital factors of preparedness for the common defense."

Governor Whitman said in his message that he had conferred with Governor Edge of New Jersey and with State Engineer Williams, and that both had agreed that immediate action was essential. If the Governor's advice is followed the prospective commission will be composed of public-spirited citizens willing to serve the State without compensation.

MAY SUMMON ANDERSON.

Legislative Leaders Stirred by His "Slush Fund" References.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Leaders of the Legislature were debating tonight whether to summon Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League before the bar of the Senate to explain his references to a liquor "slush fund," said to have been deposited in Canadian banks to promote the defeat of pending prohibition and local option legislation which has the support of the Anti-Saloon League.

The reference occurred in a statement from Mr. Anderson published today in which he offered $10,000 in rewards for information leading to the conviction of any one guilty of bribe offering or bribe taking in connection with legislation of that character now pending.

Mr. Anderson seemed undisturbed when apprised tonight of the report that he might be haled before the Senate. He was about the Capitol corridors where the Sergeant at Arms would have had no difficulty in apprehending him while the Legislature was in session.

"I am ready," Mr. Anderson said, "to go before the Senate or any other body and answer all reasonable and pertinent questions in connection with my statement."

JOHNSON OUT AS GOVERNOR.

Resigns and Says He Will Take Place in Senate at Once.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 12.—Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator-elect, announced his resignation from the Governorship here today, effective March 15. The announcement followed an unsubstantiated report that he would resign the Senatorship and keep the Governorship.

Governor Johnson's second term of four years is slightly more than half completed. He was elected United States Senator, running on the Republican and Progressive tickets, by nearly 300,000 plurality, although the State went Democratic for the Presidency by a plurality of 3,700. The Governor is registered as a Progressive. An effort was made by many of his supporters in the State to persuade him to remain in office until December, as some other Senators, including La Follette of Wisconsin, have done in similar circumstances.

In a statement the Governor said: "I have had in mind but one thought—my obligation and my duty to the people of California, who, by an overwhelming majority, have expressed confidence in me and who have treated me with generosity seldom accorded to any man in public life. Our nation now confronts a great international crisis in which California should play a due part. The extra session of Congress renders it imperative that every Representative should lend his presence and his aid in this crisis."

Mr. Johnson will be succeeded as Governor automatically by William D. Stephens of Los Angeles, an ex-Congressman. Stephens was appointed Lieutenant Governor by Governor Johnson after a considerable interval following the death of Lieutenant Governor John Bahleman, Feb. 28, 1916.

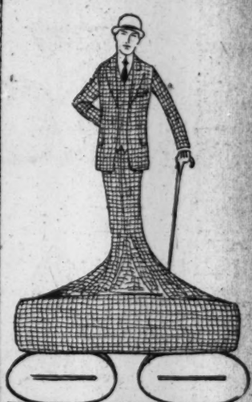
BEAUTIFUL FROCKS.

In the rotogravure section next Sunday The New York Times presents an assemblage of latest fashions for women. Beautiful costumes for every occasion. Order today.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



Good Cloth Is The Foundation Of Good Clothes

Ask any tailor what he depends upon most to produce the best results and he will say, "The fabric."

The weight and texture of the cloth determine the way it shall be cut, the selection of the trimmings, the method of putting them together, and, finally, the way the suit shall be presented to the wearer.

Spring Suits For Men at $17.50 to $39.75

owe their good appearance to the fabric and therefore to their tailoring. The English Soft Roll Sacks, the High Waisted Coats, the Belted Models and Conservative Styles—all were selected because of the presence in them of those elements which make good looking and good wearing clothes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Men's Umbrellas, $1.89

Just a limited quantity at a special price. Covers of piece-dyed taffeta (silk and cotton mixture) with silk cases. 8 rib frames, 28 inches. Fitted with the convenient Prince of Wales crook handles in new woods, trimmed with sterling silver caps and bands. Also a few in furze or boxwood.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 35th St.

Something Special, Cloth Hats at $2.19

These smart hats, for sport or motor wear, were recently $2.74. You may take your pick of desirable checks, homespun and other fabrics in gray, brown or heather mixtures.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Union Suits for Men, 79c

Some men believe they get the highest form of underwear comfort when clothed in Union Suits. This is particularly true of these wide-open-weave suits, in ankle, knee or three-quarter lengths with short sleeves, also in sleeveless, knee length cut

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Sale of 1,500 Dozens of
Men's Shirts, 79c

Here's one of those big, once-in-a-great-while opportunities, which hundreds of men will make the most of by purchasing shirts in dozen lots.

Soft or Laundered Cuff Negligee Models and Pleated Shirts

Made of Fine Woven and Printed Madras, Highly Mercerized Fabrics and crepe weaves in a variety of patterns and colorings. Sizes 14 to 18. Sleeves 33, 34 and 35 in.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" "Meet me at the Fountain"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Annual March Sale of

Stationery and Office Supplies

Begins This Morning

Stationery and office supplies of all kinds are going up in price. Every item in the following list is offered to you at a reduction, notwithstanding this fact.

Everything named here is of excellent quality of its kind, and it will pay you as a business or professional man or woman to stock up liberally now at Greenhut's.

Inks—quart size; Stafford's Commercial or Universal, or Carter's Writing Fluid, or Koal Black; regularly 90c quart; sale, quart..... 69c

Coin Envelopes—end opening; heavy kraft paper; will hold bills and change; regularly per box of 500 for 49c; sale, at 39c

Manilla Pay Envelopes—substantial weight; well gummed; box of 1,000 for 69c; box of 500 for..... 35c

Boston Sharpeners—latest model with Boston point; regularly $1; sale..... 69c

Stenographers' Note Books—good grade ink paper; regularly dozen 65c; at..... 49c

Greenhut's Office Letter Files—box style; index A to Z; dozen, $2.25; each, sale, 19c

Dandy Files—box style; index A to Z; with overlapping cover and metal clasp; dust-proof; dozen, $2.90; sale, each.... 25c

Printing While You Wait

Special Prices During This Sale.

500 Letterheads....$1
1000 Letterheads, $1.50
500 Envelopes....50c
1000 Envelopes....85c
50 Visiting Cards, 19c
100 Business Cards, 44c
500 Business Cards, $1.25

Index Cards—3x5 inches; white stock; horizontally ruled; 10,000 cards, $6.50; 1,000 at..... 69c

Carbon Paper—legal or letter size; good weight and quality; box for..... 49c

Manilla Folders—scored edge; for filing correspondence; good heavy quality; sale 1,000 for $6.50; 100 for..... 69c

Wire Letter Trays—protected so as not to mar the desk; doz., $1.75; each 15c

Crayons—marking or checking; black or blue; gross, $1.40; dozen..... 13c

Esterbrook's 048 Pens—very popular; regularly 75c gross; sale, gross 59c

American Made Pens—Falcon; round or stub points; regularly gross 59c; sale, gross..... 46c

Double Spring Pens—good quality steel; easy writing; gross..... 25c

Package Receipt Books—printed both sides; canvas covered board binding; regularly $1 doz.; sale. 75c

Circular Typewriter Erasers—with removable brush; dozen, 75c; each..... 7c

Carter's Glue—mends almost anything; dozen bottles, 79c; bottle..... 7c

Dandy Ink Eradicator—dozen sets, $1.40; sale, set..... 12c

Invoice Books—variety of bindings and thicknesses; at..... 79c to $2.25

Glass Inkstands—two wells; red and black; vulcanized slide back covers; grooved pen tray and pin cup; regularly 89c; sale..... 69c

Typewriter Paper—white; light weight; good typing surface; ream.... 37c

Typewriter Paper—fine quality Water Marked bond boxed; reg. ream $1; sale..... 69c

Hammermill Bond Typewriting Paper—legal ruling; ream..... 95c

Wicker Waste Baskets—round; 13½ inches diameter; strongly woven; dozen baskets, $6.65; sale, ea..... 59c

Typewriter Paper—one of Whiting's best bond papers; excellent for letterheads; regularly, ream, $1.65; sale, ream..... $1.29

Ollcoil—excellent for typewriters; 25c size, sale 19c; 10c size, sale..... 7c

Manilla Pads—legal size; horizontal and red margin ruled heavy stock; dozen pads, 75c; each..... 7c

Filing Cabinets—oak; hinged top; complete with 100 horizontal ruled 3x5 cards and A to Z index; regularly 50c; sale, complete.... 39c

Blotting Paper—19x24 inches; robin egg blue mosaic or Nile green; regularly 55c dozen; sale, dozen.... 44c

Desk Pads—19x24 inches; heavy board; leather corners; blue blotter included; reg. 50c; sale at..... 39c

Board Arch Files—made of contrasting strips of glued wood; two post metal arch attached. dozen, $3.50; sale, each..... 34c

Gum Tape Machines—adjustable; to hold roll ¾ to 3 inches; cuts and moistens the tape; one inch roll free with each machine; complete for..... 69c

Cedar Pencils—rubber tips; sale, gross, $1.20; dozen... 10c

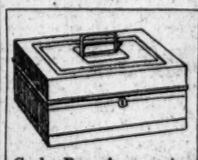
Mongol, Velvet or Mikado Pencils—grades 2 and 3; gross, $3.80; sale, doz.. 32c

Pencil "Seconds"—lead of the usual 5c grades; imperfections in wood casing; gross, $1.90; dozen.... 17c

Commercial Blank Books—black cloth covered; red leather back and corners; ledger, journal or record ruling; with or without units:

150 Pages....79c
200 Pages....89c
300 Pages...$1.19
400 Pages...$1.39
500 Pages...$1.69

Rent or Money Receipts—black board bound; sheets perforated; 50 sheets to a book, per dozen, 42c; 100 sheets to a book, doz.. 65c



Cash Box—heavy tin; lock and two keys; size 10—x7—x4—; regularly 75c at..... 59c

Fountain Pen Ink—Carter's; 12c size, per dozen 79c; bottle..... 7c

Commercial Envelopes—6¼ inch size; box of 1,000 at $1.25; box of 250 for 35c

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash at the "S. & H." Office on the Fifth Floor. We give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double Stamps Till 12 o'Clock; Single Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce the Presentation of Exclusive Spring Styles in

Apparel for Chauffeurs

¶ Our Motor Liveries are Saks' from fabric to buttons, created and sold exclusively by the House That Sells Them. In style they lead rather than follow, and in fabric and finish they are thoroughly dependable.

Ranging in price from $25 to $50

Saks Suits and Overcoats for chauffeurs this Spring represent a maker to consumer proposition that should receive the closest attention of those who demand chauffeurs' apparel of the highest type at prices which represent just one profit.

Motor Apparel Dept., Sixth Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Sports Clothes

in smart, carefully chosen styles for Spring and Summer, are a special feature of the Men's Wear Department on the First Floor.

Men's Golf Suits, made of tweeds, homespuns and cassimeres, with either knickerbockers or long trousers, are shown in regular stock at $25.00, $28.00 and $30.00

Men's Riding Suits, Separate Riding Trousers, Sports Coats, Tennis and Outing Trousers, Sports Hats and Caps, are shown at proportionately moderate prices.

Men's Sports Shoes and Hosiery

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Citizens of New York:

AT THIS time of crisis in the affairs of the Nation, when at any moment we may find ourselves forced into a war that we have steadfastly sought to avoid, it is fitting that American men and women should have the opportunity, as unquestionably they have the will, to give assurance of their loyal support to the Government in its measures to uphold American rights and protect the lives of American citizens.

IT MAY be said that public approval of protective measures is to be taken for granted. But what is understood at home may easily be misunderstood abroad. The great stir raised by small but energetic groups whose cry is surrender, is calculated to encourage new aggressions upon our National rights. These groups hold meetings, circulate petitions, and wait upon the President and Congress, while the vast body of citizens, not organized for such demonstrations, remain inarticulate. We may be sure that the clamor of the disloyal,—and of the misguided few who believe that perpetual yielding is the solution of all our National difficulties,—is heard abroad. It is now time that the great majority of Americans should speak, and that their meaning should be unmistakable.

TO THAT end the Defense Committee appointed by the Mayor of the City of New York in November, 1915, acting through its Executive Committee, will afford to the citizens of New York an opportunity for individual expression through a declaration of loyalty and support to our Government, addressed to the President of the United States. This declaration, which appears below, will be available for signature in the leading hotels, at the district headquarters of both political parties (in Manhattan), Western Union Telegraph offices, Municipal offices, police stations, and other accessible places.

Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense

Lewis L. Clarke
Cleveland H. Dodge
William N. Dykman
Francis G. Landon
Martin W. Littleton
Philip J. McCook,
John Mitchell
Morgan J. O'Brien
Herbert Parsons
Elihu Root
Alfred E. Smith
John B. Stanchfield
Henry L. Stimson
Willard Straight,
Alexander M. White
Geo. W. Wickersham

Declaration

To the President of the United States:

As an American, faithful to American ideals of justice, liberty and humanity, and confident that the Government has exerted its most earnest efforts to keep us at peace with the world, I hereby declare my absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States and pledge my support to you in protecting American rights against unlawful violence upon land and sea, in guarding the Nation against hostile attacks, and in upholding international right.

John Adlee
E. F. Albee
Charles W. Anderson
Joseph Aspinall
Fred W. Atkinson
Frank Bailey
Otto T. Bannard
Joseph Barondess
Charles Barsotti
Willard Bartlett
Edward M. Bassett
Edward A. Bates
George Gordon Battle
Howard R. Bayne
Rev. John L. Belford
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
W. C. Bergen
Charles L. Bernheimer
S. R. Bertron
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.
Charles A. Boody
John M. Bowers
John McE. Bowman
John J. Boylan
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton
Dr. Joseph P. Brennan
Dr. W. B. Brinsmade
Edward W. Brown
Samuel A. Brown
Mrs. William Grant Brown
John Scott Browning
Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess
George W. Burleigh
Dr. Glentworth R. Butler
James Butler
Nicholas Murray Butler
James Byrne
Rev. S. Parkes Cadman
William M. Calder
Newcomb Carlton
Francis X. Carmody
Carrie Chapman Catt
William Hamlin Childs
Alice Hill Chittenden
Joseph H. Choate
Rev. L. Mason Clarke
Irvin S. Cobb
Maurice E. Connolly
Ercole Contelmo
John D. Crimmins
George Cromwell
Thomas H. Cullen
R. Fulton Cutting
Dr. Charles L. Dana
J. Clarence Davies
Henry K. Davis
Joseph P. Day
Joseph H. De Bragga
Dr. D. Bryson Delevan
John Dewey
Rev. Edward Arthur Dodd
Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge
Edward J. Dowling
Frank L. Dowling
Victor J. Dowling
Bernard Downing
Helen Fidelia Draper
Ethel E. Dreier
W. E. B. Du Bois
Rev. Howard Duffield
Alexander Dujat
Rev. Charles A. Eaton
Rev. George Drew Egbert
George Ehret, Jr.
Otto M. Eidlitz
Robert Erskine Ely
Julian P. Fairchild
James A. Foley
Joseph N. Francolini
Hugh Frayne
John J. Freschi
Daniel Frohman
Frank Frugone
Michael Furst
Charles E. Gehring
James L. Gernon
Franklin H. Giddings
Alfred J. Gilchrist
Albert Goldman
Dr. S. S. Goldwater
Joseph P. Grace
Thomas D. Green
Louis N. Hammerling
Walter Hammitt
Mrs. Learned Hand
Mary Garrett Hay
William Hayward
Timothy Healy
William J. Heffernan
Very Rev. Mgr. David J. Hickey
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HOUSE REPUBLICANS CAN'T FILL VACANCY

Sulloway District Election, Under the Law, Comes After Extra Session Starts.

CONRY ELECTION APRIL 12

Gives 215 Democrats to 214 Republicans—Mann Believes Bi-Partisan Organization Possible.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Despite many conferences among leaders and animated discussion of many proposals for working out Democratic, Republican, or bi-partisan control of the incoming House of Representatives, there are few signs that the plans of either of the big parties or of the little group of independents will take definite form until within a few days of the meeting of the special session on April 16.

Most of the members have left the capital with the impression that the lines for the organization fight cannot be drawn even so much as a month in advance because of the shifting of strength due to deaths and the uncertainties surrounding plans for special elections to fill the vacancies. Republican Leader Mann, who will be his party's candidate for Speaker, departed tonight after announcing that he would not favor any trading for Republican control, and predicting that bi-partisan organization was "not improbable."

The fluctuating standing of the parties presented tonight the prospect that the Democrats would have 215 votes and the Republicans 214 when the special session convened. It will require 218 to elect a Speaker. The five so-called Independents holding the balance of power have been unable so far to agree on a concerted course, but they will meet again just before the beginning of the session.

In order to keep their strength up to 215, the Democrats will have to elect a Democrat in the Fifteenth New York District, where a special election is to be held April 12 to choose a successor to the late Representative Conry. It generally is conceded, however, that the strong Tammany element there will have no difficulty in returning a Democratic majority.

The hopes of Republicans that a Republican might be elected in New Hampshire to succeed the late Representative Sulloway, bringing the Republican total up to 215, disappeared today when it was discovered the State statutes would not permit an election before April 16.

During the day Representative Mann telegraphed the Governors of New York and New Hampshire, urging that special elections in the Conry and Sulloway districts be called as quickly as possible. When he left tonight the Republican leader said he was going to take a good rest, but would be back in ample time for the extra session.

"The House organization," said Mr. Mann, "is not a matter of trading. It should not be a case of figuring on some partisan advantage. I do not purpose to have it said, if I can prevent it, that the Republicans have adopted anything in the nature of sharp practice in order to elect me Speaker.

"It is not improbable that there will be a bipartisan organization of the House, but I do not think it is possible to determine whether there will be one until there shall have been a test of strength and both sides have had a vote on the subject of organization. In view of the international complications and the fact that neither party will have a majority in the House, there necessarily will have to be some bipartisan understanding in the House after organization is effected. If not, before it is effected. It would be ridiculous to suppose that such a body as men on matters of important legislation would permit themselves to be controlled by the mere whim or caprice of a few men who call themselves independents."

Mr. Mann added that it was possible, though not altogether probable, that Congress might end its extra session in two weeks. Speaker Clark said tonight, however, that he thought the chances favored a session of about six weeks, and was convinced that the stay of Congress would be either short or very long.

"We will be in session either six weeks or till August, come a year," the speaker said.

SPECIAL ELECTION APRIL 12.

Reported That Tammany May Return McClellan to Congress.

ALBANY, March 12.—A proclamation calling for a special election on April 12 in the Fifteenth New York Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Representative Michael F. Conry, a Democrat, was issued by Governor Whitman today.

Tammany Hall may give the nomination for Representative from the Fifteenth District to a prominent outsider. While the district is overwhelmingly Democratic and Tammany would have little difficulty in electing its candidate, leaders of the organization, it is said, are seriously thinking of putting up a prominent man who does not reside within the district. George B. McClellan, ex-Mayor, is said to be anxious to return to Congress.

Friends of State Senator James A. Foley are booming him for the place. Others spoken of for the nomination are Charles V. Fornes, who formerly represented the district; Bourke Cockran, Jefferson M. Levy, and Michael F. Farley, defeated candidate for Representative from the Fourteenth District last Fall.

CAN'T BE ELECTED IN TIME.

Sulloway's Successor Will Be Absent When New House Convenes.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—The successor to Congressman Cyrus Sulloway, who died at Washington Saturday night, will not be chosen in time to take his seat when Congress convenes in special session, April 16. Although it had been believed that the Governor could order an election in the First District within a few days, examination of the statutes shows that fifty-seven days must elapse from the date upon which a rescript is issued before the election can be held.

Governor Keyes, without indicating when he would make the call, stated that he had found that under the law it was his duty to issue a rescript for a new election forthwith, with the advise of the Governor's Council.

HOSPITAL ADDITION OPEN.

New York Medical College Equipped to Assist in War.

The Faculty and staff of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, at 17-21 West 101st Street, who have offered their services to the Government in the event of war, opened the new addition to the hospital building and the recently completed laboratories to public inspection yesterday afternoon and evening. These laboratories include the departments of pathology, bacteriology, physics, and chemistry.

As a further effort to aid in preparedness, the hospital authorities purpose to reserve a number of beds for the Government. It is also planned to have a corps of surgeons ready for national duty, together with a number of trained nurses for war service. As a part of this latter work lectures and demonstrations are to be given on subjects of first aid to the injured.

Fifty of the students have tendered their services for war hospital work. These young women and a large group of the physicians were pictured in the movies yesterday afternoon, during the reception at the college. In the evening brief addresses were made by Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Dean of Flower Hospital; Dr. Ira Wile, Dr. Cornelia D. Brant, Dean of the college, and Roderick Stephens of the Board of Trustees, who presided.

TEXAS DENOUNCES STONE.

Gave Comfort to Enemy, Should Be Sidetracked, Says State Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 12.—Senator William J. Stone of Missouri was severely denounced today in a resolution adopted by the State Senate. It was alleged in the resolution that Senator Stone, by his assistance in the filibustering to prevent the President from upholding the honor and dignity of the United States, gave comfort to the enemy of this country. Protest was entered in the resolution against his being re-elected to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as that committee "may in the near future have in its hands the life or death of the people of this country."

The election of someone who would uphold and has been loyal to the President, the party, and the country is urged in the resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12.—While Senator Norris of Nebraska was cheered at a meeting in Philadelphia last night, Camden, across the Delaware River, hanged Norris's fellow-filibuster, Senator Stone, in effigy today beneath the American flag. The occasion was the raising of the Stars and Stripes over a new $500,000 high school by the workingmen employed in the erection of the building, who collected the money among themselves for the purchase of the emblem. A few feet below the big flag was hung a life-sized effigy, labeled "Senator Stone, traitor."

BELOIT, Wis., March 12.—The Faculty of Beloit College today sent a communication to Senator La Follette and Congressman H. A. Cooper condemning them for their course in Congress regarding the Armed Ship bill.

WHITE AGAINST ALL FLAGS.

Pastor Says Rockefeller Controls His Prosecutors.

During the cross-examination of the Rev. Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who, with ten of his followers has been on trial before Judge McIntyre and a jury in General Sessions for nine days on a charge of desecrating the flag, the minister declared that the militarists had obtained control of some of the prosecutors of the county, and that John D. Rockefeller exerted a powerful influence in the city government. Asked by Assistant District Attorney Rorke to name any particular attaché of the District Attorney's office who was controlled, the witness was unable to do so, but intimated that all of them were "militarized."

"Isn't it a fact that you have been in trouble most of your life?" he was asked.

"Life is a vale of trouble," he answered.

Mr. White admitted that he was prejudiced against the American flag and all national emblems for the reason that they were exploited by capitalists. He affirmed his belief that the American army and navy were being used to oppress the people at this moment.

"They oppress me in some way every day of my life," he asserted. In almost the next breath he said he believed in the principles of the Monroe Doctrine; this was followed by the declaration that he was opposed to enlistments in the army and that he didn't think our Government any better than the average in Europe.

White, who is appearing as his own attorney, examined himself when he took the stand, first asking himself questions and then replying. He assumed full responsibility for the ceremony performed last June. In describing the burning of the American emblem, White said that the demeanor of August Henkel, who tossed Old Glory into the flaming melting pot, was "spiritual, majestic, and reverential."

The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, were called by White as character witnesses. Both described him as "a man of peace."

The trial will be continued today.

SPRECKELS MANAGER SHOT.

Bootblack Had Asked Him for a Job After Losing Foot in Accident.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 12.—William Clayton, Vice President and Managing Director of the Spreckels companies, was shot twice today by Lorenzo Bellomo, a bootblack. Clayton was shot as he left his offices to go to luncheon, and is believed to be fatally wounded.

Bellomo, who was captured, told the police he lost a foot in a street car accident six years ago. The Spreckels interests control the San Diego traction lines. Bellomo said he found it hard to make a living, and often had asked Clayton for a job. Bellomo said he was sorry he did not kill himself.

Clayton is 58 years of age. He is married and has one daughter. He was shot as he entered his automobile, and walked back into the San Diego Union Building without assistance.

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WANT COLOMBIAN TREATY RATIFIED

President Confers About It with Martin While Lansing Talks to Stone and Knox.

MATTER IS CALLED URGENT

Administration Anxious to Settle Minor Disputes Before That with Germany Becomes Acute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In an effort to clear away minor international disputes before the German controversy enters a still more acute stage, the Administration today took active steps to obtain the prompt ratification of the Colombian treaty. It is known that President Wilson, in calling the extra session of the Senate, was largely actuated by desire to give the upper house early opportunity to ratify the convention before its attention was diverted by the general legislation of Congress.

The effort in the treaty's behalf will be made without regard to party lines, and today Secretary Lansing on his own suggestion discussed the subject without reserve with Chairman Stone of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, a new member of the committee, who was Secretary of State under President Taft. At the same time the President, on his sick bed, talked over the parliamentary situation affecting the treaty with Senator Martin of Virginia, the majority leader of the Senate.

The Administration believes that growing sentiment against the United States would be sufficient reason for pressing the treaty to ratification without regard to possible German developments. But evidence of Latin-American distrust is coupled here with the belief that Germany will not fail to feed all suspicions against the United States.

There have been many well-grounded reports of German activities, German submarine bases, and German wireless stations in and around the Caribbean Sea. The Administration is particularly desirous that if war with Germany comes, it will find relations between the United States and Latin America so cordial that no uneasiness need be felt in that direction.

The anxiety of official Washington in connection with the unratified Colombian treaty is general to the extent that it is known that every postponement of action by the Senate has revived Latin-American fears that the rough and ready tactics by which the United States acquired the zone might be used against them. But it has particular reference to the safety of the zone. The Administration does not want local feeling against this country to give opportunity for sheltering German activities aimed against the canal in the many hidden nooks of the Caribbean coasts and islands.

The President's request that Mr. Martin, and not Mr. Stone, visit him at his bedside gave rise to some comment here today, where the suggestion was repeatedly made that because of Mr. Stone's defection in the armed ship controversy he might be superceded in the President's confidence regarding foreign affairs. It is known, however, that Mr. Stone will handle the Colombian treaty in the Senate and that he was invited to the State Department, while the President's call to Mr. Martin might be explained by his desire to discuss the general parliamentary situation rather than the details of the treaty.

The Administration has made up its mind so far as it can upon the ratification of the treaty with its original provision for the payment of $25,000,000 by the United States. That amount had been reduced by the Foreign Relations Committee last session to $15,000,000. But while the Administration realizes that necessary Republican support will be more difficult to get for the larger sum, it feels that a fight to ratify the treaty with the smaller sum would be time wasted, as Colombia would reject it, just as Colombia rejected the Root-Cortez Treaty in the Roosevelt Administration for the payment of $10,000,000.

The main Republican objection, however, is not to the payment of what they regard as a large sum of money, but to the expression of regret by the United States for incidents connected with acquiring the zone. Such an expression as embodied in the treaty they feel reflects on the honesty of the Roosevelt régime. To meet this objection the committee at the last session changed the wording of the "apology" so that regret would be expressed by both sides. This is still unsatisfactory to Republicans.

While the Administration will insist on the payment of $25,000,000, it is prepared to accept a rewriting of the famous "apology" in language less offensive to Republicans. It is believed that such an amendment, coupled with the argument for restoring national prestige in Latin America and wiping out animosities at this time, will win over enough Republicans to give the treaty its needed two-thirds vote. Optimistic Democrats say tonight that only thirty Republicans will oppose the treaty—less than one-third of the Senate.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will consider the treaty tomorrow in its original form. The Democrats on the committee will be able tomorrow to force a favorable report, but it is still uncertain whether the Republican amendments will be accepted in the committee or left to discussion in the executive sessions of the Senate.

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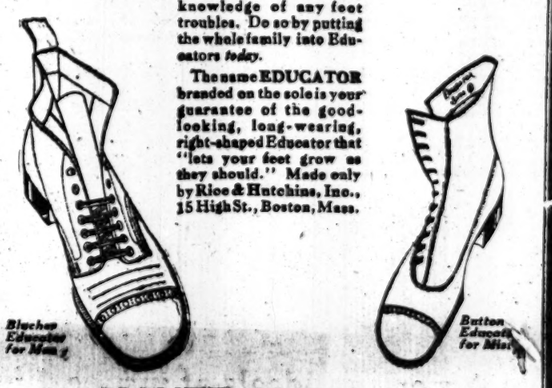

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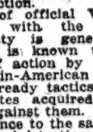

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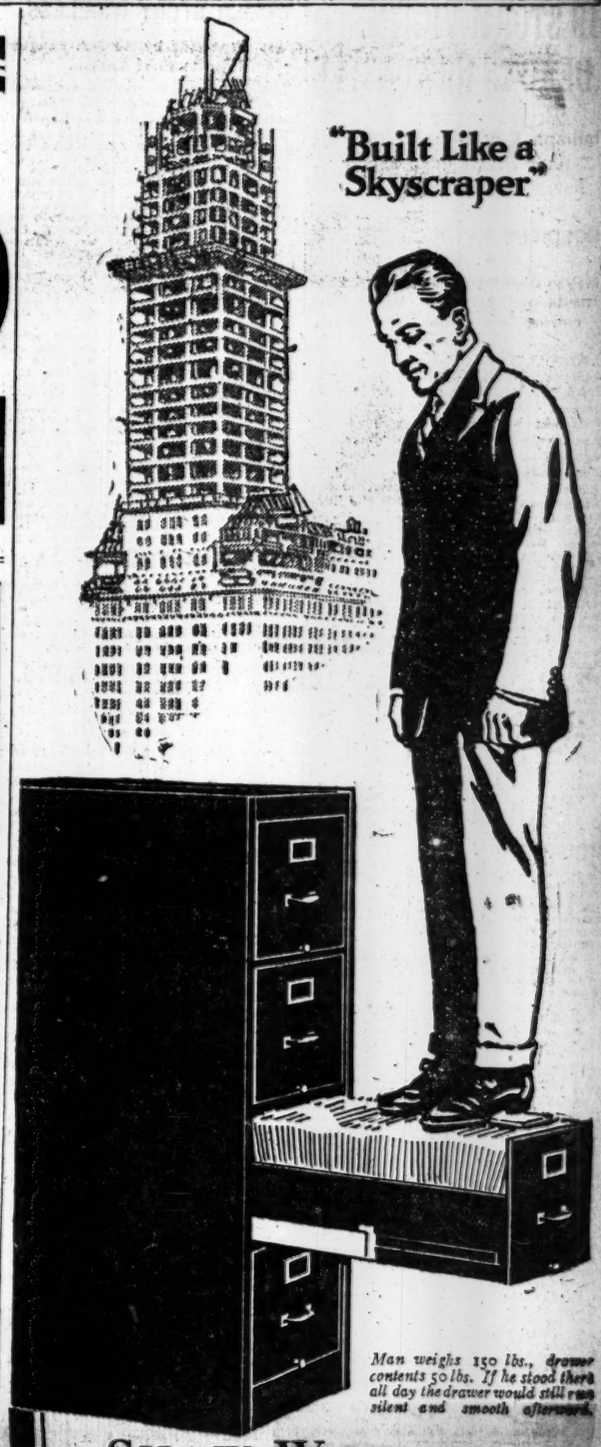

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19 STORM VICTIMS DEAD IN NEWCASTLE

Indiana City Crippled by Tornado Starts In to Repair the Damage.

SOLDIERS PATROL STREETS

Mayor Closes the Saloons and Factories and Sets Workers to Removing Debris from the Streets.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., March 12.—With Indiana National Guard troops, fresh from Mexican border duty, patrolling the streets, the City of Newcastle, which was swept by a tornado yesterday afternoon, settled down today to repair damage and start anew. Arrangements have been made to care for practically all the homeless, churches, schools, lodge rooms, public halls, and dwellings having been thrown open to them, but suffering in many cases was intense. About 200 houses were destroyed, and 100 families will have to be cared for by the Citizens' Committee.

The death roll, revised tonight, showed nineteen dead, three persons missing, and about a score seriously injured, with a hundred more suffering from minor hurts.

Aid, in the way of food supplies and money, reached the city late today. The food problem began to take on a serious aspect early in the day. Crackers in some cases sold at 2 cents each. The gas supply was shut off, and many places were without means of preparing food that was at hand. Canned goods were at a premium.

In answer to the appeal for aid sent over the State by the Citizens' Committee, relief funds have been started in many cities of the State. Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican Candidate for Vice President in the last election, contributed $1,000 for relief work.

Funeral arrangements had not been made tonight, as most of the day had been spent in searching the ruins for bodies. Plans which probably will include a public service for all the dead, will be made tomorrow morning.

Up to tonight no looting had been reported to the military authorities. While martial law has not been declared, the soldiers are ruling the city with a strong hand to prevent looting and disorders. A military company from Terre Haute was expected here tonight to relieve some of the guardsmen who have been on continuous duty since their arrival last night.

Dr. W. I. Fugate, local Health Officer, expressed the belief today that there would be no serious outbreak of disease, although many persons suffered from exposure, which was intensified by the lower temperature tonight. No change was made tonight in the property loss estimated at $1,000,000.

All saloons were closed today under orders of Mayor Watkins, and he also ordered all factories to close today. The workmen in the factories were organized into gangs and put to work in cleaning up the debris. Mayor Watkins also advertised for brick masons and carpenters in many parts of the State. He planned to have all flues repaired first, for until that is done many persons whose houses were not damaged seriously cannot have fires for cooking. Considerable repair work must be done before gas can be turned into the mains again.

Freaks of the storm and narrow escapes were numerous. The Indiana Rolling Mills, one of the larger factories here, was demolished. C. W. Mouch, President of the company, was in the offices at the time. He with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Newhouse rushed into the large vault, where the books and records were kept. They were uninjured. Two freight cars loaded with iron were on a track near the mills. Both were picked up by the wind and tossed some distance away.

The tornado swept along Lincoln Avenue after hitting the rolling mills. The better residential streets where nearly all the houses were destroyed were Lincoln Avenue, South Main Street, South Fourteenth Street, and A Avenue.

JOB FOR 'BIG BILL' EDWARDS

President Nominates Him for Internal Revenue Collector Here.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—President Wilson sent the following new nominations to the Senate today: William H. ("Big Bill")) Edwards of New York, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York; Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, N. Y., Customs Collector at Rochester, N. Y., and Albert L. Moise of Philadelphia, Customs Appraiser at Philadelphia.

"Big Bill" Edwards took an active part in the Presidential campaign last year. He was instrumental in forming the Wilson's College Men's League and made many speeches in behalf of the President. His nomination as Collector of Internal Revenue will be acceptable to Tammany Hall, it was said by leaders of that organization last night. Mr. Edwards has been active in the affairs of the Fourteenth Street organization and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Sheriff.

Mr. Edwards was Street Cleaning Commissioner for seven years under the McClellan and Gaynor administrations. At the time of the attempted assassination of the late Mayor Gaynor, Mr. Edwards won distinction by hurling himself on the Mayor's assailant and pinning him to the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, where the attempt was made. A bullet passed through Mr. Edwards's coat. John Z. Lowe, Jr., who formerly held the place for which Mr. Edwards has been nominated, resigned in January to take up the practice of law in this city. The place pays $5,000 a year.

A way to relieve yourself of Indigestion

Sip Man-a-cea Water with each meal. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

MAN-A-CEA

Don't try to Cover up a bad Complexion! *Use*

Resinol Soap

If your complexion is unattractive, don't try to cover up the defects! It deceives no one and only makes bad matters worse. Begin today to improve your skin with Resinol Soap.

Just wash your face with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry and apply gently a little Resinol Ointment. Let this stay on for ten minutes, then wash off with more Resinol Soap. In a very short time you will usually find your skin becoming beautifully soft, clear and velvety.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Try them and see how beneficial they are not only for the skin but for the hair, too.

WOMEN STUDY WIRELESS.

Class Organized by Service League Has Its First Lesson.

The first class in wireless organized under the National League for Women's Service took its initial lesson at Hunter's College last evening. The lessons are to be given five nights a week during the next three months, and Mrs. R. L. Vaughan is commandant of the class.

"I telephoned to an officer in the navy yard whom I know," she said yesterday, "to ask what he thought of women taking up wireless, and if there would be a chance for them in the navy yard. He said that in case of war the wireless operators there would undoubtedly be called away, and that he would much rather have women to take their places than many men whom he knew. There are also openings for women in private business as wireless operators, and the market is not overcrowded."

One hundred and fifty women were present yesterday at the noon talk on preparedness, the first of a course to last for the next three weeks, under the auspices of the New York State Branch, National League for Women's Service, at the headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street. The talks will be on different ways in which women can serve the country in case of war. The talk was upon motor service yesterday, and Joshua Campbell of the American Field Ambulance, who has recently returned from France, told of the 4,000 ambulances at the French war front and of many American girls driving those behind the first lines. Most of the women present registered for lessons in some branch of preparedness work.

Mrs. Frank W. Smith is commandant of the automobile group, in which thirty women are already enrolled. Women who already own and drive cars are to be asked to register as prepared for service, and heads of families owning cars are to be asked to allow their wives and daughters to run them.

ARREST TWO BANKRUPTS.

Charged with Grand Larceny Through Fictitious Claims.

Max Friedberg and Jacob Joffe, members of the firm of Friedberg & Joffe, dealers in imported and domestic woolens at 257 Fourth Avenue, were arrested yesterday on two indictments charging them with grand larceny in the first and second degrees. Each of them pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions and was released on $3,000 bail.

According to Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg, the two men are charged with assigning a fictitious claim to the L. & S. Company, bankers of 26 Exchange Place, on which, it is alleged, they collected $805. In a similar manner, Mr. Ryttenberg said, they had defrauded other concerns out of about $10,000 in a short time. The firm, he also said, recently went into bankruptcy and reported assets of $1,000 and liabilities of about $20,000.

Dale Sues to Keep Son Here.

Francis Colgate Dale, whose litigation with his wife, Mrs. Lillian Patterson Dale, daughter of Dr. Frank N. Patterson, occupied the attention of the courts here before and after Mrs. Dale got a divorce in Reno, filed an action against her yesterday to restrain her from taking their son, Francis, Jr., out of New York State. The complaint alleges that Mrs. Dale is about to marry Allen Joy Callaway, a wealthy man of San Francisco, and the boy's father fears that the mother may make her home in the West and take the boy with her. Dale says the Reno decree did not give the boy's custody to Mrs. Dale and that she has no right to take him away.

HENRI BERGSON HONORED.

Joseph H. Choate Presides at France-America Society Luncheon.

Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, was guest of honor yesterday at a luncheon given in the Bankers' Club by the President and Executive Committee of the France-America Society. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the society, was unable to be present, and Joseph H. Choate presided.

Mr. Choate said he hoped, if the United States were forced into the war, she would go in, not so much because she wished to defend her rights against aggression or so much because she had been forced to it by the activities of the German U-boats, but because she wished to take her place with France and her allies upon the broader and more lofty principle that the future of civilization was at stake. He said the Allies were fighting not only for themselves, but for America and the entire civilized world as well.

Professor Bergson spoke of the deep friendship between the two nations, and said it would continue for all time, since the countries have the same ideals, the same love of justice and liberty. He said idealism has "become the very soul of France."

"And a new France triumphant has risen on the battlefields in the valley of the Marne," he added, "a France that has not only saved itself, but the world, from degradation under a nation that by its unparalleled treachery and treason has earned the execration of all nations."

Present were: F. Cunliffe-Owen, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the club; Lord Aberdeen, Robert Bacon, Major Gen. Daniel C. Appleton, William Allen Butler, William A. Clark, Henry Clews, Frederic R. Coudert, Captain Guy Gaunt, William D. Guthrie, Thomas W. Lamont, Martin W. Littleton, Dr. William T. Manning, George Foster Peabody, R. A. C. Smith, Herbert L. Satterlee, John B. Stanchfield, George W. Wickersham, Cabot Ward, Robert Adamson, and Colonel Charles H. Sherrill.

Five Points House Expands.

The sixty-third annual meeting of the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Secretary, A. Leo Everett. The report of the work for the year showed that new cottages given by Arthur Curtiss James and William H. Wheelock have been built and occupied and twenty acres of land adjacent to the cottage colony has been given by a friend. 9 large, well-equipped playground has been established and the money raised for a manual training outfit which is soon to be installed. The work for the coming year will include the building of another cottage and also a modern hospital, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Benjamin Clark.

Small Fire in the City Hall.

Fire caused by an overheated steam pipe in the basement of the City Hall filled that building with smoke early yesterday morning. Lieutenant George Sheridan, on duty at the desk of Traffic Precinct A in the basement, sent in a "still" alarm, and the firemen stretched a line of hose from Park Row into the building. After ripping up about ten feet of the flooring they put out the blaze with a fire extinguisher.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE helps remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c. —Advt.

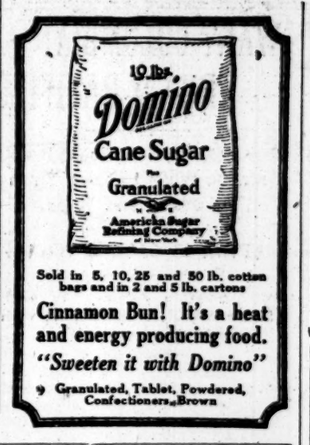
GETS RID OF GERMAN NAME.

Frank V. Strauss Is Now Storrs—Change for Business Reasons.

Frank V. Strauss, banker and until recently President of the advertising firm of Frank V. Strauss & Co., publishers of theatre programs, has notified friends and business associates that he has changed his name to Storrs. His desire to preserve his financial relations with banking houses at London and Paris made the change necessary.

"Being an American whose father had fought in the war of the Rebellion, I could see no reason why I should continue to suffer loss," Mr. Storrs said last night at the Ritz-Carlton, where he and his wife live. "So I applied to Justice Guy for permission to change my name to Storrs, which was granted. I have been connected for years with the Stock Exchanges of London and Paris, but the war completely shut off my revenue from these sources. I could not hope to revive my business relations with British and French bankers as long as my name was Strauss."

Mr. Storrs said the change in his name would not affect the firm of Frank V. Strauss & Co. or its programs. He resigned as President a few days ago, but is still its majority stockholder.



Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

Cinnamon Bun! It's a heat and energy producing food.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

9 Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Southern Pacific Lines

MEET SPRING HALF-WAY

When winter has become a burden; when spring creeps on with maddening slowness, then is the time for your vacation. Sail away to warmth and sunshine on

Southern Pacific Steamships
(Morgan Line)

New York—New Orleans

Return by steamer or rail or continue your trip via the Sunset Route to the Southwest and California. Literature on request. Ask about the "Apache Trail" motor-trip.

1158 Broadway at 27th St. | 366 Broadway at Franklin St. | 39 Broadway near Wall St.

Eat California Oranges, the National Breakfast Fruit

Huckleberry Finn is living today in Indiana

Mark Twain didn't invent him any more than Corot invented the skies and trees in his pictures. There's nothing new in nature or boys—they're always the same and have been from the outset. Every so often a great artist happens along and sees things about them that most folks don't bother to notice. Mark Twain simply saw the Boy Eternal through his own experiences.

"*The* PENROD STORIES" *by* Booth Tarkington

are later chronicles of early memories. "Penrod" happens to wear shoes and stockings and pants that buckle at the knee, but underneath it all, he's the youngster who has raised Cain and raided pantries and led "the gang" ever since kids began to have imagination—he's your vanished youth and the sort of boy you hope to have.

Booth Tarkington writes plays and problem stories and all sorts of novels, but we think he has put his heart as well as his art into "Penrod." He was born in Cosmopolitan and we've arranged that he shall grow up in Cosmopolitan. You won't find him in any other magazine.

"Sam's Beau" in the April issue—now on all newsstands—will carry you back to the memorable day when you decided that girls were worth noticing after all, and first fell for a pair of taffy pigtails.

BUY COSMOPOLITAN NOW. Every edition sells out early in the month.

Cosmopolitan *for* April

20 cents Everywhere

MILK

It must be started to the Milk Station before 8 a.m.
FEED
It costs 29 cents a day to feed a cow giving an average of milk
Milk is Nature's first and most evenly balanced food.
Butter contains a high percentage of food value in a very easily digested form
Those who consume much cheese are noted for strength and vitality.

TRACING THE COST

A COW must be two years old before she can produce milk. During that time the dairyman has spent about $90 on her without any return. When the cow is five years old she gives her maximum milk and at nine she becomes a non-producer and is converted into cheap beef at a loss of 60% of her value.

Costly sanitary measures must be taken at every step. The health of the cow must be tested. Stables must be light, roomy and clean. Utensils must be washed and sterilized. The cows must be clean, the regulations even insisting that the milkers' hands be washed and dried before milking.

All this sanitation is very necessary and it adds to the cost of production.

The morning's milk is drawn at five or six a. m. by a farm hand, who is paid an average of $2 a day, or by the owner or one of his family.

Your milk must be cooled to a specified temperature by the dairyman, and then carted from one to five miles to a milk station where it must arrive at from seven to eight o'clock.

The feed of each cow costs 29c per day. The overhead cost of investment and depreciation of cow and equipment and the cost of man and horse, labor, ice, insurance, teaming, etc., is 11c per day per cow. The average cow gives seven quarts of milk a day at a cost of 40c. For these seven quarts we get from 32c to 35c, that is

We Sell Milk at From 4½ to 5 Cents a Quart

But New York City must have its two and one-half million quarts of milk per day and 35,000 dairymen are needed to produce your milk. For years they have been hard at work at their job with no profit. No wonder so many give up dairying and turn to more profitable pursuits. The average dairyman conducts his business as efficiently as the average business man. Better cows, more economical feed, scientific cost keeping, extensive education by the State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations—all of these factors have been able to increase the production of milk per cow but a trifle.

The plain truth is that the dairyman has not received enough for his milk. While his selling price has gone up a little, the cost of production has mounted much faster.

As a result there is a decrease of 13,000 cows every year in New York State alone and a decrease of population in the dairy counties. Each of the 32,000 members of the Dairymen's League has contributed his bit to pay for this advertisement to you people in New York for three reasons:—we want you to understand our problems; we want you to consume more milk because of its food value; and, by so doing, we want you to preserve the great herds of 420,000 cows which are threatened by economic destruction.

Your Health and Energy Depend on Milk

It is Nature's first food. Delicious and concentrated, it is a perfect balanced ration most easily digested when sipped slowly.

It is easy to eat too much of the rich, unhealthy foods to which you are accustomed, It is almost impossible to drink too much milk. "A quart of milk a day for every child" is a good rule and easy to remember. Keep the children's glasses filled at the table.

Reduce Your Food Bills

Decide today to double your order for milk, butter and cheese.

Use ice cream as a food and not as a luxury.

An ideal lunch dish is the old-fashioned bread and milk of our childhood.

Good bread with a generous spread of butter should displace much of the meat ordinarily eaten.

Eat cheese as a food and not as a side dish at the end of the meal.

When given a rational place in the meal and thoroughly chewed, cheese in relatively large quantities is readily digested.

For Health's Sake Drink More Milk.
For Economy's Sake Double Your Milk Order Today.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE
New York City Headquarters 110 West 40th Street

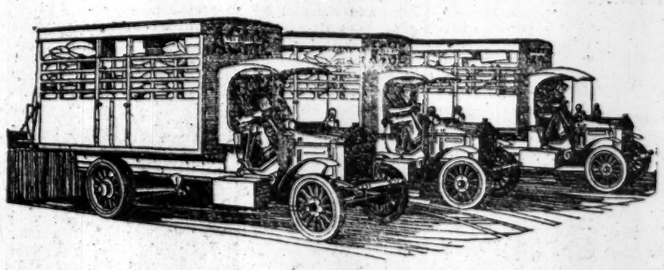
The Pioneer WORM-DRIVE Motor Truck

WHEN the Pierce-Arrow Motor Truck first introduced the worm-gear drive in America the construction was attacked on all sides by rival manufacturers and denounced as impractical and inefficient.

During the past six years the indisputable logic of mechanical superiority has compelled other manufacturers to adopt the worm drive they so bitterly attacked when the first Pierce-Arrow truck appeared.

PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks

for example: MR. J. GLENN, president of the Acme Tea Company of Philadelphia, operating 10 Pierce-Arrow trucks, says: "We have been most favorably impressed by the Pierce-Arrow truck's worm drive. In our experience of five years' operation it has demonstrated its superiority over all kinds of roads and under all conditions of traffic."



HARROLDS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
233-239 West 54th St., New York

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

A BITTER COMEDY ON OUR EXPATRIATES

"Our Betters" Exposes a Striving, Rancid American Colony in London.

BY W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM

Rose Coghlan Shines in a Clever and Interesting Play, Well Presented at the Hudson.

OUR BETTERS—A comedy in three acts, by W. Somerset Maugham. At the Hudson.

Lady Grayston.....Chrystal Herne
Duchesse of Surennes.....Rose Coghlan
Principessa Della Cercola.....Leonore Harris
Elizabeth Saunders.....Diantha Pattison
Arthur Fenwick.....John Flood
Thornton Clay.....Fritz Williams
Fleming Harvey.....Joseph McManus
Antony Paxton.....Ronald Squire
Lord Bleane.....Cecil Fletcher
Ernest.....Arthur Chesney
Pole.....Robert Brinton

In the bitter and exceedingly interesting comedy which was proffered to New York last evening at the Hudson Theatre, a brilliant English writer presents a scorching satire on the American colony in London. It is called "Our Betters," and is the work of W. Somerset Maugham, author of such clever plays as "The Land of Promise" and "Caroline" and of one great novel named "Of Human Bondage." For his new play he has taken as his subject a group of our expatriates as they appear to an exceptionally clear and serene English vision.

Many an American playwright has had his fling at the rootless American climbers, who buy their way into English society and rot there, but none has succeeded in presenting them in quite so penetrating and unpleasant a light. No "man from home" has ever exposed them so completely and so contemptuously. "Our Betters" is simply withering. It is now given at the Hudson by a clever company that has, for the most part, been wisely chosen. There are several rather luminous members of the American stage in its large cast and the one that shines brightest of all is that seasoned expert, that veteran actress, Rose Coghlan.

Miss Coghlan plays one of the Americans abroad, and as this scandalous comedy unfolds you soon gather that one and all are in no sense innocents abroad. First and foremost is Lady Grayston, (née Saunders, New York,) who has entered successfully into the grand game of London intrigue, with its close admixture of society, politics, and finance. She has learned early in the game that the English cannot possibly feel cordial to the richly dowered American girls who marry their available men, and that in order to hold her place she must spend money like water. She trades on her suspicion that no Englishman, however haughty, can resist getting something for nothing. But her own 8,000 pounds a year are scarcely enough for her ambitious purposes so, on the side, she becomes the mistress of Arthur Fenwick, a vulgar, sensual American, who is in business in London on a large scale.

Then there is the Duchesse of Surennes, (née Hodgson, Chicago,) an amorous old woman who finances a rather restless young English lover. Nor must we forget the expatriated Thornton Clay, who speaks disdainfully of "Americans in America" as one might speak of "Russia in Asia." He thanks his stars his tailor has disguised him thoroughly and that his taste for tea is so strong he might have been born for it. For these rank idlers the great war is a sort of vague background that throws their futility and worthlessness into sharp relief. It would have pointed the satire nicely and pleased some of us immensely had this precious group indulged now and then in some withering long-distance criticism of President Wilson.

All that is rancid in this life is fairly visible under the smart veneer, but not to Lady Grayston's sister, who comes over to get another title for the Saunders family. She has accepted an honest and engaging young nobleman when she runs across one of Lady Grayston's bland indiscretions.

When she discovers further that all the foul epithets hurled at that unabashed but rather irritated lady at the climax of the second act are not only deserved, but quite exact descriptions of her, she is so utterly sickened that she leaves Lord Breane and England and takes the next American boat and the next American man she sees. She is revolted at the morale of a house party which Elinor Glin might have composed and has in more book than one. It would take several old but unprintable terms to describe some of the people in "Our Betters," and a few of these are used with startling effect in the text of the play.

Rose Coghlan is superb as the old Duchess, playing her faded witcheries with the greatest relish and aging visibly before the audience's very eyes when she discovers that her hostess and dearest friend has in a reckless and mischievous moment gone off into the garden with the Duchess's bought-and-paid-for swain. There is brilliance in Chrystal Herne's performance as Lady Grayston, a role whose hard glitter might have tempted Emily Stevens. Miss Herne is often admirable, but she overstresses her every point, and, possibly through the nervousness of a first night, did a good deal of shouting last evening, which suggested at times that she must be under the impression she was still playing Cassandra in the vast stadium of City College. A remarkably telling performance is given by Leonore Harris as a sad-voiced American Princess, who had given her love to her Prince when he had not wanted anything except her five millions.

Fritz Williams is capital as the complete expatriate, and John Flood, when he can go through his part without lapse of memory and infectious nervous prostration, will be excellent as the gross American business man who, the lobby gossips have it, is a quite recognizable character drawn from life. Cecil Fletcher is clever and pleasing. So, despite a curiously strangled utterance and a bad habit of making faces into space, is Diantha Pattison. Indeed, in the large and competent cast John D. Williams has selected for "Our Betters" the only choices difficult to account for are Joseph McManus as the "man from home"; Ronald Squire, an excellent actor, but scarcely the lapdog boy of twenty-five the text demands; and Arthur Chesney as a dancing teacher to the idle rich. The idle rich are always targets for the satirist, but when you have the rich doing their idling in a country that does not belong to them and does not want them you have found a chance for a dramatist like Somerset Maugham to write an excoriating comedy. "Our Betters" is just that.

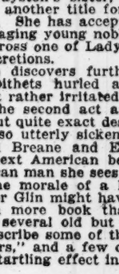
Mrs. Richard Mansfield in Recital.

Mrs. Richard Mansfield will give a recital from the works of contemporary poets this afternoon in the Ceremonial Hall of the Society for Ethical Culture.

DALE

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE

MAKE to USER Means Big Saving.



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109 West 13th St., New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co

FRANCE NEEDS NEW STAGE.

M. Copeau Expresses Hope That the War Will Lead to Reforms.

Jacques Copeau, the Director of the celebrated Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier in Paris, who has been urged to give a season of French plays in this city next season, gave yesterday afternoon at the Litle Theatre the first of a series of six conferences on the modern theatre. He spoke in French and was heard by an interested and cordial audience.

M. Copeau expressed the hope that all that was strong and sound in French life, which had been brought to the fore by the war, would find its reflection in the French theatre. That theatre, reflecting always the worst life of the boulevards and the theatres themselves, had long been an unworthy misrepresentation of France. Indeed, the French theatre is so artificial, rigid, and narrow that an entirely new stage is needed to satisfy the spirit of change. In a theatre where there are now no "masters," but tyrants aplenty, the change must reach down even into the training of the actors, the shaping of their lives and souls. When stars are no more and the actors no longer think only of their own personal success, a beginning will have been made which may win back to the theatre the great writers who have been discouraged from writing for it. Such a theatre might fitly express the French virtues—the virtues of a simple, honest, modest, order-loving people which the war is teaching the whole world to know.

MISS RENARD'S RECITAL.

A Chilean Pianist Plays Successfully in Aeolian Hall.

Mme. Carreño showed the way from South America to the New York concert halls a good while ago. Lately it has been followed by others, some of whom have found it a way to success. The most recent to pursue it is Miss Rosita Renard, also a pianist, a Chilean by birth, who received her training in Germany, and has played there. She gave a pianoforte recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, in which she interested a numerous audience by her display of excellent artistic qualities. She has a brilliant and well-developed technique, though it did not serve her yesterday quite without flaw; an unusually positive and fundamental sense of rhythm; power as well as delicacy, and ideas about tonal color. Miss Renard shows also a genuinely musical feeling, which is translated through a fresh, energetic, and concentrated style of playing.

She played Busoni's transcription of Bach's D minor organ prelude and fugue, Brahms's F minor sonata, pieces by Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Liszt, and Albeniz's "Triana" from his "Iberia." There were sweep and power in the Bach transcription and clearness in the exposition of its structure; and warmth and poetical feeling in the Brahms sonata. One of Miss Renard's most interesting offerings was Albeniz's piece, in whose Spanish rhythm and color she was at home.

THE AFTERMATH OF PEG.

Elsa Ryan Is Still at It in a Vaudeville Way.

Elsa Ryan, one of the several hundred actresses who distinguished themselves in the difficult title rôle of "Peg o' My Heart," is still at it—this time playing the part in an indifferent vaudeville playlet boldly entiled "Peg For Short." It was presented yesterday at the Palace. If all the players who headed the road companies in Mr. Manners's comedy studied Laurette Taylor as faithfully and then, like Miss Ryan, go forth into other pieces still carrying to the best of their ability a bit of her laugh, her walk, her gestures and all her other tricks and manners, we shall have a memento of "Peg" every time we go to the theatre and that celebrated entertainment will gradually develop into a public nuisance. "Peg For Short," by the way, was written by Dion Titheradge, that exceedingly proficient young actor now playing with Miss Taylor in "The Harp of Life." "Peg For Short" is part of a lively program which includes such shining stars as Frances White and Grace La Rue. Santley and Norton are entertaining and John B. Hymer rejoices in an amusing exeravagance which is compounded of two such well-known works as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Faust." Then there is a tedious "Bandbox Revue" devised by Gus Edwards. It is full of stale imitations and cabaret patriotism. Its star is his particular protegé and whilom infant phenomenon, the famous Georgie, who really deserves a more mature name for nowadays he appears to be about as boyish and unsophisticated as Master Ailie Jolson.

DR. AKED'S PACIFISM ATTACKED BY MAYOR

Economic Club Audience Hisses Minister When He Says Preparedness is Wrong.

AN IMPASSIONED RESPONSE

Gen. Wood Sarcastic in His Retort to Pastor's Criticism of Compulsory Service.

Before the Economic Club at the Hotel Astor last night Dr. Charles F. Aked, former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church and later a leader in Henry Ford's peace party, declared that "all this business of preparation for war is for America a looking in the wrong direction." Loud cries of "No!" and many hisses came from the audience, which had been listening to a discussion on "The Military Obligations of Citizenship." A moment later, when Dr. Aked said: "It looks in the direction of the creation of the machinery of war, when the business of America is the creation of the machinery of peace," women in the gallery who had applauded many of Dr. Aked's pacifist utterances were reinforced by considerable handclapping from the floor.

Dr. Aked had capped his speech, which was composed of arguments against compulsory and universal service, which, he stated, might well serve against all military service, with the statement that "America is divinely appointed to produce a type of humanity with more divinity in its heart, and this cannot be done in war." Then Mayor Mitchel rose and characterized his statements as "beautiful but impracticable idealism."

"Dr. Aked has said," declared the Mayor, "that a nation should not consider the possibility of war after the Lusitania, after the Laconia, after an order has been given to our Government to keep its citizens off the high seas, after attempts to set at work forces which look to the very dismemberment of this Republic.

"We have been told that we should act deliberately and not in hysteria. In God's name, friends, when will we act? For two and a half years the thinking portion of the American people must have realized that a time would come when they must be prepared; yet at this hour practically no more has been done than at the outbreak of the European war. Some appropriation bills; but no more munition has been provided, no more men trained. The people of the United States must decide for themselves if they have anything worth fighting for, whether the institutions of self-government are worth perpetuating, whether Western civilization and their social order are worth maintaining. If so, we must prepare to defend them if challenged.

Our Institutions Challenged.

"Gentlemen, they have been challenged, and it may be that the time is at hand when we shall be called on to defend them. We are not prepared today, and we shall not be prepared until the men of this republic are trained and ready."

President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, while declaring his unqualified support of national defense measures, had raised the question as to whether the Plattsburg system were not better than universal service, and Professor Adolf A. Berle of Tufts College had defended the volunteer system.

Each of these was answered by the Mayor. He said if voluntary recruiting were easy the navy would not now be short 20,000 men of the number required to man its ships in service, nor would enlistments in the National Guard be so few. He declared that the Plattsburg system reached "only an infinitesimal number" of men, and that with only a month of training given at each camp it would taxe six years to produce an efficient corps. They say it inculcates the spirit of slavery. I wish every male citizen of the United States had that 'spirit of slavery' that inspired the men of France who had lived under that system for a generation and fought the battle of the Marne."

Dr. Aked had attacked universal service as "un-American, lowering the American ideal, betraying the American past." He said that in a volunteer army limits were fixed to "the bullying tendencies of human nature," but that under conscription there were no limits. The drilled and disciplined soul, he said, had been found in Europe more amenable to control in civil life, trained to regard certain classes as superior, more easily exploited by "evil interests and predatory wealth."

The Soldier Eager to Fight.

"The selfish men who would exploit the United States Army for their own interest," he said, "are enemies of the Commonwealth and traitors to the flag."

He also maintained that army officers would be the more eager to trust to arms in a crisis the more highly they had been trained and the more honorably determined they were to use the profession in which they had been educated for the benefit of their country.

Dr. Berle's plea for the volunteer system did not apply to all things, for he favored a universal system of "fixed physical discipline" for the youth of the country, without submission to "military discipline stained here and there with the brutalism of Prussian sovereignism."

To this Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who had previously spoken briefly on the Plattsburg idea and its indication of the awakening of the people, responded by quoting history on the failure of the volunteer system in the civil war and the Revolution. He said:

"Of course, we want voluntary service. We want voluntary morality, voluntary honesty, voluntary sanitation. But nobody but a fool expects to get it."

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton said no university was fulfilling its task unless it taught the students to feel the responsibilities of citizenship, and instanced Switzerland as an evidence that a national army could be entirely invisible in time of peace yet ready in case of national danger.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the club, acted as toastmaster. In introducing the Mayor he said it was "a distinguished honor to be a citizen of a city so well governed as New York."

ARNOLD DALY, BELASCO STAR

Actor to Appear in New York in a New Play on April 9.

David Belasco has placed Arnold Daly under contract to appear under his direction during the next two seasons. The actor is now in Palm Beach convalescing from the critical illness which interrupted his engagement in "The Master" several month ago. He is expected back next Monday, and will at once begin rehearsals in a new play by an American author hitherto unknown to the theatre. The play will be presented in New York on Easter Monday, April 9.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Small Town Girl," a comedy in three acts by Eugene Walter and Cronin Wilson, was produced last night in Baltimore by A. H. Woods. In the cast were Charlotte Walker, John Milten, Lucile Watson, Edward Abeles, George Le Guere, and Mrs. Stuart Robson.

Charlotte returned to her place in the Hippodrome ice ballet yesterday after having appeared on tour with the Hippodrome road show for several months. Nat Wills, another member of the touring company, joined the company of entertainers at the Cocoanut Grove last night.

Mary Shaw, the actress, will be the guest of honor at a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin next Sunday evening. Marie Jenney Howe will be the toastmistress, and among the speakers will be Carrie Chapman Catt, Eleanor Gates, Fola La Follette, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Margaret Wycherley, and Edith Ellis.

A. G. Delamater has engaged Paul Cazeneuve for the role of the old fencing master in "The Master of Arms," Atherton Brownell's new play.

Otto Hauerbach is recovering from a minor operation performed last week. He expects to be able to leave his apartment by the last of the week.

E. H. Sothern will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at the graduation exercises of the thirty-third year of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts next Monday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre.

CEDERSTROM ADMITS IGNORANCE OF FACTS

Continued from Page 1.

him on last Thursday, for an appraisal of lands along the Fourteenth Street line of the dual subway system.

"I told Mr. Harkness at that time that if I could have three days more I would probably be able to produce a method for appraising the lands in the west side plan which would shorten up the work materially. I was told to go ahead with the other appraisal."

The Real Estate Board Letter.

Mr. Cederstrom said he did not know until last Friday that bureaus in the commission other than his had been detailed to report on various features of the west side plan. He considered this significant, and also the fact that the commission adopted a resolution, while he was employed in making his examination, for the appointment of a subcommittee to discuss real estate values with the representatives of the Board of Estimate.

"But the last straw was the fact that I was not permitted to consult with the Real Estate Board on the west side plan, although the board had written to the commission asking that I be permitted to confer with them," said Mr. Cederstrom. "When I learned this I said, 'Good night! It is time to quit!'"

The real estate expert said, when he was shown the letter from the Real Estate Board asking for his services, he asked Mr. Harkness, his superior, to dictate a reply, but that Mr. Harkness never had done so.

"The assignment that I take up other work, and these other circumstances taken together, convinced me that my usefulness was ended and I decided to resign," Mr. Cederstrom said.

Acting Chairman Hayward at this point produced a copy of a letter dated March 5 last, showing that the commission had replied to the request of the Real Estate Board and had promised to take its request under advisement. Members of the board are conducting a separate investigation of the real estate appraisals of the west side plan at the request of the Board of Estimate.

"Had known that the commission had replied to the letter of the Real Estate Board, it might have affected my decision to resign," said Mr. Cederstrom.

The real estate expert admitted that he had not given any of the Commissioners any intimation of his intention to resign, and had not complained to them because he had been assigned to other work. Up to Saturday afternoon he had been on friendly terms with all of the Commissioners and had given them no cause to suspect that he was not satisfied. He admitted that, after being told by Mr. Harkness that he would be assigned to other work, he and the chief of the Rapid Transit Division had had luncheon together and he had not complained of being "gagged."

Cederstrom's Loyalty Attacked.

"I do not accuse Mr. Harkness of having tried to gag me," Mr. Cederstrom explained, "and I make no accusations against any of the Commissioners. I merely say that I became convinced by the series of circumstances that I was being diverted from completing the appraisal of the lands in the west side plan.

"I did not complain to any of the Commissioners, because Mr. Harkness was my superior, and it has been my policy never to appeal from the rulings of my immediate superior."

Mr. Cederstrom was asked what use he intended to make of information he had collected for the Public Service Commission, not included in his "preliminary report," and he replied he had no intention of making any use of it. This question referred to Mr. Cederstrom's possible employment by persons who have been opposing the west side plan.

"The information is not worth a nickel," said Mr. Cederstrom.

Mr. Harkness issued a statement after the hearing was over denying that he had ever attempted to "gag" Mr. Cederstrom.

"If it affords Mr. Cederstrom any satisfaction," this statement read in part, "he may know that his sudden resignation without any previous notice or discussion will embarrass the commission in certain real estate matters connected with the dual system construction. Notably, he has spent over a year on the appraisal of easements over the Long Island Railroad right of way necessary for Section 6 of the Fourteenth Street line, and his investigation and study in regard thereto—to say nothing of his negotiations with the Long Island Railroad people—must be done over again by a new man. It would appear as though common, ordinary loyalty to the work would have forced him, in case he felt himself impelled to resign, to clear the situation fairly and frankly with his immediate superior.

"In view of all the above I am forced to the conclusion that Mr. Cederstrom is actuated by motives that I cannot attempt to gauge, but that loyalty to the work and to the commission is not among them."

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, yesterday sent a statement on behalf of that organization to the Board of Estimate urging adoption of the west side plan.

Mr. Morgan contended that the plan would not alone improve the freight facilities of the New York Central, thereby removing congestion and aiding business, but would also encourage competition by other railroads. Rejection of the plan, Mr. Morgan argued, would be a calamity and postpone action for many years. It was not fair, he wrote, to say that municipal lands were being turned over to the railroad for a private purpose, because the use to which the road intended to devote those lands was a public and not a private use.

He advised the board to make such amendments in the contract as seemed essential, but not to permit it to go over for consideration at some indefinite time in the future.

A statement also was issued yesterday by ex-State Senator William M. Bennett, criticising Mayor Mitchel for having, through the Corporation Counsel, obtained from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a writ to show cause why the proposed investigation of the west side plan by Justice James C. Cropsey should not be stayed permanently. The application for the writ was on grounds similar to those on which Justice Rich of the Appellate Division granted an alternative writ of prohibition last week. Mr. Bennett asserted that the Mayor's many appeals to the Court indicated that he and Controller Prendergast were in a panic over the prospect of being compelled to testify in an investigation of the plan.

New Order Halts West Side Inquiry.

Justice Rich, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, issued yesterday an order to show cause why the court should not vacate the order by Supreme Court Justice Cropsey directing that the Mayor, the Board of Estimate and Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney appear before him for examination in the Riverside Drive Improvement matter. The order issued yesterday is returnable for argument before the Appellate Division tomorrow. On Thursday last Justice Rich issued an order to show cause why the hearing before Justice Cropsey should not be prohibited. This order is also returnable tomorrow. The new order is broader in scope and will permit a wider range of argument.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42D ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES. Miss Springtime

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EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS A KISS FOR CINDERELLA J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 15 TIMES HENRY MILLER IN THE GREAT DIVIDE

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow (POP.) & Sat. 2:15. GEORGE ARLISS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy. The Professor's Love Story

Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.

HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POP.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents The Brat New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON

Tell Everybody What You Think About "OUR BETTERS" Hudson Theatre, 44th St.

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE THOS. A. In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy. "PALS FIRST"

HAVE A HEART Liberty W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. LAST POPULAR MAT. TOMORROW. ENTIRE ORCH. $4.50; BALC. $1. Last 7 Performances of HENRY W. SAVAGE'S Musical Comedy Triumph

LIBERTY, Next Mon. Night. Seats Thurs. MR. and MRS. COBURN Will present in English Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire," under the title of THE IMAGINARY INVALID

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Mats. Tom'w (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:25 P.M. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment Johnny Get Your Gun With LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME" Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life LAST 7 TIMES OF THIS PLAY.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POP.) & Sat. 2:20.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. 100th TIME MATINEE THURSDAY SOUVENIRS Both Afternoon and Night Performances FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917.

THE MERCIFUL WAY.

We are about to enter upon the greatest work of mercy to mankind that it is in our power to undertake—the keeping open of the routes to and from the British Islands and that lead over the seas to all the commercial nations of the world. That is the shortest way to end the war, the most merciful way, because it is the way to bring Germany to an admission of defeat. The German Government and the German people alike now put all their faith in the submarine embargo upon Great Britain's trade. It is their last throw. The German Chancellor said so. They believe they can starve Great Britain in a few months by the submarine "blockade." That triumph, it is their hope, will end the war in their favor. There is a great store of foodstuffs in the British Islands, great numbers of ships are entering and leaving British ports every week and every day. The British people cannot be starved in three months or in six. That the Germans will not believe. They discredit the reports of accumulations of food supply, they really believe that the submarine will bring the British to their knees.

That illusion will be dispelled, the hope of starving Great Britain will be driven out of the minds of the Germans if submarine operations are nullified, if the inflow of foodstuffs and raw material continues in large volume. Nothing short of a substantially complete success of the submarine embargo would have sustained the spirit of Germany, would have fortified the German people to endure the great and increasing privations of the war. The success of the submarine assault upon British commerce will be very far from complete, from information at present accessible it appears to be certain that it will fail and become negligible as a factor in the war.

The very full and detailed reports made in Havana dispatches to THE TIMES yesterday, embodying the results of observations made by a special correspondent of THE TIMES in Germany and information obtained from members of Ambassador GERARD'S party, give the American people the fullest and most trustworthy statement yet anywhere made of actual conditions in Germany. The shortage of food is very serious, war supplies are insufficient. This testimony positively confirms the opinion generally held that unless there is a very good crop in Germany this year the Empire will be forced to yield from exhaustion. There is no present promise of good crops. The Winter has been unfavorable, the concentration of German energies upon the prosecution of the war must necessarily have a harmful effect upon agricultural operations. Crops of unusual bounty conceivably might carry the Empire through another year of the war, but it is exceedingly doubtful. The stress of privation between now and the harvest may be determining, may so sap the strength of the Empire as to lead to offers of peace upon terms very much more nearly acceptable than those made last November.

That is the estimate of Germany's situation based upon the evidence now accessible to the outside world, that is the outlook at the moment when we are about to give armed protection to our ships passing through the "barred zone." The justifying reason for the step taken by our Government is its imperative duty to protect American citizens and American seamen in the exercise of their rights, to keep the paths of the sea open to our commerce unless they are barred by a lawful blockade. As a consequence of our clearing the way through the submarine zone, other neutral nations will exercise their commercial rights and abundant supplies of all kinds will reach England. That evidence of the failure of the submarine embargo cannot be, will not be, ignored by the German Government and the German people. The last stake will have been thrown down and lost. What remains? Nothing but the issue of the German fleet from its place of shelter for the desperate risk of an encounter with the British fleet. It would be the world's most terrific naval battle, but it could have but one ending. Germany would lose her navy. After that nothing remains, nothing but confession of defeat and the submission of terms of peace. Whether or not the German Navy throws down the gage of battle, the end of the war will be brought very much nearer by forcing upon Germany the knowledge that her submarine campaign, in which she now puts her trust, has failed.

The position of our armed merchant ships is made very much stronger by the announcement of the Imperial Government to the effect, as set forth in the statement issued by Secretary LANSING, "that all ships, those of neutrals included, met within certain zones of the high seas, would be sunk without any precaution being taken for the safety of the persons on board and without the exercise of visit and search." This is an official abandonment of the right of visit and search. It therefore gives our armed merchant ships the right to fire upon a German submarine at sight, as upon an enemy approaching for no other purpose than attack without warning. We have been officially notified that the submarines of Germany will not conform to the lawful usage of visit and search. They will sink our ships, ships of all neutrals, without giving any opportunity to save lives. There is but one thing to do. Submarines will approach only for the purpose of destroying a ship, arming them would be a sheer futility if the guns were not used in time. The moment for their use is the moment when a submarine comes within range. On any other theory or practice the guns on board would be useless. They would have been put on board for nothing, it would be merely a vain show. We revert to the principle laid down in the first Lusitania note that a submarine is incapable of operating lawfully against commerce; and we have the compelling reason of the German threat for applying the principle.

"Upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas," says Secretary LANSING, "an armed guard for the protection of the vessels, the lives of the persons on board" will be supplied by the Government. What this may lead to the American Government and the American people well understand. Be the immediate consequences what they may, it will lead to a speedier end of the war, and that incidental result of asserting and defending our rights upon the sea will be a boon to mankind.

THE BRITISH IN BAGDAD.

Every addition to the military news of 1917 explains more and more fully why Germany made her peace offer and her attack by submarine on the neutral world, for the two were parts of one movement. She knew that she was coming to the end of her tether, and to stave off the day of wrath she made a wild attempt to stop the war before it came. The Allies knew it as well as she did, and refused her plea. That failing, she sought by destroying England on the sea to save herself before the inevitable blow of the superior military strength of the Allies fell upon her on land.

The military news of 1917 has not been of the important sort which the Spring must soon bring us, but what news there has been is all of one kind. The news of a battle is always followed by the news of a German retirement. The British have made no great moves in France, but every one of the minor moves which they have made has ended in the taking of a German position; once by a German retirement without battle. Only in one other place, Asiatic Turkey, have the British made an attack, and there, too, the Central Allies have given way. In France it is only retirement, on the Tigris it is rout.

It is plain that the pendulum is on its backward swing. It would be foolish to overestimate the Turkish defeat; the significant thing is that for six weeks the world has come to expect a defeat, or at least a retirement of the Central Allies, whenever it hears of a movement by the British armies. In the Turkish case the Turks have saved their army, but at the loss of almost everything else; they have fled a hundred miles in a week, hurling aside or abandoning their artillery, and they are still fleeing. Meanwhile the Russians, long held back by the main Turkish Army, are at last in motion again, and again the Turks are retreating before them. It is not one but two Turkish armies that are giving way.

"To sum up," says ENVER Pasha, addressing the Turkish Parliament, "the whole outlook justifies confidence in the future." Did ever a statesman and soldier utter these words on the heels of a more dismal confession? For the state of facts on which he uttered them, as given by himself, was that "on the Mesopotamian front we retired northward for military reasons," and that "for similar reasons we have drawn in toward Kermanshah on the Persian front." The "military reasons" were that only precipitate flight could save the Mesopotamian army from capture, and that its flight placed the Persian army in the same danger. All that ENVER could offer on the other hand was that the situation on the Sinai front was "unchanged," for his talk about the Dardanelles being "safe" was utterly meaningless, since no attack is being made there. It was all a frantic clutching after any straw of comfort, however broken, and must have made a chilling impression on the Parliament.

The Bagdad dream was the thing on which Germany really counted when she made her desperate plea for peace, peace to be dickered for in secret round a council table at which the shrewdest bargainer would come out best. Germany's Eastern empire made secure at the cost of the surrender of Belgium and Northern France, that was the core of it. When the Allies insisted on naming their own peace terms in the open, the hope of Talleyranding a new Congress of Vienna glimmered away. General MAUDE in Bagdad takes from Germany the basis for her dickering, the thing on which she had hoped to recoup and come out winner even though the game in the west went against her.

CHANCE FOR A TRAINING BILL.

There is a strong disposition among the men elected to the new House of Representatives to force a vote during the extra session on the question of universal service. There is no doubt that the Chamberlain bill, as revised according to Colonel MOSELEY'S plan, would have a majority in the Senate, and the General Staff bill, if approved by the House, would be equally acceptable to the Senate. This bill, sent to Congress by the War Department, is now in print and will be read throughout the country where the subject of the equal liability of all citizens for national defense has been placed uppermost in the public mind by the newspapers and the various patriotic societies. It is said that an open expression of approval of the proposed system by the President is all that is necessary to bring pressure on the Congressmen from their constituents to vote for the formation of an army of trained citizens.

The General Staff's bill contemplates an entire reorganization of the army. It abolishes the term "regular army" and divides our military forces into permanent and temporary personnel. It seems that there is nothing to gain from that change. The regular army would still remain with all its branches, from the General Staff to the aviation corps. Garrisons over sea would still be manned by regular troops, who would also perform most of the military service of the coast artillery and mobile army in times of peace. A vast increase of regular army officers would also be required for the training of citizens. However, there will be no haggling over mere terms. The General Staff plan embodies results of years of patient study of our military requirements. The changes in the organization for which it provides have long been in the minds of army men. While in the event of sudden war we should still have to depend on the present system, which is better than it was, and the services of the many citizens who have taken time by the forelock and subjected themselves to training, if we could have a universal training bill passed this Summer, the United States in the near future would be safe from attack.

THE GERMAN PLOTS.

Every day some new German activity, conspiracy or espionage in the United States, or directed against the United States from outside its territory, comes to light. For more than two years acts of war against the Entente Powers have been planned on American soil, acts of violence and of destruction against American industry and commerce have been attempted or perpetrated. The poisoning of American public opinion, of Congress itself, in the interest of Germany has been essayed by an elaborate and multifarious propaganda. Not since the days of Citizen GENET has the United States been treated with such open insolence; but the open insolence has been nothing compared to the secret, steady, wide-reaching intrigues, unlawful designs planned, and in too many cases executed.

The hospitality of the country has been and is being abused to its damage and its danger. From the German Embassy, whose forced departure has not left Germany without more than sufficient agents of its will in America, to some poor devil in Hoboken; from interned officers and men, violating their parole, from employés of steamships sheltered in our harbors from the British Navy and taking advantage of that shelter to start bomb factories aboard, to college professors playing the part of informers, Germany has continually violated our neutrality, broken our laws, exerted an authority and dominion here as if she were in occupation of a conquered country.

The Government has been long patient, too patient, of German aggressions. German crimes committed or plotted in the United States. An instance of the tendency of our Government to assume that because we are honorable others are bound to be honorable is shown in the neglect until lately of ordinary precautions at the League Island Navy Yard. This was pointed out by Mr. HENRY REUTERDAHL in THE SUNDAY TIMES. American warships in reserve were until lately hemmed in a basin by interned German cruisers. There are 800 men on these cruisers, and it is believed they have plentiful stores of ammunition. Wireless machinery has been used on them to receive radio messages at night.

The motive of the Administration to hide the German offenses no longer exists. Forbearance has been met with new aggression. It is right that the nation should know in full the transactions of the representatives and agents of Germany in this country. Such a record and history, documented, containing the facts at first hand, setting down coldly the conduct of Germany toward and in the United States, cataloguing the evidence of the lawless acts contemplated or carried out by Germany here, the State Department was said to be preparing, but Mr. LANSING now states that no such publication will be made. Yet it is necessary, not so much for the information of the mass of the public, which has made up its mind thoroughly from sufficient and abundant evidence, scanty though it be compared with what is hidden as yet, but for the instruction and reproof of those persons in this country who palliate, deny, or excuse every German crime, and for a warning to persons or officials in other countries at whom the universal net of German meddling, intrigue, and subornation has been thrown.

As for those aliens or American citizens who have tampered or are tampering with treason, who are involved in any share of complicity in German designs, serving in any capacity her will to hamper or harm American interests and rights, to them the story of the manifold "pernicious activity" of German officials and their henchmen, agents, and led captains in the United States should be a solemn warning. They are in a serious position. The easy, careless American tolerance has given way to a sternness befitting the time and the danger. If the United States has been slow to take offense, henceforth it will be swift to punish offenses and to protect its rights on land as on the sea.

A LEAGUE OF LIBERALS.

Health to the Hon. MATTHEW HALE of Boston, Chairman of the National Progressive Party, or what brave remnants thereof survive, unrepentant, uncompromising! Mr. HALE has summoned a convention of his party to meet in St. Louis in April: and he and his fellow-Progressives are seeking a union of "the liberal elements of the country." A conference of liberals is to be held at St. Louis while the convention holds its not too crowded sessions. Progressive Democrats, Progressive Republicans, "leaders of the Prohibition, Socialist, Labor, and other "parties," will confabulate with Progressives about establishing a League of Liberals.

Such a League of Liberals—have the straight Drys come to be recognized as "liberal" at last?—might seem to be composed of atoms in fortuitous concourse and repulsion. The Hon. J. FRANK HANLY and Dr. IRA LAMBERTH, for example, hobnobbing with Socialist, Labor, Socialist Labor, and other leaders whose notions of "liberality" are far from prohibitionist. What political chemistry or alchemy can fuse these disparate "liberal elements," "uniting them into a dominant power for "good government," whereas now they are but "elements of protest"?

At any rate, it will be a pleasure to see Mr. HALE and his surviving Progressives of the old rock setting to work to herd independents, come-outers, protesters, abolishers, into a Liberal League and dominant power for good government. Possibly the men and women in these small parties prefer dominance of their notions in those minorities to a union and conglomeration of notions and minorities. Somehow, Mr. HALE and his party-making remind one of JOSEPH II. of Austria: "In pursuance of philosophical logic Austria is to be changed."

The President's anxiety for early action in the Senate on the Colombian treaty is perfectly understandable. Colombians, though they deny the reports of dealings with the Germans and the establishment of a German naval base on their coast, are disgruntled. Our protracted misunderstanding with them ought to be cleared away. The amended treaty is not offensive to our national pride, and its acceptance would do much more than satisfy the Colombians. It would be proof to all South Americans of our good-will. The opposition to the treaty in the Senate is purely partisan.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

All Fingers Might Be Printed.

A correspondent of The Sun makes the decidedly interesting suggestion that we are not taking anything like the advantage we might of the possibilities in the way of indubitable identification that are offered by finger prints. At present, almost nothing is done with them except in dealing with criminals, and the consequence is that even in that direction their potential benefits are but partially utilized because of the widespread feeling that to have one's finger prints taken and recorded is to be placed forever in a dishonoring category. Hence the resentments and protests invariably excited whenever the police or other representatives of the law attempt to extend beyond convicted offenders the system which has been found of such enormous assistance even in its narrowly restricted application.

This feeling would entirely disappear if the finger prints of everybody were taken as a matter of routine and deposited elsewhere than in the modern form of the old "rogues' gallery." To do so, as The Sun's correspondent says, would, or could, have many good results besides those now attained. It would help to identify the unknown dead, such as suicides and the victims of murders, with respect to whom, as is well known, serious mistakes are often made. It would assist, too, in cases of lost or deserted children, and in those of people who have forgotten their own names. It would be a sure test whenever there was reason to suspect false impersonation—illegal voting, the entrance of undesirable immigrants, and the like—and both banks and insurance companies on many occasions need the certainty of identification that only finger prints can offer. Signatures can be forged, but the whirls and waves at the ends of the fingers are inimitable and they neither change nor deceive.

Of course, if everybody were fingerprinted, nobody would mind it—nobody except bad folk, that is, and their preferences and prejudices need not be consulted in a world where bad folk are rapidly becoming so few in number. In other days it was different.

Kansas City Makes a Few Remarks.

A letter recently received by a New York business man from one in Kansas City contains some naïve revelations as to how some people in Missouri—how many it would be hard to tell—look at the war in Europe and the relation thereto of the United States. The writer of the letter says, for instance, and as a sort of starter, that "we hear a lot of abuse heaped on Senator STONE," and that "the pro-English sympathizers are very much disappointed."

Those sympathizers, it seems, "want Americans to go to war regardless of anything else," but the Kansas City man—his name and the name of his partner, by the way, are English, not German—does not agree with these creatures of his imagination. "I think," he declares, that "any way we can keep out of the war by the mere sacrifice of keeping shipping off the ocean is a wise thing to do." He does not believe "in going to war for the purpose of enabling certain traders in our community to make money," and that, he does believe, "is the whole sum and substance of the complaint against Germany."

Then comes some prophecy: "I think that the European war will run out very soon, if we let it alone. * * * It will make little difference to us what the definite terms of peace may be. There will be no further war in Europe as long as the recollection of this one is so vivid in the minds of the European people."

This is not exactly the reasoning of a pacifist, and in the whole letter there is not a trace or pretense of idealism or aspiration. It is all strictly and strictest "business"—Kansas City's business, that is, or rather the particular business of the writer of the letter and his friends. It is only fair to say that several of the Kansas City papers take a wholly different view of the national and foreign situation and are strong for military preparation and universal training.

ART NOTES.

The collection of paintings now at the American Art Galleries is an affair of quality. Any collector of American pictures might be glad of the opportunity afforded to secure examples of genuine charm and merit by men of more than passing importance in the field of art.

In the lower gallery one finds a noble landscape by John La Farge, a water color rich in the greens and blues which he brought to a pitch of intensity difficult enough to manage with success and carried through with especial triumph in his water colors, as in his stained glass. Upstairs is a little painting by the same artist, "The Lady of Shalott," filled with the spirit of the pre-Raphaelites, yet curiously simpler than anything produced by the less complicated vision of Rossetti or Millais.

Among the larger pictures downstairs is a George Inness, "The Farm House," into which a little of the George Fuller quality has crept. Near it is a very beautiful landscape by Charles Melville Dewey, a scene near Essex, Mass., with a loaded hayboat drifting on a quiet inlet under an exquisite sky that domes over the quiet earth, communicating a sense of infinite space and serenity of mood. This picture rightly has a place of honor on one of the main walls. A picture by Elihu Vedder, "The Three Fates," dated "Rome, 1887," represents the artist at his best, and there are characteristic pictures by Ranger, Ballin, Lucas, Reid, Waugh, and other Americans, with a small sprinkling of foreign work.

The small canvases upstairs include a sketch by Whistler representing a girl tatting, a very freely painted little figure, with delightful notes of dull reds and greens and a singing blue. There are also a vigorous little head by Fuller, a small and glowing Blakelock, and a remarkably good little figure of a boy by Henry Oliver Walker.

Department Store Exhibitions.

The habit of holding exhibitions in the picture galleries of department stores is growing. At the Wanamaker Galleries is a vast exhibition of designs from the various art schools of the country. The general impression given by the collection is of marked advance, not only in the artistic quality of commercial and industrial design, but in the neatness and workmanlike character of the execution. At the Loeser Galleries a group of academicians, associates and exhibitors of the National Academy of Design have contributed examples of their recent work to a large exhibition of paintings and sculpture. A prize of $100 in gold is to be given to the artist whose exhibit receives the largest popular vote.

Knowledge of given pictures and painters no doubt will be spread by this method of exhibition, but the element of confusion that results from approaching pictures from the necessarily heterogeneous stock of a modern department store has to be reckoned with, whatever modification may have been accomplished by the efforts of the hanging committee.

To Preserve the Chase Studio.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has come to my attention that there is a movement under way among the admirers of the late William M. Chase to have preserved, as a memorial and preferably in some Museum of Art, his very remarkable studio. As a former pupil of Mr. Chase and always his ardent admirer I would like to add my approval of the idea.

Mr. Chase's collections of art objects and paintings are well known among artists and art lovers on both continents, and they have this particular advantage to the student that in the entire suite of studios that he occupied there is not one thing that is not interesting and suggestive to a painter.

He arranged his studio as he would paint a picture, making of it a work of art, and from whatever point it was regarded it presented a delightful subject for the brush.

This arrangement could be easily duplicated if the matter were taken in hand at once, before the disposal of the collections. There are usually, in all museums of art, what are called workrooms, where students can have articles brought for their examination. It has been suggested that the reproduction of Mr. Chase's studio in such a workroom, where students could examine or paint from the various objects, would be of very great value.

IRVING R. WILES.

New York, March 3, 1917.

THE PRUSSIAN STATE.

Why the Allies Will Not Negotiate with Present German Rulers.

New York, March 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend has challenged my assertion, made in THE TIMES of Feb. 25, that the present Government of Germany, with which the Allies may refuse to negotiate, is in effect the Prussian State. I found that, knowing the German Empire to be in some sense a federation, he pictured to himself a Federal Government comparable to that of the United States. But there is nothing of the kind. There is a German Emperor, the chief of the federated Princes, and there is a Reichskanzler, the only Minister recognized by the Constitution of the empire. But the King of Prussia is ex officio this Emperor, and the Chancellor is by the Constitution responsible neither to the Bundesrat nor to the Reichstag, but to the Emperor alone. It is true that on some occasions the Emperor has dismissed the Chancellor because he did not manage the Reichstag well, but responsibility for the management of the Reichstag is not responsibility to the Reichstag. So the constitutional Government of the German Empire consists of the Chancellor and his master—as Chancellors habitually call him—the King of Prussia.

But, further, this Chancellor is invariably the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Prussia, and his colleagues in the Prussian Ministry aid him in the administration of the affairs of the empire. There are no German Ministers. The egregious Dr. Zimmermann is not Foreign Minister of Germany, but of Prussia, and the Prussian Ministers are responsible, not to the Landtag of the Kingdom of Prussia, but to the King alone. With the King and the heads of the army, they constitute the Prussian State. And they administer the affairs of the empire on behalf of their King, who is the German Emperor. That is what I meant when I said that the present Government of Germany, with which the Allies are said to be unwilling to negotiate, is in effect the Prussian State.

If it be asked with whom, then, they will negotiate, I cannot pretend to have any answer. It is conceivable that they might, in some events, be able to negotiate with the Bundesrat, the representatives of the federated Princes. It is conceivable that there may be no Princes left, and that as a result of revolution there may be a Provisional Government really representing Germany. An Englishman of high rank, who is in close touch with prominent statesmen, said to me some months ago, "I expect to see this war end in a cataract of thrones." He said it sadly. Some of us would feel no sadness at the sight of such a catastrophe.

T. A. LACEY.

Senator Stone as Chairman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of Senator Stone, as implied in his various utterances, appears to be that he acknowledges no responsibility to any one but his own constituents in Missouri, and mighty little to them. While it may be, in a sense, true that as a member of Congress he owes no other allegiance, it is certainly most untrue that this is the case in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In that place he represents us all and is responsible to us all, and I, for one, desire to register my utter unwillingness to be so represented. Neither men of undemocratic tendencies who seek to interfere with the course of popular will, like the filibuster, nor those who place the interests of other Governments ahead of the rights of our people are fit to represent us in a crisis, and to both of these classes William J. Stone appears to belong. Whatever the etiquette of Congress may be with regard to removing Senators from committees, etiquette must yield to national advantage in the present emergency, and I believe that all who feel this should express themselves so in order that the pressure upon our Representatives in Washington shall be effective.

ROLAND B. CLINTON.

New York, March 12, 1917.

Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you, parents of America, want your boy to die a perfectly useless and unnecessary death in the field or in the hospital, or do you want him to go forth with a reasonable chance of returning home to you? The choice rests with you. Under the Constitution of the United States, and under the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, the President of the United States is authorized in case of war to call into military service all citizens of a fighting age. This is practically compulsory service, as witness the drafts of 1863. As your boy will have to go to war anyway if his services are needed, it is up to you to decide as follows:

Whether if he goes—and go he must—he shall go forth trained, hardened, and alive to the dangers that he is to meet, or whether he shall go untrained, soft, and ignorant of military matters and dangers, half awake and fearful of the unknown; whether he shall go a marksman, knowing how to attack and defend, how to take care of himself in the field—how to keep himself in vigorous health, how to look after his feet, his skin, his teeth, &c.—or whether he shall go forth ignorant as a child of all the things that he needs to give him a chance to survive and win out alive. Whether he shall go to war with a reasonable chance of returning therefrom; whether he shall go to deadly, certain disaster of one kind or another; whether he shall go forth with all the possibilities that lie in his receptive young mind and active young body fully developed for his own safety, or whether he shall go to war undeveloped, blindly ignorant of these things that, had he known them, would have saved him.

G. CREIGHTON WEBB.

New York, March 10, 1917.

Health Insurance Benefits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a doctor and I am not a labor union man, but I have been doing work trying to prevent tuberculosis for the last ten years, and this intimate association with the sick poor and the problems of resulting poverty made me realize that we must come in this country, sooner or later, to compulsory health insurance.

To many of us who have studied the question in this country and in Europe the fact has been demonstrated that compulsory health insurance prevents disease and helps to solve poverty.

JAMES JENKINS, Jr.

Brooklyn, March 9, 1917.

HOW DO THEY FEEL?

The gentle pacifist has had his day,
And each has glibly said his little say.
None heard the summons on the Winter's air,
And each scoffed broadly at the word "Prepare!"
"'Prepare' for what? No danger!
Not the least!"
And some considered every man a beast
Who said, "Get ready! It will do no harm
To strengthen forts—the citizen to arm.
One cannot tell, when other warfares wage,
How soon, at home, a kindred fire may rage!"
The gentle pacifist, of good intents,
Looks much today like minus thirty cents.
He sees at last that every other eye
Discovered something that his gaze passed by.
And all the men who talked of mounting guns
Were not poor loons, but Liberty's wise sons,
Who, sensing danger, reading signs aright,
Got on the job of guarding peace with might.
The gentle pacifists now don't appeal.
I know their looks—I wonder how they feel!

LURANA SHELDON.

A COLOMBIAN VIEW OF THE TREATY.

A Spanish-American Union as a Possible Result of the Failure of the Senate to Act.

By ANTONIO LLANO.

New York, March 10, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The last American Congress closed its sessions leaving the Colombian treaty unratified, undiscussed, and unreported. Colombia has waited long and waited patiently, but in vain, for that reparation which, although pitifully inadequate, she agreed to accept in compliance with President Wilson's earnest wishes and well-intentioned proposals. Should the new Senate adopt the ungenerous policy of its predecessor Colombia will probably recall the treaty as a useless document and withdraw from the Pan American Union, not in a spirit of resentment, but in a spirit of self-respect. Already the leading editors of the Colombian press have requested President Concha to take that step, and he can do no less if he would preserve the dignity of the republic.

Some Washington political leaders have recently urged the ratification of the treaty as a means of removing a very serious obstacle to the commercial relations between this and the Spanish-American countries, and of precluding the assistance which, in case of war, those countries might directly or indirectly render to the enemies of the United States. One regrets to see an ethical problem of so much importance stated and solved exclusively in terms of expediency and utility, and yet, though this is not as it ought to be, perhaps it is as it must be; for in these matters the tough strings of the purse pull harder than the tender fibres of the heart.

As to her embarrassing the United States in case of war, or taking advantage of a state of war to injure or assist in injuring the Panama Canal and other American interests, there is no danger that her Government would resort to means at once so unmanly and so unwise. Colombia would no doubt continue to observe that neutrality which she has announced with the modest dignity that becomes a small but independent State.

Spanish America has loved and respected the American Union as the country of Washington and Lincoln; the country where the one fought for the rights of a nation and the other died for the rights of man. But those feelings must cease, and fear and aversion grow in their stead, if Spanish Americans become convinced that the American Union is no longer that, but a country of aggressive and meddlesome imperialism and unscrupulous selfishness, indifferent to the rights of weaker nations and to the feelings of their people.

Be it understood that in saying these things it is not only the standing account with Colombia which I have in mind, but also other well-known American policies that are humiliating and dangerous to Spanish America, and therefore unfriendly. There is already a marked tendency, which seems to be growing, toward the formation, in self-defense, of a Spanish American Union, with the avowed purpose of antagonizing American influence, both political and commercial. This would be an unfortunate measure, from which much harm would accrue to both parts, and which all lovers of America hope may be averted; but it is a measure that may become a necessary evil.

A few words as to the Colombian treaty. Of late many newspapers refer to it as a treaty containing an expression of mutual regret and providing for an indemnity of $15,000,000 to be paid to Colombia by the United States. Such statements are inaccurate. The treaty as signed by Presidents Wilson and Restrepo, through their representatives, contains an expression of regret by the United States, and provides for an indemnity of $25,000,000. The mutual regret and $15,000,000 clauses, or articles, are amendments proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the American Senate. It is possible, though I believe it highly improbable, that Colombia might agree to a reduction in the indemnity. This a matter of opinion, and therefore debatable, (although it should be remarked that leading Americans, familiar with all the facts, have proved conclusively that even $25,000,000 is far below Colombia's losses.) The mutual regret amendment, however, is not a matter of opinion—it is a matter of common sense. Only common sense is required to know with absolute certainty that the Colombian Senate would reject it unanimously without discussion.

It is to be hoped that if the treaty is rejected the American Government will consent to arbitrate the case, as Colombia has ever wished and often proposed. Even now, were she to have her choice between the ratification of the treaty in its original form and the submission of the case to an impartial arbiter, she would choose arbitration. Let the thoughtful American reader reflect on the implications of that fact.

ANTONIO LLANO.

THE SUBMARINE OF 1917.

Points Gleaned from the German Technical Journals.

New York, March 10, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the technical side there have been many discussions of the submarine war in the allied press. What are the facts, according to the Germans? "If we could prevent the United States from exporting munitions and technical products the war would soon be over." This is the opinion of experts in the Zeitschrift für das gesamte Turbinenwesen, just before the present submarine operations. The engineer C. Matschoss, who writes it, adds: "Technique has had a good advertisement in this war. Our heavy guns and our submarines in the coming campaign will reach a perfection never known by a nation before." In other words, the Germans have acted on the precept that in this war the call of the universe to man is to be strong—in technique. This is the "categorical imperative" in these times; and the Germans have applied it to the most formidable engine ever launched on the seas—the submarine of 1917.

What do we certainly know of these new craft? Very little, if a judgment may be drawn from published accounts. The German Government has stopped all reports of the structure and machinery of their submarines. Even the technical journals have been given very scanty details of engines and fuel. It is true that one of these journals, Prometheus, published in August a description of supersubmarines of 5,000 tons and 20,000 horse power, with thirty torpedo tubes, and two torpedoes for each tube, or sixty torpedoes in all. This report was probably pure bluff or a blind, for, as German experts themselves pointed out, the most effective submarine was not the largest, but that which could manoeuvre the quickest, and, above all, that which could fire its torpedoes without changing its position. According to this writer the most vulnerable point of the submarine was that "the commander must steer his vessel in two directions, a horizontal and an incline plane; besides, he must carefully observe the course and speed of the enemy, and, what is worse, he must expose the broadside of the submarine when he gets ready to fire a torpedo."

Captain Schroeder, in his recent lecture on the blockade before the German Institute of the Science of Navigation, reported in Sozial-Technik, estimates that Great Britain up to January last had lost over 2,250,000 tons of merchant shipping, while she has put at the disposal of France and Italy 500,000 tons. The Admiralty has requisitioned 43 per cent. of the total gross tonnage, and there is actually only 40 per cent. engaged in commercial work. He cites the figures of Mr. W. S. Abell, Chief Ship Surveyor of Lloyd's Register, Jan. 21, 1917. There were normally engaged in the foreign overseas trade 3,600 vessels exceeding 1,000 tons measurement, of which one-third was composed of liners on regular routes, while two-thirds were tramp steamers averaging 4,000 tons. About 800 had been requisitioned by the Admiralty, forty-two had been detained in enemy ports, and seventy-eight in neutral or allied ports. The result of enemy attack was the destruction of so many ocean-going steamers that roughly 1,050 must be deducted.

Captain Schroeder, on this snowing hints that the loss will be sufficiently great to cripple this ocean-going and mercantile marine. "In the coming war of navies," says Sozial-Technik, "we shall reap in the great achievements of our submarines the harvest of conscientious technical study."

What are these technical advances and what does the German Government expect to accomplish? It hopes to destroy that part of British commerce which is especially engaged in carrying American technical products. France and England are short of technical schools, of technical experts and workers, short of laboratory specialists and their assistants, and of chemists.

A careful reading of the German journals devoted to these subjects brings us to the heart of the matter. The new submarines have lighter and more powerful engines for surface navigation; the accumulators are the safest and most efficient, dynamically speaking, that can be evolved; the vessels are in numbers more than equal to the task, and they mean an immense saving of coal. We are told that coal is being stored and saved for the German high seas fleet, that the submarine is the best training for the fleet officer, and that the destruction of a comparatively small fraction of the carefully balanced British merchant shipping will be injurious to Italy and Russia, and eventually to France. The new submarines have a marvelous technical completeness, and they are being improved in all respects. In short, it will not surprise Germans that the evolutionary technical study of these vessels sums up the most important military qualities in a machine of sheer power.

PAUL BARTHOLOW, M. D.
(Formerly of the University of Strasburg.)

Boer War Suffering.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Henry Herbert's letter in your edition of March 2, in which he refutes the German Chancellor's statements in regard to the concentration camps during the Boer war and makes some statements of his own, as well, on the subject, I beg as a Boer, born and bred in South Africa and living there until recently, to make the following remarks:

Von Bethmann Hollweg was absolutely correct in what he said except that he understated the death rate among the Boer women and children in those camps, which some put as high as 30,000.

The concentration camps were established not for the protection of the women and children, as alleged by the British high command, but to deprive the Boer army of its sources of food supplies and to compel the women by their sufferings to ask their men folk to surrender. These women and children were rendered homeless and exposed to starvation by the British high command, who burned down their homes and destroyed their crops and cattle.

The high mortality was not due to violation of sanitary laws by these women and children, but to improper conditions of housing, feeding and sanitation imposed upon them by the military authorities.

I feel convinced that Lloyd George is too honorable a man to have spoken against the concentration camps "for mere party reasons," and that thus his views on the matter must still be unchanged.

I should not like to give the impression that I am dissatisfied with British rule—far from it—but my sense of justice prevents me from letting Mr. Herbert's statements pass unchallenged.

JAN VAN GRAAN.

New York, March 3, 1917.

Making the Modern Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With great respect I venture to point out to Charles N. Swift that the making of a soldier in his time and today is a very different matter, and that to use the word "pessimism" in connection with those of us who are almost tired of asserting that it takes more than six months to make a modern soldier is foolish. In the respectable times of the civil war, when fighting was comparatively a quickly conducted matter which left villages intact and hardly woke people from their sleep, the soldier was not required to know more than to ride a horse, assist in firing a sort of gun, and use a rifle. It was easy to teach him these things in six months. Today the soldier is a scientist. He must be taught the intricate arts of machine gun firing, bombing, mining, long-range gunnery, anti-aircraft gunnery, flying, observing, tanking, and many other difficult and responsible things, which make him a very decided unit and not a mere man and gun fodder. Great harm is done at this time by the writing of such soothing and misleading statements as those of Charles N. Swift. Soldiers such as are useful today cannot be made in six months, and to continue to say so, even in face of what can be seen on all the fighting fronts, is to encourage that dangerous confidence and swagger that makes men say that an army can be formed hey-presto by putting a mob into uniform. It would surely be better, I venture to think, if a respected veteran like Mr. Swift would urge his countrymen to face facts and get to work, and not continue to walk about in a fool's paradise.

COSMO HAMILTON.

New York, March 4, 1917.

A Change in Germany.

To The Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading the report which you have given today from Dr. Michaelis, the Prussian food controller, as printed in the Cologne Gazette. The closing sentence is especially startling:

"For the small bread ration one can only make the Almighty responsible who has not given us the harvest we expected."

This looks like a glimmer of sanity in the wild mania of the Prussian theocracy. I most of the previous utterances of Hohenzollern officials it has seemed to be taken for granted that the Almighty was approving the whole course of the German-Turkish combination and actively supporting the amazing conduct that has shocked the rest of the world almost every day and filled every person of healthy moral sensibilities with horror. May we not hope that the course of providential events will in time bring to this raving

LORD WELLESLEY WEDS A WELLESLEY

Youngest Son of the Duke of Wellington Quietly Marries His Brother's Widow

IN ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL

Bridegroom, Here on a Mission for His Government, Is a Captain of Grenadier Guards.

A marriage of international interest was solemnized yesterday in this city when Lord George Wellesley, youngest son of the Duke of Wellington and Louise Nesta Pamela Wellesley, widow of Richard Wellesley, a brother of the bridegroom, were married in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiated.

The wedding was exceedingly simple. Earlier in the day Lord Wellesley went to the Municipal Building, where he obtained a marriage license from City Clerk Scully. He is 27 years old, and his bride is one year his senior.

Lord Wellesley has been in New York for some time, on a mission from his Government, and has been residing at the Hotel Devon, 70 West Fifty-fifth Street. When Lady Wellesley arrived on the steamer Finland, on Feb. 29, she was accompanied by her two young children, and went to the Plaza.

Lady Wellesley's husband, a brother of Lord George, was a Captain of the Grenadier Guards, and was killed in action at the front in France on Oct. 20, 1914. He was 35 years old at the time of his death.

Lady Wellesley was born in London, and is the daughter of Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald and Amelia Bischowshein. Her father was the second Baronet.

Lord George Wellesley is a Captain of the Grenadier Guards, and Flight Commander of the Royal Flying Corps. He and Lady Wellesley will make their home at the Devon until March 27, when they plan to return to England, as Lord Wellesley, it is understood, is to return to duty with his command.

The seat of the Duke of Wellington is Stratfield Saye House, in Berkshire, which was purchased by Parliament and presented to the first Duke and his heirs.

MRS. WANAMAKER, HOSTESS

Russian Dancers and Little Symphony Entertain Her Dinner Guests.

Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker was the hostess last evening at Sherry's at a dinner followed by the Russian dancers, Andreas Pavley and Serge Oukrainsky, and "Mechta." The Little Symphony, conducted by George Barrère, also played.

The dinner for nearly 200 guests was served at tables seating sixteen each in the small ballroom, the tables having centrepieces of Spring flowers and roses. After dinner fifty or more guests came in for the dances and the music in the large ballroom, a temporary stage being erected, and growing shrubs and flowers forming the decoration.

The other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Rosen, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Dr. J. W. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rousevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, James Roosevelt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, the Misses E. Louise Sands, Beatrice Bend, Belle B. Gurnee, C. Lucy Frelinghuysen, Lillian Cotton, Mary M. Hare, Sarah and Eleanor Hewitt, Anita Lawrence, Mary Pyne, Edith Morgan, Audrey Osborn, Alice Preston, Audrey W. Taller, Amy Bradish Johnson; also Paul Draper, Gano Dunn, Alfonso de Navarro, John Clinton Gray, Carroll W. Ladd, Henry S. Hooker, Rodman Wanamaker, A. D. Juilliard, Reginald Lanier, C. Grant La Farge, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, W. Hude Neilson, C. C. Munn, Charles B. Sampson, Maurice Roche, W. H. Taylor, Benjamin Welles, Erskine Wood, W. C. Reick, and Paul Reimers.

The program was opened by the Little Symphony, after which came the Russian dancers.

Wed in Haste and Leave for West.

Miss Trilby Grenet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Grenet of 214 West Ninety-second Street, and Walter Welton, son of F. J. Welton, proprietor of the Mohican Inn at Mohican Lake, N. Y., were married at the Hotel Majestic on Sunday evening. Only the relatives and a few friends attended the wedding, which was arranged on a few hours' notice. Although no formal announcement of the engagement had been made, the couple planned to have a large wedding this Spring. A sudden business trip West, to which Mr. Welton had been called, resulted in the young couple deciding to be married at once. Mr. and Mrs. Welton left on Sunday night for the West.

A Son in Basil M. Stevens's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Basil M. Stevens of Bernardsville, N. J., are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Stevens was formerly Miss Helen C. Ward. The child has been named Edwin A. Stevens, 4th, for his grandfather, Colonel E. A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., and is a great-grandson of E. A. Stevens, founder of the Stevens Institute of Technology.

A manufacturing concern wants more capital.

One of the partners calls on you. He submits statements showing assets, liabilities, profits, orders on hand.

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HALTS PENSION COMMITTEE.

President Willcox of School Board Divests It of Official Rights.

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education has not decided yet whether he will assume the power granted to him by the board at its last meeting to hold a referendum of the public school teachers under the department management on the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Pension bill.

A Central Pension Committee of 150 members was chosen some time ago by the different public schols at Mr. Willcox's suggestion to agree if possible with the City Pension Commission on a pension bill. The teachers' delegates to the Central Pension Committee were not able, however, to reach an agreement with the city officials. Mr. Willcox yesterday addressed a letter to its members in which he said that responses to his inquiries of members of the committee had indicated that a large majority of it felt as he did, that no good end can be served by its continuance and that it should be disbanded.

In view of the fact, however, that the committee had been elected by the school delegates, he said that he hesitated to assume authority himself to disband the committee, but, nevertheless, he realized that many of the members had attended the committee meetings through a sense of loyalty to the school administration and to himself, who had given the committee official sanction. He says that he has therefore decided to withdraw from the Central Pension Committee all official status and authority conferred upon it by him in order that its members may feel free from such sense of obligation in future, and that he himself might be relieved of the responsibility for its further proceedings.

He added that he was greatly disappointed in the results of the committee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY WINNERS

C. H. Davis Takes $1,000 Altman Prize for a Landscape by American.

Announcement of prizes awarded in the ninety-second annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design was made last evening. The Thomas B. Clarke prize, $300, for the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen, went to Max Bohn for "Children on the Sands." The Julius Hallgarten prizes of $800, $200, and $100 for three pictures in oils painted in the United States by an American citizen under 35 years of age went to Howard E. Smith for his "Portrait of Bela Pratt," to John Folinsbee for "Canal in Winter," and to Sidney E. Dickinson for the painting "Unrest."

The Altman prize of $1,000 for a landscape painted by an American-born artist went to Charles H. Davis for the "Call of the West Wind." Ben Foster's "Late Summer Moonrise" carried off the Altman prize of $500 for a landscape painted by an American-born artist, and the Inness gold medal, presented by George Inness, Jr., in memory of his father, for a landscape went to Ernest Lawson for "Hills at Inwood."

"A Portrait of a Girl in Black" by Adolphe Borie took the Isaac N. Maynard prize of $100 for the best portrait in the exhibition. The Saltus medal for merit presented by J. Sanford Saltus for a work of art, either painting or sculpture, without regard to nationality, age or sex of the artist or any other condition than the merit of the work was carried off by Charles S. Chapman for his painting "In the Deep Woods."

YOUNG'S BOOKS BRING $4,165

Inscribed Works of Minneapolis Collector Sold.

The sale of Part IV. of the library of inscribed books formed by James Carleton Young of Minneapolis, Minn., was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. Among the items sold were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 131.—"The Prince and the Pauper," first edition, with "Mark Twain" inscribed on flyleaf; O. Haywood $32.00
No. 223.—"Obras Dramaticas," &c., by J. Echegaray, inscribed by the author; G. A. Baker & Co. 32.50
No. 225.—"The Romance of an Old Fool," by Roswell Field, first edition, with an inscription by the author; J. Hall 35.00
No. 261.—"L'Anneau d'Amethyste," by Anatole France, first edition, with an inscription in French by the author; Brick Row Book Co. 29.00
No. 280.—"Poesies," by Theophile Gautier, first edition, inscribed by the author; James F. Drake 44.00
No. 323.—"Stories from American History—Georgia from the Invasion of De Soto to Recent Times," first edition, with inscription by the author; James F. Drake 50.00
No. 327.—"The Tar-Baby and Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus," first edition, with poetical quotation of four lines in the autograph of the author; James F. Drake 33.00
No. 362.—"Asposie, Cleopatre, Theodora," by Henry Houssaye, with inscription by the author; E. F. Bonaventure 47.50
No. 402.—"Wee Willie Winkie," by Rudyard Kipling, Allahabad, no date, with author's autograph on title page; G. A. Baker & Co. 40.00
No. 403.—"Under the Deodars," by Rudyard Kipling, Allahabad, no date, with author's autograph on title page; G. A. Baker & Co. 40.00

The total was $4,161.45. The sale of Part IV. will be concluded today.

Harris-Popper Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Claire Popper, daughter of Mrs. Edwin H. Popper of the Hotel Hargrave, this city, and Le Roy F. Harris of Chicago took place last evening at the home of the bride's twin sister, Mrs. Ernst Kaufmann, 148 West Ninety-fifth Street. The Rev. F. de Sola Mendes officiated. The couple will go South on their honeymoon, and will be at home in Chicago after April 1.

Mrs. Lindemann Cuts Off Sisters.

The will of Katherine F. Lindemann, which disposes of a large estate including realty in New York and the Gunther mansion and other property in Yonkers, cuts off her two sisters, Helen Marie Richter and Johanna von Meyer. She said that Mrs. Richter had caused her great trouble by instituting litigation and tying up her property, and that Mrs. von Meyer "had antagonized me in many ways." Mrs. Lindemann left a bequest for her brother, who is in the Bloomingdale Hospital, and gave $20,000 and $10,000 respectively to her friends, Annabella K. Varcoe and Auguste T. Reidinger, whom she named her executors. A contingent bequest went to St. Faith Home in Tarrytown.

Leaves $149,659 to the Masons.

The estate of William Richard Denham, who died on September 21, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $221,220. Mr. Denham was for many years treasurer of the Masonic Board of Relief and the appraisal shows that his residuary bequest to the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund amounts to $149,650. The income goes for the higher education of girls and boys in the Masonic Home at Utica and especially for assisting those displaying ability for particular professions.

Withdraw Valentine Will Contest.

Objections to the probate of the will of Samuel H. Valentine, lawyer and founder of the Aero Club of America, filed by heirs at law who were not mentioned, were withdrawn yesterday. Mr. Valentine gave $10,000 to the Aero Club and $30,000 to the General Memorial Hospital.

ENROLL WESTERNERS FOR SERVICE IN WAR

Movement to Register Men of That Region Begun at the Rocky Mountain Club.

HEADED BY MAJOR BURNHAM

John Hays Hammond and Others of Prominence Reported to be Supporting Plan.

In anticipation of possible need for volunteers in case of war, and to demonstrate that the West, if somewhat tardily, is awakening to the need of national preparedness, an informal organization of mining and railroad men and capitalists of the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific Coast aims to prepare that section for the ready enlistment of a volunteer army. The preliminary work is in charge of Major Frederick Russell Burnham, frontiersman, mining expert explorer, and big game hunter, who was chief of scout for Lord Roberts in the Boer war, won the D. S. O., and has the distinction of being the only American who ever held a commission in the British Army without being compelled to make at least technical renunciation of American allegiance.

Until more definite organization is perfected the names of most of those behind the enterprise will not be made public, but among those already known are John Hays Hammond, David M. Goodrich, and J. Parke Channing. Practically all the members of the Rocky Mountain Club, which is the principal centre of Far Westerners, particularly mining experts and engineers, in New York, are said to be in favor of the movement, although the club has not taken action as a body.

Major Burnham said yesterday he had received answers to more than 100 telegrams which he had sent to his personal friends in the West laying the matter before them, and that, with few exceptions, they had announced their hearty co-operation. The entire country west of the Missouri is to be districted and local headquarters established to begin the work of "card-indexing the volunteers," as Major Burnham expressed it. Major Burnham himself is not only directing the general organization but will also have direct charge of a district in Southern and Central California, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Blythe, and Visalia. He leaves today for the West to confer with others interested in the plan and to establish local headquarters.

"It has taken the West a long time to wake up to the need of preparedness," said Major Burnham, "just as it took the East a certain time to realize it, though naturally here you awoke more quickly on account of your nearness to the war in Europe. But I think at last the need is being realized. The men who are interested in this work believe that universal service must come in the end, and they are convinced that this sort of Congress will not pass any sort of bill for the improvement of our military situation. So little groups have been getting together for some time past to see what we can do, and this plan is the result.

"The object at present is to get together by personal contact with our friends and acquaintances the men who will be willing and able to come out and serve in case of war. And one thing that must be remembered about this is that the men who are pushing it and the men who we shall enroll are mostly men of middle age, who would not be covered by a universal bill that would deal with the training of boys on the threshold of manhood. They will be real volunteers, and you can be sure that if any man on our rolls fails to appear in the ranks in time of war it will be because he has broken his leg, or something of the sort; and even then he will prov de a capable substitute

"We hope, if possible, to be able to give our men some sort of preliminary training. It has been suggested that the Sort of volunteers who will be ready to spond to an appeal of this sort would be for the most part suitable material for officers, and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to be forced to disband one of our regiments to furnish officers with some training for men as yet untrained. I don't know how much can be done in the way of training men at present, but equipment will be available; probably very little, for equipment is scarce the country over. But we want to enroll the men who would go in each district—several hundred thousand if we can—and then offer them to the War Department or the Governors of the States or whatever may be the proper authority in case of hostilities. If there is no immediate need the men who are interested in this movement will do what they can to forward the claims of universal service."

$500 FOR NEWS OF COCCHI.

Father of Missing Ruth Cruger Offers Another Reward.

Supplementing the $1,000 reward which he offered recently for information concerning the fate of Ruth Cruger, his 18-year-old daughter, who left her home at 180 Claremont Avenue, a month ago today and has not been seen or heard of since, Henry D. Cruger announced yesterday that he would give $500 for news of the actual whereabouts of Alfredo Cocchi, proprietor of a motor cycle repair shop at 542 West 127th Street, which she is known to have visited on the day of her disappearance.

Cocchi was questioned in the following day by detectives, and two days later he fled from his home, leaving his wife and baby.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, in charge of the country-wide search for the girl, worked late last night clearing up a number of clues, principally running down addresses where she was supposed to have been seen. He also instituted a search for a cabaret singer who roomed with another young man in a subleased apartment near the Cruger home. In what way they figured in the case Mr. Dooling was unwilling to say.

He is also investigating a note, the handwriting of which resembles that of the missing girl, picked up by a messenger boy in the vicinity of Barclay Street. The note stated that she was being held a prisoner in a house on Riverside Drive. Investigation of the address given failed to disclose that she had been there. Mr. Dooling is having a search made of other houses and apartments near the number given in the note.

First Cavalry Again Delayed.

The reception which Brooklyn was planning for the First Cavalry for today, when they were scheduled to march from the ferry to their armory on Bedford Avenue, has been postponed until tomorrow, it was announced last night. The cavalrymen will not complete their journey from the border until tonight. The fourth section was delayed in Chicago and this caused the postponement of the Brooklyn parade and reception.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 10th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 13.67 cents per pound.—Advt.

Master Works
by
Puvis de Chavannes *Winslow Homer*
Claude Monet *George Inness*
On Exhibition at
SCOTT & FOWLES
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets

COUNT ZEPPELIN BURIED.

Body Placed in Vault the Inventor Had Built at Stuttgart.

ROTTERDAM, March 12, (via London.)—The funeral of Count Zeppelin was held this afternoon at Stuttgart. Many years ago the late inventor erected his own vault in the Prag Cemetery at Stuttgart and therefore Countess Zeppelin declined the offer which was made to her by the King of Württemberg to give the body a tomb in the Royal Cemetery.

King William II. was present at the ceremony, which was very brief, owing to the illness of the Countess. The service consisted merely of a sermon by the Bishop of Stuttgart and of prayers.

General von Voeppner, Commander-in-Chief of the German air forces, attended the funeral by command of Emperor William, and 1,000 workmen from the Zeppelin plants at Friedrichshafen came on a special train for the services.

NEW JOAN INTERESTS POPE.

Vatican Gets Report on French Girl Who Saw "Visions."

ROME, March 12.—The Vatican is taking great interest in the reported visions of Mlle. Perchaud and the command she is supposed to have received instructing her to lead the French armies to victory.

A report already has been received from the clergy in Paris, and further details are being asked of the Archbishopric there.

Mlle. Perchaud, 20 years of age, daughter of a farmer of the Department of La Vendée, has stirred the imagination of the French by her declaration that, like Joan of Arc, she had seen visions and heard voices commanding her to guide the armies of France to victory. At present Mlle. Perchaud is living in a Paris boarding house conducted by nuns.

SARAH BERNHARDT HERE ILL

Suffering from Congestion in One Lung, She Returns from Tour.

Sarah Bernhardt canceled her engagement to appear in Springfield, Mass., last night and returned to New York to remain until she shall have recovered from a severe cold. Mme. Bernhardt arrived here about 8 o'clock last night in her private car and went to the Savoy Hotel and retired soon afterward.

The actress caught cold last Wednesday night when her private car was caught in a blizzard at Lawrence, Mass. Her condition had not improved any by yesterday, and her private physician, after a consultation with other physicians and Mme. Bernhardt's manager, William P. Connor, decided it would be best to cancel her bookings for the present. There was a slight congestion in one of the lungs, and it was thought unwise to risk more serious complication.

NEWMAN DESCRIBES PEKING

Lecturer's Pictures Show Our Troops Guarding Capital Gateway.

E. M. Newman's sixth large audience in Carnegie Hall yesterday behaved like veteran travelers when they discovered the American flag on a level with the palace roofs of Peking, and wanted to cheer it. Many children recognized Uncle Sam's troops that have guarded the Chinese capital's principal gateway since the Boxer rebellion. The house also applauded an Oriental patriot's question, "Will not the United States help this young republic?" It was asked by Colonel Liu, a graduate of Cambridge, who had taken Mr. Newman as guest of his Government through the old imperial palace of the Forbidden City, never photographed for foreigners until this lecturer was allowed to do so for America.

Mr. Newman's moving pictures, some in color, included those of the first Chinese President's funeral last year passing the city wall, he said, with bands in European style playing Chopin's funeral march. There was a view of a flock of sheep wandering in the miles of forest park of the Empress Dowager, others of the imperial house in season of lotus bloom, and finally a Chinese bridal procession carrying presents, furniture and all, through the streets. The speaker made a picture of blind musicians begging tell its own story. "You see it is not true," he said, "that in this overpopulated country of China, there is no room for individual pity. These men are sustained by kindness of the very poorest Chinese."

Alois Trnka, Violinist, Plays.

Alois Trnka, a violinist already known to this public, had a full house at his recital in Aeoliah Hall last evening. With Israel Joseph, he played Bach's suite in E minor, adding for violin alone a sarabande newly arranged from that master's second English suite for piano. There were also "arrangements" by Hochstein from a waltz of Brahms, and from three of Paganini's caprices by Kreisler, as well as Godowsky's "Legende" and two novelties by Mr. Joseph, a "Saltarella" and "Japanese Lullaby."

Sons of St. Patrick to Dine.

The one hundred and thirty-third anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will be held at the Hotel Astor next Saturday evening. Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, the newly elected President, will preside. The speakers will include Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of the Diocese of New York, United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Charles M. Schwab, and P. Francis Murphy. Among the guests will be Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Colonel William M. Haskell, Canon Chase, Supreme Court Justice John Proctor Clarke, John McCormack, Herbert B. Swope, and the Presidents of the following societies: Canadian Colonial Wars, New England, St. Andrew's, Holland, St. Nicholas, St. David's, Southern, and the Sons of the Revolution.

Ice Carnival in Aid of Stony Wold.

A Mi-Carême ice carnival will be held this evening at St. Nicholas Skating Rink under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 19 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium. The St. Nicholas players, and also players from the Crescent Athletic Club, will take part in a hockey game. There is to be an exhibition of fancy skating, to be followed by dancing in a room adjoining the rink. Tickets may be had at the door, or from Miss Katherine B. Montgomery of 142 East Eighteenth Street.

Francis E. Ward.

Francis E. Ward, a real estate operator living at 56 East Ninety-first Street, died at his home last night. He was 57 years old, and was a cousin of Julia Ward Howe. For many years Mr. Ward was President of the Real Estate Brokers' Board. He was a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines, '81, and President of the Early Eightieth Society of Columbia University and a member of the Columbia Club and Delta Psi Fraternity. He left a widow and two children.

Mayer Aronson.

Mayer Aronson, one of the founders of the Jewish National Day and a prominent manufacturer of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 1,395 Eastern Parkway. Mr. Aronson was born in Crosh, Russia, forty-six years ago, and came to this country at the age of 18. After aiding in starting the Jewish publication, he embarked in the manufacturing business, being a member of the firm of Aronson & Shapiro, makers of electrical fixtures. Mr. Aronson was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Trade, charitable and other organizations.

Mrs. James Lawrence Breese.

Mrs. James Lawrence Breese died yesterday at her home, 35 East Thirtieth Street, following an illness of a month. She was Miss Frances Tileston Potter, daughter of the late Major Gen. Robert Burnside Potter, and a niece of the late Bishop Henry Codman Potter. Mrs. Breese is survived by her husband and four children, Sydney S. Breese, James Lawrence Breese, Jr., Robert Potter Breese, and Mrs. Lawrence McKeever Miller.

WOMEN'S FASHIONS FOR SPRING. With next Sunday's New York Times Spring Fashion Section, printed by rotogravure process. Latest creations in women's wear by famous modistes. Order today.—Advt.

FALK YOUNKER DEAD.

Field Secretary of Young Men's Hebrew Associations Dies on Train.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death of Falk Younker, Field Secretary of the National Council of Young Men's Hebrew Associations. Mr. Younker, who organized and was in charge of the association work among the Jewish soldiers on the Mexican border, died on a train as it was approaching Kansas City.

Recently, Mr. Younker wrote to I. Edwin Goldwasser, director of the Federation of Jewish Charities in this city and chief of the Board of Experts of the Young Men's Hebrew Associations, stating that his illness was due to the altitude of Douglas, Ariz., where he made his headquarters. Mr. Goldwasser wired the Field Secretary to go to Southern California to recuperate. Instead, Mr. Younker started for New York. It was stated that Mr. Younker's death was the result of hard work, coupled with climatic conditions.

Before taking the position held at the time of his death, Mr. Younker was head worker of the Emanuel Brotherhood, a settlement house located in East Sixth Street. Twenty-four years ago, Mr. Younker, in conjunction with Percival S. Menken, reorganized the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Together they made it one of the greatest centres of the kind in the city.

Mr. Goldwasser said that during his work in New York Mr. Younker came in direct contact with and exercised a good influence upon not less than 30,000 young Jewish men. He was regarded as one of the most effective men engaged in Jewish philanthropic work, and while on the Mexican border enjoyed the confidence of the military authorities. Among those expressing regret at the loss of the Field Secretary were Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg and other prominent Jews. Mr. Younker was 46 years old and made his home at 15 Claremont Avenue. He was unmarried.

WALTER CLARK, ARTIST, DIES

American Landscape Painter Expires in His Bronxville Home at 69.

Walter Clark, American landscape painter and a member of the National Academy of Design, died yesterday morning at his home in Bronxville, N. Y. Mr. Clark was born in Brooklyn March 9, 1848, and was a son of Daniel Candee Clark and Helen Marie Ballard Clark. He was educated in Massachusetts School of Technology, and after graduation he made a tour of the world.

In 1876 Mr. Clark began to study art as a pupil of the National Academy of Design under Professor Wilmarth. He entered the studio of J. Scott Hartley, son-in-law of George Inness, and for five years devoted his efforts to sculpture. He began landscape work in 1881 under the tutorage of Innes.

EX-JUDGE WM. J. WALLACE.

Former Jurist of U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Dies in Florida.

Ex-Judge William J. Wallace died on Sunday at Jacksonville, Fla. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 14, 1837, and received degrees from both Hamilton College and the Syracuse University. In 1873 he was elected Mayor of Syracuse. Judge Wallace married Alice Heyward Wheelwright in New York in 1878.

From 1874 to 1882 he was United States District Judge, and in the latter year he became a Circuit Judge. Upon the creation of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals in 1891, Judge Wallace became the Presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and continued to serve until his retirement from that bench in 1907.

REV. DR. CROCKETT DEAD.

Rector of Holy Rood Episcopal Church Was Once a Storm Centre.

The Rev. Dr. Stuart Crockett, rector of Holy Rood Protestant Episcopal Church, died yesterday at his residence, 160 West Seventy-second Street. He was 64 years old and a native of Ireland. Dr. Crockett had served churches in the West and in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, and Brooklyn. His wife was Adeline Sutphen of this city and a niece of the late J. P. Morgan.

In 1910 Dr. Crockett became the storm centre of a dispute in his church. One cause for it was that the rector wanted a life rectorship.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT E. HAND, ex-State Senator and Assemblyman, died yesterday at his home in Ermà, near Cape May, N. J. He was 67 years old, and had been the Republican leader in the section before he retired in 1913.

BENJAMIN WESTERVELT DEMAREST, a member of the firm of Christie Carriage Company, died yesterday at Bayonnitia in Nyack. He was former President and present member of the Board of Education. Mr. Demarest was born in Bergen County, N. J., in 1858.

Mrs. SOPHIE CASSIDY, wife of Captain Clifford C. Cassidy, of 25 Locust Street, Arlington, N. J., died yesterday.

HARRY ALLAIRE TAYLOR, a well-known hockey and lacrosse player of the Crescent Athletic Club and captain of Paramountia in Nyack, died on Sunday at his home in Brooklyn with his father, died on Sunday at his home, 162 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, aged 26 years.

GEORGE WISTAR KIRKE, 73 years old, a civil war veteran and long connected with the American Agricultural Chemical Company, is dead at his home, 321 Argyle Road, Flatbush, from heart disease. Mr. Kirke was for many years Treasurer of the House of St. Giles the Cripple, which was founded by his cousin, Sister Sarah. He is survived by a widow.

JAMES M. KNAPP, formerly cashier of the home office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and a first cousin of His founder, Joseph P. Knapp, died at his home, 246 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Knapp was 63 years old, and left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. HANNAH O'CONNOR WALLACE, wife of Thomas P. Wallace, a Manhattan merchant, died on Sunday at her home, 239 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

CHARLES M. RYDER, a retired business man of Gravesend, died from Bright's disease on Sunday at his home, 32 Ryder Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was a son of the late John S. Ryder, for many years prominent in politics in Gravesend.

ALFRED S. CLARK, 67 years old, formerly with the old Malcolm Brewing Company, died from heart disease on Sunday at 65 Flushing Avenue, Jamaica.

EDWARD McCAULEY, a patrolman attached to the Fifth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, died at his home, 316 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday from pneumonia. He was 49 years old and became a member of the force in 1900.

JOSEPH SANDS, 77 years old, a civil war veteran who had been in the shoe business in Jersey City, died at his home, 1,636 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was a charter member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R.

JOHN T. McCARTHY, formerly the owner of several drug stores in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 8,820 Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. McCarthy served in the navy during the civil war and was a member of the Monitor Association.

ALEXANDER CRUISE, 65 years old, is dead at his home in Orange, N. J. He was born in Ireland and left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

Capt. CORNELIUS COUTANT, a former resident of Albany and Orange, died yesterday in the Soldiers' Home in Kearny, N. J. He served in the Forty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM E. MOORE, chief engineer on the flagship of the Atlantic Squadron during the civil war, died on Sunday at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was 80 years old.

Mrs. RHODA A. LYMAN, the first of the three wives of the late Francis M. Lyman, President of the Twelve Apostles, of the Mormon Church, died yesterday in Salt Lake. She was 76 years old.

WILLIAM THRIFT, 49 years of age, former Building Inspector of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday in that city.

JOHN HARVEY, a conductor on a Staten Island train, died yesterday on his train near Pleasant Plains. He was 49 years old.

BENJAMIN F. JOBES, a pensioned Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, a resident of Bordentown, N. J., died yesterday in Daytona, Fla. He was 82 years old.

EDWARD GREEN, formerly an auditor for R. G. Dun & Co., died on Sunday at his residence in East Orange, N. J., where he had resided for thirty-two years.

Colonel JOHN HOYD, one of the organizers of the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Company, died yesterday at the Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C. He was 85 years old.

Captain DENNISON G. MARKHAM, 83 years old, died at Ridgewood, N. J.

CHARLES O. MILLIARD, ex-Senator, ex-Assemblyman, and Alderman of Cranston, N. J., is dead in that place. He was 64 years old.

JOHN H. DONOVAN, a real estate man of Irvington, N. J., died there yesterday in his sixty-first year.

WILLIAM C. DOWD, President of the National Lock Washer Company of Newark, died yesterday at his home in East Orange. He was 46 years old.

Born.

FEIGENBLATT.—Mr. and Mrs. Lester Feigenblatt, (nee Hannah Splyack,) of 151 East 81st Street, announce the birth of a daughter, Sunday, March 11.

KOPLIKS.—A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kopliks, 858 Kelly Street, on March 11, 1917.

ZUCKERMAN.—Dr. and Mrs. Jerome of 207 West 70th Street, announce the birth of twins on March 12.

GEFFERS.—March 8, 247 East 50th St., to Dr. and Mrs. G. Geffers, a daughter.

WEIDELE.—March 10, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Weidele, a daughter.

Engaged.

LEEB—GAREY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Garey of South Orange have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elinor, to Mr. Brian Leeb of South Orange.

Married.

HORCH—SILVERSTEIN.—On Thursday, March 8, Nettie Silverstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Silverstein, to Louis L. Horch, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Horch, at Hotel Ansonia.

WELTON—GRENET.—Sunday, March 11, Lillian Rosamond, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Grenet, to Walter Welton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Welton.

Died.

ARONSON.—On March 12, 1917, Mayer Aronson, husband of Annie Aronson, in his 46th year, at his residence, 1,395 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral on Tuesday, March 13, at 1 P. M. from his late home. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

BASSFORD.—On Sunday, March 11, at her residence, 52 West 96th St., Amanda Teresa, widow of George Washington Bassford, beloved mother of Ida Teresa. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, March 14, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BENNETT.—On Monday, March 12, Frances Mary, beloved daughter of Henry N. and Lillias Dowie. Funeral service at her late residence, 355 State St., Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, March 14, at 2:45 P. M.

BREESE.—On March 12, at her residence, 35 East 30th St., New York City, Frances Tileston, wife of James L. Breese, and daughter of the late Major Gen. Robert B. Potter, in the 59th year of her age. Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—Annie, widow of Isaac Brown, suddenly, Monday, March 12, at 12 o'clock, beloved mother of Alexander, Jacob, Louis A., Aaron and David Brown, and Mrs. Rebecca Meyers. Funeral Tuesday, March 13, 11 o'clock, in Mount Hebron, Cedar Grove Cemetery.

BURCHARD.—Joseph. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 68th and 67th, Tuesday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

BURNHAM.—On Saturday, March 10, 1917, at Morristown, N. J., after a brief illness, Catharine Lydia Burnham, wife of Frederick Gordon Burnham and daughter of the late Francis and Catharine Hilliard of Worcester, Mass., in her 81st year. Funeral services at her late residence, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, March 13, at 2:30 P. M.

CHECK.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 11, 1917, Sterling, beloved husband of Margaret Harrison and son of Thomas J. and Emily Check. Funeral private.

CLARK.—Walter, N. A., on Monday, March 12, 1917, at Mount Vernon Hospital, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at Reformed Church, Bronxville, N. Y., Thursday, March 15, at 2:45 P. M.

CONANT.—On Monday, March 12, 1917, Susan J., widow of Nathaniel Conant. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. St. John Webb, 162 Union St., Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, March 14, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass.

CROCKETT.—On Monday, March 12, at 160 West 72d St., Rev. Stuart Crockett, rector of Holy Rood Church, and beloved husband of Adelme E. Sutphen. Funeral service will be held in the church, Fort Washington Av. and 179th St., on Wednesday, March 14, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. The clergy are invited to bring their vestments. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

CROCKETT.—The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter announce with deep regret the death of their chaplain, the Rev. Stuart Crockett, D. D., Funeral on Wednesday, March 14, at 10:30 A. M., from Holy Rood Church.

MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, Regent.
JULIA RAYMONT LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

DEMAREST.—On Monday, March 12, 1917, Benjamin Westervelt Demarest, in his 59th year. Private services at his late residence, 25 Jefferson St., Nyack, N. Y., Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

DODD.—William Charles, suddenly, on Monday, March 12, 1917. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 325 William St., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

DODGE.—Suddenly, March 12, William C. Dodge, aged 44, beloved husband of Louise Burtis Dodge. Funeral service at his late residence, 4,241 Broadway, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Freehold, N. J.; private.

DUFF.—At his residence, 363 1st St., Brooklyn, on March 11, 1917, Peter, beloved husband of Elizabeth Duff, in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday morning, March 13, 1917, at 10:30. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ERNST.—On Saturday, March 10, 1917, Mary E., daughter of the late Charles M. and Louise S. Hall. Funeral services at her late residence, 104 Conselyea St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 13, at 8 o'clock.

FISK.—On Sunday, March 11, 1917, Edward F. Fisk, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Sadie Rosario. Funeral services at his late residence, 213 West 106th St., on Tuesday, March 13, at 8 P. M.

FORCE.—Suddenly, at 345 West 86th St., New York, on Monday, March 12, Emma Stillman

EASTERNERS LOSE LAST THREE MATCHES AS TENNIS TOURNAMENT ENDS

LAST DAY'S TENNIS LAURELS FOR WEST

Miss Bjurstedt Loses in Doubles and Singles as East-West Series Ends.

THROCKMORTON IS BEATEN

Youngster Bows to McLoughlin in Final Tournament Match and Also in Exhibition Doubles.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—Western players took all the matches today in the closing play of the East vs. West tennis tournament, and finished the four days of competition with victories in two of the three doubles and all of the four singles matches of tournament play, and all of the exhibition matches except one mixed doubles.

The one tournament match today was that of Maurice E. McLoughlin (West) against Harold A. Throckmorton (East,) the Westerner winning, 6–4, 6–4, 4–6, 6–3.

McLoughlin was erratic in the first three sets, but displayed plenty of reserve power, and apparently extended himself only when necessary. Throckmorton used a high, bounding serve, which bothered the Westerner in the early part of the match. In the last set, however, McLoughlin broke through it and ran out the set and match.

Miss Mary K. Browne and McLoughlin won again in the exhibition mixed doubles against Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Throckmorton by 6–2, 6–2.

Miss Bjurstedt, the national women's champion, was also defeated by Miss Browne in the last match of the women's round robin singles by 7–5, 6–0. The round robin was won Saturday by Mrs. May Sutton Bundy.

With the first set 5 to 2 against her, Miss Browne rallied, and won the five succeeding games, taking the set, and then took the winning set with a remarkable exhibition of skill which gave her six games in a row. She employed a hard rive, well placed, and covered court to good advantage.

In defeating Miss Bjurstedt Miss Browne joined the ranks of the exceedingly few who have come out victorious in court battles with the champion. This tournament which closed today marked probably the most disastrous set of matches for Miss Bjurstedt since she came to this country. Although her prowess at the net has been well-nigh invulnerable in the East and Middle West, her four days here at Los Angeles resulted in two defeats, one by Mrs. Bundy and the second today. Mrs. Bundy's victory gave her three out of four matches in which she has met Miss Bjurstedt, and apparently proved without question that the former Miss May Sutton is the best woman tennis performer in the United States.

In tournament play only one of the matches of the four days has been won by the players from the East. Last Saturday in a doubles encounter, Frederick B. Alexander of New York City and Conrad B. Doyle of Washington emerged victorious from their meeting with Claude A. Wayne and Nat B. Browne, representing the Far West.

WINSTON IN SQUASH FINAL.

Will Meet Hyde for Championship of Harvard Club.

Eric S. Winston and F. van S. Hyde advanced to the final round of the Harvard Club championship squash tennis tournament yesterday afternoon. Winston's victory was earned over J. W. Appel, Jr., after a sharp contest, with the score 17–15, 15–11. Hyde advanced because of the default of W. H. Y. Hackett.

The summaries:

Championship.—Semi-Final Round.—Eric S. Winston defeated J. W. Appel, Jr., 17–15, 15–11; F. Van S. Hyde defeated W. H. Y. Hackett by default.

Class B.—First Round.—A. D. Ells defeated M. Hoffman, 15–8, 15–8.

Second Round.—Turner defeated R. Mathews, 15–7, 15–2; C. E. Dulak defeated W. H. Appleton, Jr., 15–2, 15–4; J. Elliott defeated C. Cobb, 8–15, 15–9, 15–8.

Columbia Club Squash Advances.

Play in the squash tennis tournament at the Columbia Club yesterday was confined to the Class B division, in which several interesting competitions were staged. The summaries:

CLASS B.—Second Round—H. Kellock defeated N. S. Cushman, 15–9, 15–8; K. Bulkley defeated A. Anthony by default; H. C. Pelton defeated J. Pickering, 15–7, 15–8.

Third Round—H. Pelton defeated R. Royall by default; P. L. Strebeigh defeated W. Simms, 15–8, 15–4; W. A. Kimball defeated P. W. Chambers, 15–17, 15–6; J. N. Worcester defeated Dr. J. Bancroft, 15–9, 15–6.

Princeton Club Squash Today.

The tournament to decide the squash tennis championship of the Princeton Club will begin this afternoon. Among the contestants will be the present title holder, A. W. Riley, John Taylor, Harold Toby, and K. G. Stern.

Oaks and Triangles Victorious.

The semi-final polo matches for the Leeming Trophy were contested last night at Durland Riding Academy. In the first match the Oaks defeated the Hawks by a score of 13 to 3, and in the second contest the Durland Triangles defeated the Brooklyn Lavenders, 12 to 2½. In the first match Stewart Preos of the Hawks scored all of his team's points. The Oaks and Triangles will meet tomorrow evening.

SHOEMAKER HAS A RUNAWAY

Takes Match with Ease from Gray in N. Y. A. C. Pocket Billiards.

Standing of the Players.

	H.	R.	W.	L.	P.C.
J. Howard Shoemaker	39	5	0		1000
Edward F. Raynolds	29	4	1		.800
William A. Tilt	19	4	1		.800
Cecil Munoz	23	2	3		.400
Gustave Gardner	22	2	4		.333
H. S. Osborne	17	2	4		.333
Edward F. Gray	25	1	4		.200
J. J. Maloney	22	1	4		.200

J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the amateur pocket billiards championship, made another runaway match of it in this season's tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night when he defeated one of the leading players of the Amateur Billiard Club, Edward F. Gray, by a score of 125 to 42. The other victors of the day were Cecil Munoz and Edward F. Raynolds. The former, in the first of the afternoon games, triumphed over Gustave Gardner by 125 to 113, and Raynolds vanquished J. J. Maloney, with the score reading 125 to 117.

Gardner ran into a bit of misfortune in his game against Munoz, for in the eighth frame he was forced to forfeit fifteen balls to his opponent because he made three scratches in succession. Two of them were deliberate, with safety as the object, and the third brought disaster. Up to that time Gardner was leading in the contest. The contest between Raynolds and Maloney was a bitter struggle toward the last. In the middle game the latter piled up a lead of thirty points and appeared to have victory well within his grasp, but his execution in the latter frames fell below par and, with Raynolds commanding a more skillful bit of play, the contest turned against Maloney. Raynolds made a good up-hill fight and, while each player was floundering among repeated safeties in the final frame, he was still able to work his way through to victory.

Gray could not do much against the champion Shoemaker, or rather it might better be put that he did not have much of a chance to do anything. The title holder dominated the ivories with a sure touch and brilliant play.

The summaries:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cecil Munoz vs. Gustave Gardner.

Munoz—8 11 4 8 14 0 4 15 8 6 4 1 14 14 12 2 8 8 1. Total, 134. Scratches, 9. Net, 125. High runs, 22 14 14.

Gardner—9 3 10 6 0 14 10 0 11 8 10 13 0 0 2 12 6 6 0. Total, 120. Scratches, 7. Net, 113. High runs, 22 16 10.

Edward F. Raynolds vs. J. J. Maloney.

Raynolds—13 2 10 7 2 14 7 6 1 2 1 8 13 3 12 14 10 8. Total, 128. Scratches, 3. Net, 125. High runs, 17 15 14.

Maloney—1 12 4 7 13 0 7 8 8 12 12 11 1 11 2 0 4 6. Total, 124. Scratches, 7. Net, 117. High runs, 17 11 11.

EVENING GAME.

J. Howard Shoemaker vs. Edward F. Gray

Shoemaker—14 10 13 11 14 6 5 8 9 10 13 9 6. Total, 127. Scratches, 2. Net, 125. High runs, 18 17 15.

Gray—0 4 1 2 0 8 9 6 5 4 1 5. Total, 46. Scratches, 4. Net, 42. High run, 11.

BOXING LICENSES REVOKED.

Garden and Olympic Lose Privileges —Two Other Clubs Suspended.

The licenses of the Garden Tower Corporation, operating in Madison Square Garden, and the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem, giving those organizations permission to conduct boxing exhibitions under the Frawley law, were revoked yesterday at a meeting of the State Athletic Commission. The action of the commission in taking away the license of the Garden Tower Corporation follows an announcement which stated that the license would be revoked because of the lack of a bona fide lease for one year as required under the law. The meeting was attended by the full commission, Fred A. Wenck, Chairman; Frank Lyon, lawyer of Geneva, and John A. Franey of Albany.

It was explained that the license granted for the Garden was awarded originally on the understanding that a lease for one year on the Garden or title to the property would be obtained by March 1, when it was to have been submitted to the commission. As yet, however, this has not been done. The decision to revoke the license of the Olympic Athletic Club was reached following receipt of a complaint from the State Controller's offices that the club officials had failed to remit the State tax for January. The complaint stated that remittance from four shows staged in January was due.

Two other local organizations were suspended for failure to pay the State tax. They were the Empire A. C. and the Harlem S. C., and their suspension will stand until such time as they make full remittance to the State Controller's office. Eddie McMahon, manager of the Empire A. C., announced last night that the suspension would not interfere with the bout tomorrow night between Al Reich, the local heavyweight, and Andre Anderson of Chicago.

The commission decided that Charlie White, Bill Brown, or Claude Tibbets, local referees, will officiate at the ten-round bout between Freddie Welsh, the English boxer, who holds the lightweight championship, and Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, which is scheduled for March 22 at the Manhattan A. C. The choice of referee must be made known to the commission not later than March 20. The Queensboro A. C. of Buffalo, which applied for permission to eliminate six-round bouts from its future program, was denied this privilege.

The action of the Boxing Commission about the Garden was received by Grant Hugh Browne, who has been attending to the promotion of boxing bouts in the Garden under the new regime, merely as another item to be added to the list of reversals and disappointments he has encountered since assuming that task. He admitted last night that he had not succeeded in adjusting matters, but said it was possible that a show will be staged at the Garden next Monday night.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Peter Herman vs. Dutch Brandt; George (Knockout) Brown vs. Gus Christie. Both ten-round bouts.

Pioneer S. C.—Kid Williams vs. Joe Lynch; Al Dewey vs. Bud Palmer. Both ten-round bouts.

Palace S. C.—Augie Ratner vs. Marty Cross. Ten rounds.

Crescent A. C., Brooklyn.—Amateur tournament. (Preliminaries.)

WOMEN BEGIN PLAY FOR TITLE AT NET

Miss Wagner Advances Easily in National Indoor Tennis Tourney.

Only now and then was there a ripple of excitement in the play for the women's national indoor lawn tennis championship, which began yesterday afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory. For the most part the leading contenders had little difficulty in establishing their supremacy, and the majority of the matches were won in straight sets with a tendency toward one-sided scores. The title holder, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, is not competing this season, and therefore the favorite for the event is Miss Marie Wagner, who has several times held the championship.

Miss Wagner, in making her way through the two rounds of the event which were completed yesterday, was forced to play only one match, this against Mrs. F. D. Clark, and she was returned the victor by a score of 6–1, 6–2. The contest was won so easily that there was little opportunity to estimate the strength of Miss Wagner's game this year. There was evidence which tended to show that she will be just as formidable as in the past. It had been anticipated that Miss Wagner would be forced to a real test in the first round, where she was drawn against Miss M. Zinderstein of Boston, who by reputation is a player of more than ordinary skill. The Boston entrant, however, failed to appear for the contest, and it went to Miss Wagner by default.

Undoubtedly the most spirited play of the day was in the contest between Mrs. J. Anderson and Mrs. M. B. Huff. The latter, while not of a great length of time a contestant among the tournament players, has acquired a game which has strong qualities. Mrs. Anderson, however, triumphed by a score of 6—3, 6—4, 7—5, and the victory showed conclusively that she must be reckoned with in forecasting the outcome of the early rounds of the tournament. The contest was the only really close match of the day, and it drew a large gallery during the final two sets. Mrs. Huff battled with skill in the opening set, which finally rested at her standard, her deep driving game keeping Mrs. Anderson away from the net, which was her aim most of the time. Mrs. Huff also led for a while in the second set, and then Mrs. Anderson forged ahead. The latter was playing a wonderful game of court strategy, and in the last two sets when the full strength of her game began to manifest itself, Mrs. Huff was kept busy trying to forestall the placements which her opponent was playing to the corners. Now and then she did appear to have the situation in hand only to have Mrs. Anderson advance to the net and finish off the point with a sharp cross-courting stroke, that had something of the element of a smash or kill in it.

Among others who advanced were Miss Caroma Winn, Miss Margaret Taylor, Miss Gertrude Della Torre, and Miss Marion Vanderhoef. Miss Winn had rather a hard match against Miss Ethel Tyndall, which she won at 6—2, 8—6; Miss Taylor's victories were two in number, the first registered over Mrs. Ingo Hartman at 6—2, 6—2, and the second over Mrs. Robert Miller, at 6—2, 6—3. In both matches Miss Taylor displayed a finished game that was well sustained at all times, her deep driving and placing causing her opponents much concern.

The summaries:

FIRST ROUND.—Miss Blum defeated Miss Helen Hooker, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; Mrs. T. D. Parker defeated Mrs. J. Sachs, 6—4, 6—0; Mrs. J. Anderson defeated Miss P. Walsh, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. M. B. Huff defeated Mrs. S. H. Waring, 6—3, 6—4; Miss M. Zinderstein over Miss M. Zinderstein by default; Mrs. F. D. Clark defeated Miss E. C. Walbridge, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; Miss Robert Miller defeated Miss Adelaide Hooker, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss B. Holden won from Miss M. Steinway by default; Mrs. E. Shattuck won from Mrs. T. Casabee by default; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Barbara Hooker, 6—3, 6—1; Miss H. Bernhard defeated Mrs. R. W. Kaplan, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Marian Vanderhoef won from Mrs. Voss by default; Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss A. De Lamater, 6—4, 6—0; Miss O'Gorman won from Mrs. H. Vanderpool by default; Mrs. S. W. McAneny defeated Mrs. Edwin Sohst, 6—4, 7—5; Miss G. Dowling defeated Miss J. M. Gott, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. Mannheimer defeated Miss Crane, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. Percy Wilbourn won from Mrs. H. T. Hartwell by default.

SECOND ROUND.—Miss Dorothy Bigelow defeated Miss K. Allwork, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. De Forest Candee defeated Mrs. Wickersons, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss B. Tyndall, 6—2, 8—6; Mrs. T. D. Parker defeated Miss Blum, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. J. Anderson defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. F. D. Clark, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. Robert Miller, 6—2, 6—3; Miss B. Holden defeated Mrs. E. Shattuck, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss H. Bernhard, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, 7—6, 6—0; Miss O'Gorman defeated Mrs. S. W. McAneny, 6—4, 6—4; Miss G. Dowling defeated Mrs. Manheimer, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Helen Pollak defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—2, 6—3; Miss I. Robinson defeated Mrs. L. Murray, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Hazel Gardner defeated Mrs. A. G. Deane, 6—4, 6—3.

Xavier Five Beats Fordham Prep.

Xavier High School's basket ball team defeated the Fordham Prep five in an interesting game at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon by the score of 35 to 28.

Otis Defeats Keogh with Cue.

Charles Otis of New York City defeated Jerome Keogh of Rochester by a score of 50 to 41 in a match of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, played last night at Thum's Billiard Academy. Each contestant had a high run of 5, and the match went 78 innings.

GIANTS GET HITS AS OF YORE

Home Runs and Triples Become Common as Batting Slump Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 12.—The long hits that the Giants neglected to make in their performances at Waco and Dallas came out today in a nine inning encounter between the McCartys and the Herzogs. Two home runs, three triples and a double were included in a mess of nineteen hits collected from the pitching of Perritt, Causey, Way and Harscher.

Krueger caught the entire game for the Herzogs, Way and Harscher doing the pitching. McCarty bossed the team that played at Waco yesterday and had Perritt and Causey as twirlers. This was Perritt's first appearance in a game.

Before the fray started Manager McGraw had Sallee and Schacht throwing a variety of curves to the batters. The Giants were notably weak against that kind of pitching in their first games with Texas League clubs.

Heinie Zimmerman and Joe Wagner were the producers of the home runs, both blows being drives to the centre field fence. Catcher Sandberg, Jim Thorpe and Ross Young thumped out the three-baggers, and Thorpe also registered a two-base hit. The Indian is meeting the ball as well as any of the regulars, but seems destined to spend another year in the minors. McGraw, however, insists that he has not promised Thorpe to the Louisville club.

Benny Kauff was a much disgusted young man tonight. Benny did not get a safe hit in the two games at Dallas. And today, when every one else was hitting, he was still in a slump.

Though the Giants have been here more than two weeks, the official opening of the Marlin season does not come until tomorrow afternoon, when the Dallas team meets the Giants at the City Park in the decisive game of the series. Marlin will shut up shop for this game and entertain visitors from the surrounding country. Some of McGraw's veteran pitchers, probably Tesreau and Schupp, will do much of the pitching tomorrow.

Waite Hoyt today received notice of his release to the Memphis club under optional agreement. Hoyt has been expecting this and is willing to go. He will leave for Memphis next Friday night. Secretary John B. Foster arrived here last night and will remain with the club until after the Detroit series ends at Kansas City next month.

JACK COOMBS'S NINE WINS.

Brooklyn Dodgers Show Improvement of Form in Practice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 12.—Two sessions of infield and outfield practice and a full nine-inning game constituted the schedule for the Brooklyn Dodgers today. Both workouts were held with the thermometer hovering around seventy-five. As a consequence the players showed to better advantage than on any other day since their arrival in Hot Springs.

Today's game was the best of the four played so far, and, like the others, went to Jack Coombs's team by a score of 2 to 1. All the pitchers, including Coombs, Cheney, Durning, and Mails, showed flashes of form from time to time. Durning seemed to have the most of the quartet. In addition to pitching excellent ball, he made four pretty assists in two innings.

Young Hickman, who is probably the fastest man around the bases on the team, made another bid for a home run when he drove the ball to deep centre. Myers, however, started with the ball and just managed to get his gloved hand on it near the fence.

Gardner, Gill, Shorten, and Kopp, four Red Sox, reported to Manager Barry this morning.

BOXING TROPHY AT STAKE.

Crescent A. C. Tourney to be Decided Tonight and Thursday.

The final tournament to determine the winner of the point trophy offered by the Crescent Athletic Club to the club whose amateur boxers scored the greatest number of points in the tournaments held at that organization during the present season, will be staged at the New Moon Gymnasium, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, tonight and Thursday night. Competition is scheduled for four classes—108, 118, 138, and 148 pounds—with the latter division being open only to those amateur ring performers who have not yet won a first prize at a Crescent A. C. tournament.

The boxers of the Union Settlement A. C. are now leading in the competition for the point trophy, with an advantage of seven points on the representatives of the Educational Alliance. It is between these two organizations that the coveted prize lies, for there seems little likelihood that any of the other clubs represented will advance to any dangerous extent in the point score. Indications point to an unusually large entry list, particularly from the two clubs which are battling for the point trophy.

Mat Championships April 7.

The wrestling championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union and a novice tournament will be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club on Thursday, April 5, and Saturday, April 7. The competitions in the championship classes will be at 115 pounds, 158 pounds, and the heavyweight division. The novice class will be at 145 pounds.

Title Shoot on May 4 and 5.

The twelfth annual amateur championship of America at clay birds will be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club at its Travers Island traps on Friday, May 4, and Saturday, May 5. In addition to the championship prizes there will be twenty-five special prizes.

YANKEE STRIPLINGS TOY WITH REGULARS

Second Team Hits and Fields Better and Score After Seven Innings Is 10 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 12.—A practice game of seven innings, which was productive of some good and more bad playing, took place between the Yankee regulars and second team this afternoon. Ineffective pitching and poor fielding were plentiful, but as a pleasing development to counteract the helter-skelter nature of the battle there was hard and abundant hitting. The weather was hot and that and the assiduous practice devoted to batting recently resulted in a general improvement in that department.

The second team did the better batting, the better fielding, and had more effective pitching, although it suffered fearfully in one inning from the wild and weird work in the box by Slim Love. Slim unloosed two wild pitches and four bases on balls in one inning, and had a generous part in helping the regulars to five runs. But in spite of these five runs the regulars were beaten. The second team won, 10 to 8. The winners not only played better mechanical ball, but with more spirit.

Bob Shawkey had a bad day. He played forty-five holes of golf yesterday and officiated in three turbulent innings today. The second team stabbed him for six hits and seven runs, but it was not all his fault by a good deal. His pitching was not wholly to blame. His support was shaky, and he made three errors himself in addition to a wild pitch. It is seldom that this unusually reliable pitcher strays so far from the path of effectiveness. Mogridge and Shocker were the best moundsmen of the day.

Frank Baker was reprimanded by Fritz Maisel in the seventh inning. Baker didn't run out a jab to the infield with as much conviction as Maisel desired, and the latter flung at him, "Why didn't you run that one out? You ain't any better than anybody else," to which statement Baker, as far as is known, never has entered a demurrer.

Julian Olsen, the young catcher from Florida, made his début. He caught Love, and that was earning his salt for a first day.

The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Second team	1	0	6	0	1	1	1			10	12	3
Regulars	0	0	0	3	0	5	0			8	7	6

Batteries: Second team—Mogridge, Love, Shocker, Walters, and Olsen; regulars—Shawkey, Ferguson, Cullop, Nunamaker, and Alexander. Hits—By Mages, 2; Knaupp, Aragon, 2; Miller, Shaw, 2; Caldwell, 3; Love; Gilhooley, 2; Maisel, 2; Pipp, Baker, Peckinpaugh. Home runs—Shaw. Three-base hit—Aragon. Two-base hits—Caldwell, 2; Baker, Peckinpaugh. Hits—Off Mogridge, 2 in three innings; off Love, 5 in three innings; off Shocker, none in one inning; off Shaw, 6 in three innings; off Ferguson, 5 in three innings; off Cullop, 1 in one inning.

HARVARD NINE IS AT WORK.

Pitching Staff Is Only Weak Cog in Baseball Machine.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 12.—Harvard's prospects for a successful baseball season are promising, although the pitching staff must show more strength than it does now on paper. Mahan and Whitney helped Coach Mitchell to a successful Spring last year, but both twirlers have been graduated. Garritt and Harrison, two letter men, are still in college, and, although little is expected from the former, Harrison is expected to be ready to take a place as regular pitcher.

Harrison, with practically no experience, held Yale to five hits in the second and what proved to be the deciding contest of the annual series last year. Mahan's injury forced Harrison to take up the burden, as Whitney had won the first game of the series the previous day at New Haven.

Leighton and Felton are the 1919 pitchers who are showing up well. Harte still has the call behind the bat, with Fuller, the freshman catcher of last year, showing up best of the other men. Sears and Holly are foremost among the candidates for first base. Neither is experienced. Captain Abbot is sure of the keystone corner, and Harry Bothfeld and Mickey Reed are to fight it out for short field. Murray, the sub quarterback, and Burrill, a first-year man last Spring, are the best appearing of the candidates for third base.

Percy and Knowles of the outfield are available again, and Wyche, who was put out of the running last season by a fractured ankle, and Eddie Casey, the Varsity half back, are other promising prospects. Jud Beal, Varsity third baseman, and Tom Enwright, a candidate for first base, have withdrawn from the squad because of eligibility difficulties.

RAY MAY RACE OVERTON.

Special One-Mile Scratch Event Urged for Wanamaker Games.

John F. Mahan, trainer of Jole Ray, has requested the management of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute games that a special one-mile scratch race be arranged for the meet in Madison Square Garden on March 21 in order that Ray might have an opportunity to meet John W. Overton of Yale, who was credited with a new record for the distance at Philadelphia last Saturday.

Mahan has agreed to enter Ray only on condition that Overton will accept the invitation which was forwarded to the Yale star last night. If the race is arranged Ivan Meyers, who ran Overton a close race on Saturday, also will be invited.

HOLDEN CAPTURES MEDAL.

Has Card of 75 in West Coast Amateur Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 12.—Three metropolitan golfers qualified in the first flight for the west coast amateur golf championship at Belleair today. Ira Holden, the Ohio State champion, headed the field with a 75 and took the gold medal. H. K. Kerr and S. J. Graham, Greenwich, made 76 and 78, respectively. H. J. Topping had an 85. Topping is the present west coast champion, and will defend his laurels. The summary:

Ira Holden, Cincinnati, 75; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 76; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 78; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 81; E. B. Humphreys, Huntingdon, 82; F. W. Harvey, Philadelphia, 83; C. H. Gardner, Agawan, 83; I. S. Robeson, Rochester, 83; Burton Preston, Mansfield, Ohio, 83; George Balch, Cincinnati, 84; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, 85; W. S. Reyburn, Chevy Chase, 86; H. P. Farrington, Boston, 86; Clarence Hobart, New York, 96; G. Hopwood, Minneksada, 86; J. K. Elseman, Oakmont, 87; T. L. Davis, Omaha, 87.

HARVARD CREWS OUT TODAY

Expect to Work on Lynn Harbor—Herrick to Start on April 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 12.—Robert F. Herrick, graduate coach of the Harvard 'Varsity crews, notified the professional coach, William Haynes, today that he would assume active direction of the college oarsmen on April 2. Coach Herrick has been recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark., from a recent illness. The 'Varsity rowing squad has been at practice in the tank for three weeks, but no attempt has been made by Coach Haynes to boat a first eight. It is expected that the crews will have their first outdoor work tomorrow on Lynn Harbor.

REGATTA FOR QUAKER CITY.

National Amateur Event May Be Rowed on Schuylkill.

The time and place of the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be decided at the Spring meeting of the Executive Committee which will be held at the New York Athletic Club on Saturday night. Both Philadelphia and Springfield, Mass., have made a bid for the event, but as the regatta was held at Springfield in 1915, the event this year will pfobably be held on the Schuylkill River.

The association also has a standing invitation from Saratoga and the regatta can be held on the big lake at the popular Summer resort if the committee so decides. If the event is awarded to Philadelphia, the oarsmen of the Quaker City plan to row the championship races on July 13 and 14. This unusually early date has been suggested, because it is believed that many of the oarsmen who will be in Philadelphia on July 4 for the people's Regatta will stay over for the national event.

Heretofore the national regatta has always been held some time in August, a week following the championship events of the Canadian Association, under an agreement between the two bodies. As the rowing clubs of Canada have been depleted on account of the war, there would be no entries from the Dominion, so it was decided to hold the national regatta at an earlier date this year.

When the Executive Committee meets here it will also receive the report of the special committee which was appointed to investigate the amateur standing of Tom Rooney, the national amateur single sculls champion. This committee was appointed by President James Pilkington and is made up of Fred Fortmeyer, Secretary of the National Association; Harry C. Burke of Philadelphia, and James Fox of Boston. No direct charges have been made against the Ravenswood sculler, but there have been numerous rumors that his amateur standing was impaired because of his connection with certain playground duties. The committee is now investigating the matter and will make its report to the national body on Saturday night.

NEWARK REGATTA DATE SET.

Bayonne R. A. Will Conduct Annual Rowing Fixture on July 28.

The date for the second annual Peoples' Regatta on Newark Bay, off Bayonne, has been selected. It is July 28. The regatta will be conducted by the Bayonne Rowing Association, which had charge of the affair last August.

A committee of 150 has been named and includes United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Governor Walter E. Edge, Congressman Edward W. Gray, Naval Officer H. O. Wittpenn, Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City, Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, Assistant Prosecutors George T. Vickers and James W. McCarthy, Mayor Pierre P. Garven of Bayonne, City Commissioners M. T. Cronin, Henry Wilson, Hugh H. Mara, and Horace Roberson, former State Senator Austen Colgate, and bankers, physicians, lawyers, and business men. The finish will be off the Newark Bay Club and the course will be straightaway.

Donahue to Coach at Clemson.

E. A. Donahue, former athletic star and later coach at Washington and Lee University, has been appointed coach of the four major sports at Clemson College in South Carolina for the coming year. He will also have the position of Athletic Director.

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NEW MOON SEVEN UPSETS CANADIANS

Local Hockey Champions Vanquish the Aura Lee Lads by Score of 6 to 0.

The Aura Lee Hockey Club of Canada, junior champions of the Ontario Hockey Association, met with a big surprise at St. Nicholas Rink last night, when the Crescent A. C., the local hockey champions, defeated the youthful Canadians by a score of 6 to 0. The stubborn defense of the Crescents broke up the combination play of the Canadians every time the rush line crowded the Crescent cage.

On Saturday night, the Aura Lee seven skated rings around the St. Nicholas team, but last night the strong defense of the Crescents was more than the Canadians bargained for. They outskated the New Mooners and their stick work was clever, but all their rushes came to grief, when the lighter forwards smashed into the heavy Crescents lined up in front of the local net. Mitchell, at the Crescent goal, turned back several shots which looked like sure goals.

For more than fifteen minutes the Aura Lee players held the Crescents in check. Then the Crescent team got working together and McCarthy and Des Jardins glided down the ice, passing the puck to each other. Near the net, Des Jardins passed the rubber to McCarthy, who drove it into the cage. Mickey Roach scored another for the Crescents in that half, when he whirled around the cage with the rubber and shot it past Forbes.

The second half was even easier for the Crescents. Des Jardins scored two goals, one from scrimmage and the other on a neat pass from McCarthy. Roach counted another tally when he rushed the disk into the Canadians' territory, around the net, and again surprised Forbes, the Aura Lee goal tender. McCarthy scored the last goal after capturing the puck from a face-off at one side of the Canadians' net.

The lineup and summary:

Crescent A. C., (6.)	Position.	Aura Lee, (0.)
Mitchell	G.	Forbes
Browne	P.	Garrett
Heffernan	C.P.	Fox
McCarthy	R.	Hudson
Roach	C.W.	Parks
Des Jardins	L.W.	Rennie
Conway	R.W.	Dye

Goals—First half: McCarthy, Crescents, in 13:40; Roach, Crescents, in 17:50. Second half: Des Jardins, Crescents, in 3:44; Roach, Crescents, in 4:41; Des Jardins, Crescents, in 11:11; McCarthy, Crescents, in 15:22.

Substitutions—Hughes for Hudson, Hudson for Hughes, Hughes for Garrett.

Referee, Ernest Garon; assistant referee, Stuart Paton; goal umpires, J. Howard and E. Harper; timer, W. J. Croker. Time of halves, twenty minutes.

American Marathon April 19.

The Boston Athletic Association will hold the twenty-first annual American marathon run on April 19. No athlete under 18 years of age will be allowed to compete, and the right to reject any entry is reserved. The start will be made at Ashland at noon, and the finish will be in Boston. Entries close on April 12.

To Give Navigation Course.

As a measure to promote preparedness the Bensonhurst Yacht Club will conduct classes in navigation and seamanship beginning Thursday night at the clubhouse. The purpose is to make men available for the navy department in the patrol service.

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Gain for the Year 1916, 695,971 New Stations and 1,244,770 Miles of Additional Wires.

The demand upon the Bell telephone system, chief unit of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was so heavy last year that the expenditure of $90,000,000 was planned for 1917 in extending the lines and adding facilities. The heaviest gain in traffic for any year occurred in 1916, with a daily average of 29,420,000 calls. If this business had been spread over the population of the United States, there would have been about 100 calls during the year for every man, woman, and child. The increase in subscribers' stations exceeded the estimated increase by 45 per cent., and in order to provide for the pressure upon the various subsidiary companies $65,-000,000 was spent for plant additions.

At the end of the year the system had 9,847,192 telephone stations, a gain of 695,971 in the twelve months, and 1,244,-770 miles of wire were added to existing lines, the total on Dec. 31 being a mileage of 19,850,305.

The Bell system earned a gross income of $264,600,000, a gain of $30,151,000 over 1915. Depreciation, maintenance, and other expenses absorbed $156,176,000, leaving a net revenue amounting to $78,248,345, a gain of $10,421,330. The final balance for dividends was $48,086,-114, of which $32,897,065 was distributed, the bulk going into the treasury of the Telephone and Telegraph Company. The surplus of $15,189,049 was $6,889,540 greater than the year before.

The cash balances increased $34,976,499 to $80,692,829, which, with demand loans and short-term investments of $20,000,-000, carried the quick assets well above the $100,000,000 mark. The surplus and reserve at the end of the year aggregated $262,000,000, all of which, according to the annual statement yesterday, is invested in productive property. The large increase of the cash holdings was accounted for in part by the sale of a big block of bonds toward the end of the year, the proceeds to be used in extension work.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported net earnings of $44,743,876, a gain of $3,625,889 over the record for 1915. After paying interest and dividends, $2,500,000 was applied to the reserve account and $4,391,090 was added to surplus. Details of the earnings statement were made public some time ago.

President T. N. Vail devotes a part of his statement to a report on the recent mobilization of communicating forces at the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

"During the period of mobilization," he says, "naval officers and telephone officials were on duty day and night, and at all times could obtain instantaneous telegraph or telephone communication with any point involved in the mobilization. The Secretary of the Navy himself conversed with a number of the principal naval stations, and the Admiral in command personally talked with the commanding officers at all the naval stations on the Pacific Coast from Bremerton, Wash., to San Diego, Cal., and to the navy yards and naval stations on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts and on the Great Lakes.

"While the mobilization was intended primarily to test the efficiency of the wire system in time of war, an interesting test of wireless telephony was made. The transmission was by wire to the wireless stations, where it was automatically transferred to wireless or vice versa. The Secretary of the Navy, seated at his desk in the department at Washington, talked with Captain Chandler on board the battleship New Hampshire at Hampton Roads. Under orders given to him by the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Benson, the Captain of the New Hampshire proceeded out to sea as far as the Southern drill grounds and returned, reporting his position by telephone every hour to the Department at Washington.

"The atmospheric electrical conditions being very favorable, the talking to and from the ship was so loud and distinct that Captain Bennett, in command at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the Pacific, conversed with Captain Chandler on the New Hampshire, which was then at that time in a storm on the Atlantic. The conversation was transmitted over the transcontinental telephone wire circuit from Mare Island to the radio station at Arlington, Va., and there transferred automatically to the wireless from Arlington to the ship at sea, the return conversation taking the opposite course."

Remington Co. Earns $2,015,045.

The Remington Typewriter Company earned a net income of $2,015,045 last year before depreciation charges were made, compared with $1,127,667 the year before. A surplus of $1,415,450 remained after interest had been paid on bonds, against $529,108 in 1915. The report issued yesterday said that so far in the current year business had continued good, except in certain quarters of the foreign field, where embargoes had cut down sales.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

James B. Lamberston of the Sioux Falls Savings Bank of Sioux Falls, S. D., has resigned his position to become Western representative of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

At the annual meeting of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company held yesterday Eugene du Pont was elected a director to succeed the late Major William G. Ramsay. The remainder of the board was re-elected.

The Board of Directors of the Ohio Cities Gas Company has authorized the issue of the common stock in the treasury of the company and holders of the common stock will have the right to subscribe to 10 per cent. of their present holdings at 85.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company has declared a special common dividend of 4 per cent. and the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. The management reports that it has retired $194,000 of the outstanding bonds.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the International Paper Company will be held on March 27 to consent to the execution and delivery by the company of the proposed new first and refunding 5 per cent. sinking fund mortgage or deed of trust to the Bankers Trust Company as trustee and to the increase of the preferred stock by the addition of 75,000 shares, to be issued to the extent required in the conversion of $7,500,000 of the bonds, and also to vote upon the plan for adjustment of deferred dividends on the preferred stock.

The Federal Light and Traction Company, through the Columbia Trust Company, is asking for tenders up to April 9 of first lien sinking fund bonds to exhaust $29,471, now available for the sinking fund on this issue.

The city of Woonsocket, R. I., will receive bids until 10 A. M., Tuesday, March 27, 1917, on $400,000 4 per cent. coupon bonds.

The New York Curb Market Association has set March 14 as the date of delivery of temporary certificates in settlement of "when issued" contracts in the common stock of the Redden Motor Truck Company, without further notice.

The Sharon Steel Hoop Company, which acquired the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company, has arranged with the Farmers Deposit Company of Pittsburgh as trustee to issue $2,000,000 in bonds to finance the merger.

The National Gas, Electric Light, and Power Company has sold to Bioren & Co. $500,000 6 per cent., Series B, secured bonds, dated March 1, 1917, and due Jan. 1, 1931. The bonds are secured by the deposit of capital stock and notes of underlying companies. There is $1,295,000 of the 6 per cent., Series A, bonds outstanding, this being a closed issue.

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company has declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent. on its common stock.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the following securities: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland $150,000,000 permanent three-year 5½ per cent. notes, due Nov. 1, 1919, and $150,000,000 permanent five-year 5½ per cent. notes, due Nov. 1, 1921; Detroit United Railways $2,500,-000 additional capital stock; Sears, Roebuck & Co., $15,000,000 additional capital stock; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, $2,000,-000 additional first mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, due 1948, and Western Maryland Railway Company, $17,750,400 first preferred stock, $9,969,000 second preferred stock, and $40,429,100 common stock.

The City of San Juan, Porto Rico, has sold to a Cleveland banking house $915,000 refunding and improvement 5 per cent. bonds at par and interest. The issue is exempt from income tax.

Stockholders of the Chile Copper Company will hold a special meeting on April 16 to authorize the issue of $35,000,000 new 6 per cent. bonds.

E. F. Dunham, formerly with Slattery & Co., has opened an office at 43 Exchange Place to conduct a general brokerage business in securities.

HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN.

New Albany Bill Proposes Appointment of a Commission.

ALBANY, March 12.—A bill creating a commission to study the entire subject of health insurance was introduced in the Legislature tonight by Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York and Assemblyman William S. Coffey of Westchester. The inquiry would cover all sickness and accidents of employes and their families not reached by workmen's compensation, the causes, the loss to individuals and the public, and the adequacy of benefits now provided through commercial insurance, fraternal orders, and otherwise.

The proposed commission would consist of two Senators, three Assemblymen, and four other persons not legislators to be appointed by the Governor, one of whom would be a representative of wage-earners, one of employers, and one a physician.

At a hearing last Wednesday on the Mills Health Insurance bill, opposition developed against immediate legislation, but general agreement was reached favorable to study by a commission along the lines of the Wainwright Commission, which investigated workmen's compensation.

OFFER GUARDSMEN WORK.

Express and Railroad Companies Seek 12th Regiment Men.

Lieutenant William M. Chadbourne of the Twelfth New York Infantry said yesterday that the efforts of the committee, of which he is Chairman, to get work for members of the regiment who returned last week from the border, were meeting with success. The American Express Company, the Adams Express Company and several railroad companies have offered positions to the men.

In their work as soldiers, Lieutenant Chadbourne said; the men were placed in positions of trust and responsibility, and no employer need have hesitation in placing confidence in those who have good records.

Lieutenant Chadbourne asks that employers who have positions to offer, write him at the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue.

PORT'S EXPORTS DROP $79,578,967 IN MONTH

Decrease from $301,939,088 in January to $222,360,121 Attributed to U-Boats.

AHEAD OF FEBRUARY, 1916

Marine Division of Custom House Reports 100 Fewer Vessels Clearing for Foreign Countries.

Outgoing commerce at the Port of New York in February, as the result of Germany's unrestricted submarine campaign, decreased $79,578,967, as compared with January, according to the regular monthly summary of port movements given out yesterday at the Custom House by J. H. Lant, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. The detailed import report for February, made public last week, showed a decided fall in merchandise sent from Europe last month to this port.

The total value of domestic exports shipped out of New York for foreign countries last month reached $222,360,-121, compared with $301,939,088 in January, and $220,246,021 in February, 1916, and $226,636,348 in December, $232,285,-875 in November and $265,976,559 in October, 1916. So-called "foreign" exports from New York last month, believed to be composed mostly of Canadian wheat or other Dominion products, reached $1,104,014, as against $4,088,919 a year ago.

The Marine Division of the Custom House reported 100 fewer vessels clearing for foreign ports last month than in January. While the complete statistics covering the movements of vessels inward and outward, as well as their tonnage, have not been compiled for February, the officials gave it as their view that the German submarine menace had clogged the shipment of war munitions and other military supplies to the Entente Allies, while ocean transportation out of New York to other sections of the world had not been impeded to any great extent.

The statement of February foreign commerce at this port, as given out yesterday, with comparisons for the month of February, 1916, was as follows:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.	February, 1916.	February, 1917.
Gold, foreign	$4,254,244	$1,086,806
Gold, domestic	3,815	.....
Silver, foreign	1,429,098	1,086,466
Silver, domestic	2,306	455
EXPORTS.		
Gold, foreign	5,455,793	2,784,453
Gold, domestic	5,134,178	11,345,264
Silver, foreign	498,395	231,881
Silver, domestic	3,319,815	4,900,781
MERCHANDISE.		
Imports, free	58,045,799	58,285,653
Imports, dutiable	32,474,966	27,481,161
Imports for warehouse	12,563,770	12,068,074
Withdrawn from wareh.	9,911,287	10,537,154
Exports, domestic	220,246,021	222,360,121
Exports, foreign	4,088,919	1,104,014
DUTIES.		
Direct importations	$9,748,189.47	$6,922,332.75
Withdrawals from warehouse	4,271,314.92	3,877,964.29

An analysis of the port's outgoing trade issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank, covering the week ended March 10, showed the period's shipments of war supplies to have included the following items:

Refined copper, $4,667,045; fuses, $1,-751,340; cartridges, $1,279,007; loaded projectiles, $2,873,000; smokeless powder, $4,470,063; firearms, $2,320,559; empty shells, $426,232; guncotton, $953,905; iron and steel manufactures, $3,101,720; brass manufactures, $3,396,881; brass bars, $2,228,516; metal working machinery, $1,021,961; barbed wire, $365,882; leather, $1,309,625; passenger automobiles, $632,860, and commercial cars, $405,717.

In addition, foodstuffs shipments of the week included flour worth $469,532; canned meats, $403,372; sugar, $1,120,521; condensed milk, $349,706, and cheese, $130,203. Alcohol shipments were heavy in this week, amounting to $534,839. France was said to be a large buyer of alcohol. No wheat shipments were recorded.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Forecast: N. Car.—Rain and colder Tues. Wed. rain; moderate to fresh n. and n. e. winds on the coast.

S. Car.—Rain Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate winds, mostly s.

Fla.—Fair Tues., except rain in n. w. Wednesday; fair in s.; moderate s. e. winds becoming fresh over n. w.

Ala.—Rain Tues. Wed. rain; moderate to fresh s. winds.

Miss.—Rain Tues. Wed. rain and colder; moderate fresh s. winds.

Tenn.—Rain Tues. and probably Wed.; colder Wed. in w.

Ky.—Rain Tues. and probably Wed.

Ind.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Tues. and Wed.; e. and n. e. winds increasing.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Tues. with snow in s. Wed. snow; n. e. winds becoming fresh to strong.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues., snow at night or Wed.; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Ohio—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Tues. Wed. snow or rain in n. rain in s.; increasing n. e. winds.

Ill.—Rain or snow in n., rain in s. Tues. Wed. unsettled, colder in s., fresh shifting winds.

Mo.—Rain Tues., colder in s.; Wed. unsettled, fresh winds.

Wis.—Snow or rain Tues.; Wed. unsettled, with fresh to strong n. e. winds.

Minn.—Snow Tues.; Wed. unsettled, fresh e. winds in e.

Iowa—Rain or snow Tues.; Wed. unsettled, with fresh to strong winds.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Unsettled Tues., snow in e. and cent. Wed. cloudy.

Kan.—Unsettled Tues., probably rain or snow in e., colder in s. e. Wed. cloudy.

La.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers. Wed. showers, colder in n. w.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers; colder in n. w. Wed. showers in e., fair in w.; colder in n. and w.

Okla.—Rain in e. Tues, fair in w.; colder. Wed. fair, colder in extreme e.

E. Texas—Unsettled Tues., probably showers, colder in n. and w. Wed. fair, colder.

W. Texas—Fair Tues., colder. Wed. fair.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.06	Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.17	Kentucky	.02
Belcher	.10	Mexican	.45
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.16	Ophir	.02
Challenge Con	.03	Overman	.03
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.05	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.09	Sierra Nevada	.05
Exchequer	.06	Union Con	.40
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.50½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	G'field Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.78	Great Bend	.06
MacNamara	.08	Jumbo Extension	.29
Midway	.16	Montana	.19
Mizpah	.13	Silver Pick	.11
Monarch Pitts	.12	Spearhead	.06
Montana	.22	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.12
Rescue	.27	Big Jim	1.27½
Tonopah Extension	3.60	Man. Con	.15
Tonopah W. End	.72	Mornnig Glory	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.24
Atlanta	.13	Packard	.46
Booth	.10	Rochester	.56
Daisy	.0	Round Mountain	.44
Florence	.19	Union Amalg	.19
Fraction	.09	United Eastern	4.50
G'field Con	.50	United Mines	.65
		White Caps	1.32½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'got	8½	9	Gold Sov	4½	5¼
Crenson	6½	7	Granite	55	65
Elkton	10¾	12	Isabella	20¼	21½
El Paso	20	30	McKinney	24	30
Findlay	9	6¾	Portland	.177	182
Golden C	.245½	246	Vindicator	87	89
Gold Dol	2¼	4	U. Gold M.	16	18

BIG LEAP IN RUBBER TRADE.

Nearly Two-thirds of World's Supply Now Consumed Here.

The growth of the automobile industry, coupled with the generally increased demand for india rubber for other purposes, has put the United States in first place as a consumer of that product. According to a compilation made yesterday by the National City Bank, this country is consuming nearly two-thirds of the world's india rubber supply. As estimated by the bank, the United States is using about 61 per cent., Great Britain 10 per cent., and France 8 per cent. Exports of crude rubber from the producing areas in 1916 were approximately 443,000,000 pounds, of which the United States took 270,000,000 pounds.

Commenting on this country's rubber trade, the bank's statement said:

"A billion dollars' worth of crude rubber has been imported into the United States in the last dozen years, and $200,000,000 worth of rubber manufactures exported in the same period. Our exportation of rubber manufactures has grown very rapidly, having been in 1914 but $12,000,000, and in 1916 $34,-000,000."

Burns Bros. Pays 25% in Stock.

Directors of Burns Brothers, the retail coal firm, approved yesterday the plan recently proposed for a stock dividend of 25 per cent. to owners of the common stock. A cash dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra stock dividend of 1 per cent. were declared on the junior issue. An increase from $7,500,000 to $12,000,000 in the common stock was authorized and part of the new shares will be issued to retire present outstanding preferred stock.

To Discuss the Torrens System.

The Legislative Committee of the Associated Official Examiners of Title in the State of New York will give an open hearing tomorrow afternoon to Register John J. Hopper and Mr. Fairchild of his office, at the latter's request, upon their proposals for amending the land title registration law. The hearing will be held in the County Lawyers' Association rooms, 165 Broadway. Members of committees from various organizations interested in the Torrens system, as well as interested individuals, are expected to be present.

GAIN FOR MONTANA POWER.

Gross Earnings $6,244,905 and Net Income $4,753,282.

The Montana Power Company reports the best year in its history in 1916, with gross earnings of $6,244,905, against $4,-359,408 the year before. This substantial increase was accounted for largely by the addition of several big customers for electric power, the more prominent being the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and a new electrolytic zinc plant owned by the Anaconda Copper Company. Net income before interest charges amounted to $4,753,282, and the balance available for dividends was $3,083,547, compared with $1,678,342 in 1915.

President John D. Ryan said in the annual statement yesterday that the outlook for this year indicated a further increase of earnings. Bondable expenditures made last year, he stated, warranted the issue of approximately $3,200,000 new bonds, which, if put out, would supply funds for improvement and additions for some time to come.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced another break, closing with net losses of 2⅝c to 3⅝c. This made a perpendicular drop since the high point of last Friday of 6¼ to 11¼c. The visible decrease was 1,780,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 340,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.06½; No. 1, Nor. Duluth, $2.10½; No. 1, Nor. Manitoba, $2.23, all freight on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	1.80⅝	$1.79¾	$1.80⅛	$1.83⅝	1.06⅜
July	1.57	1.52⅜	1.52⅝	1.56⅛	1.07⅝
September	1.46	1.42⅛	1.43	1.45⅝	.....

CORN.

The corn market was lower in sympathy with wheat and under liquidation prompted by a more liberal movement at interior points. The statistical position was looked upon as bullish, but the market recently has experienced a good upturn, and the technical position was considered weak. The visible supply decreased 254,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 823,000 bushels last year. World's exports were 1,910,000 bushels, against 2,118,000 bushels last week and 2,233,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81.21, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	$1.06¼	1.06⅛	$1.07¼	$1.08⅜	.76½
July	1.08⅛	1.06⅛	1.06⅝	1.07⅝	.77⅝
September	1.07⅛	1.05⅝	1.05⅝	1.07	.....

OATS.

The oats market closed 1 to 1¼c lower in sympathy with the action of the other markets and on account of recent evidences of increased competition of Canadian oats. The visible decreased 752,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,402,000 last year. In the local cash market prices were easier; standard quoted at 74 to 74½c; No. 3 white, 73¼ to 74c; fancy clipped white, 73 to 77c; ordinary clipped white, 74 to 75½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	50¾	57⅜	57½	59	44
July	57	55⅞	55¾	56⅜	42⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision list suffered a reaction early in the day under liquidation prompted by a decline of 5 to 10 points in the price of live hogs and owing to the sharp break in grain. There was a good demand, however, at the lower range and prices rallied sharply, especially lard, which closed firm at the best of the day, and in some cases slightly higher than Saturday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 54,000; estimated for Tuesday, 19,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	18.97	18.80	18.97	18.97	11.25
July	18.97	18.77	18.97	18.92	11.50
Ribs—					
May	17.52	17.40	17.50	17.55	12.37
July	17.60	17.50	17.55	17.60	12.57
Pork—					
May	33.30	33.00	33.10	33.32	23.25
July	32.60	32.45	32.50	32.67	23.05

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet yesterday, with fluctuations correspondingly narrow, the close being 1 to 2 points net lower. Sales were reported of 13,750 bags. A little better demand was reported for spots out of the local stock, but prices were unchanged on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March	..	..	7.38@7.40	7.58
April	..	..	7.43@7.45	7.44
May	7.50	7.50	7.49@7.50	7.51
June	..	..	7.57@7.58	7.58
July	7.66	7.66	7.64@7.65	7.66
August	..	..	7.70@7.71	7.72
September	7.77	7.76	7.76@7.77	7.78
October	..	..	7.81@7.82	7.83
November	..	..	7.86@7.87	7.88
December	7.94	7.94	7.92@7.93	7.94
January	..	..	7.97@7.99	8.00
February	..	..	8.04@8.06	8.05

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened steady, unchanged to an advance of 4 points. Values showed fair gains later in the day, and the trading developed into a creeping bull market, due to higher prices for spot sugar, and to the fact that many seemed to think that greater damage had been done to the cane fields in Cuba than was previously estimated. The market closed 6 to 11 points net higher, with sales for the day, 25,350 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.57	4.56	4.57@4.58	4.58
April	4.61	4.56	4.60@4.62	4.53
May	4.69	4.60	4.65@4.66	4.58
June	4.73	4.68	4.68@4.70	4.63
July	4.78	4.64	4.70@4.71	4.62
August	..	..	4.72@4.73	4.63
September	4.77	4.68	4.74@4.75	4.67
October	4.70	4.70	4.69@4.68	4.57
November	....	....	4.58@4.58	4.47
December	4.49	4.45	4.48@4.50	4.38
January	....	....	....	4.33

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 7.00 to 8.00c for fine granulated. There were good withdrawals on old orders, but refiners were still inclined to restrict new operations, owing to the inability to make delivery. Raw sugar was firmer at the close of the market, with sales of 17,000 bags Cubas, second half March shipment, at 4½c cost and freight equal to 5.52c, duty paid. There was another sale of 9,000 bags Cuba, late March shipment, at 4⅝c cost and freight, equal to 5.45c, duty paid. A fair buying interest was shown at 4¼c, cost and freight, for late March shipment, and it was thought 4⅝c, cost and freight, could be obtained for the prompt positions. The market was unsettled and still dominated by the political situation in Cuba. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.45@5.52c; molasses, 4.88@4.64c; cost and freight, 4⅞@4¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active and prices were feverish. The action of lard caused some active selling early in the day, but when lard rallied there was a tendency to cover, and prices regained part of the early loss, closing 1 to 9 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	13.30@13.50	13.30
March	13.41	13.31	13.40@13.41	13.41
April	13.51	13.40	13.35@13.38	13.43
May	13.55	13.40	13.41@13.42	13.50
June	....	....	13.42@13.45	13.50
July	13.58	13.42	13.44@13.45	13.52
August	13.57	13.46	13.46@13.47	13.53
September	13.57	13.48	13.46@13.48	13.50
October	13.00	12.98	12.98@13.00	12.98

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,472 packages. Offerings a little in excess of demand, and the market had rather an easy tone, though prices did not change materially. Outside quotations for the finer grades are full high. The bulk of the fresh creamery is selling in range of 37@40c, best lots of centralized going at 38@39c. Not much doing in storage creamery. Demoralized quiet and favoring the buyer. Ladies slow but unchanged. Packing stock barely steady. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 41¾@42c; extras, 92 score, 40¾@41c; firsts, 188 to 91 score, 37½@40c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41½@42½c; extras, 40¾@41c; firsts, 38@40c; seconds, 35½@37½c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, held, higher than extras, 38¾@39c; extras, 38½c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35@36½c; thirds, 34@34½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39¼@40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 36@36½c; renovated, extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 27@27½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 27½@28c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 25@26½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,198 cases. The market opened lower under heavy offerings and some increase in the pressure to sell. Some early exchange sales in trade were made as high as 28@28½c, but liberal offerings at 27@27½c were not closely cleared on the exchange, and the market closed still unsettled within that range. Reports indicate a material increase in supplies headed this way, and there is quite a heavy supply near at hand. Nearby eggs weakest on average quality; fancy grades also show some decline. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28½@29c; extra firsts, 28c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds and lower grades, 26½c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 31@33c; ordinary to good, 29@30c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@31c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 29@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery brown, 30@31; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@29. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 46c; far Southern, 42@44c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—Sixty-six corporations, having $4,634,400 aggregate capitalization, were chartered today. They included:

Paralla Plays, Inc., motion pictures, theatres, photography, publishing; $3,000,000. S. G. Weeks, O. Schultheis, S. R. Banks, 61 East 42d St.

Mutual Fuel Corp'n, coal, coke, wood, ice, hay, plaster, fertilizer, cereals, flour, feed, grain, agricultural implements; $500,000. J. A. Fisco, W. O. H. MacGrew, D. W. Towill, 1 Union Square.

Mulkey Salt Co., Buffalo, manufacture, exploration, evaporating salt, other products; $500,000. C. E. Rood, O. M. and J. M. Mulkey, Detroit, Mich.

The Universal Gas Co., Inc., electrical devices, development of lamps, electroliers, chandeliers; $25,000. M. B. Bernstein, N. Messinger, M. Ash, 61 B'way.

The Fuel Products Corp'n, fuels, products, distillates; $100,000. L. F. Criado, F. C. M. Carlsen A. C. Lowenthal, 171 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

The 17-19 West 45th Street Corp'n, real estate brokers; $100,000. C. F. Eager, H. F. Sutton, C. C. Marshall, Millbrook.

Mott Sand Blast Mfg. Co., Inc., (surrenders its Illinois charter,) machinery, appliances, operate plants, merchandise; 250 shares, $100 each, 1,000 shares, no par value; working capital, $25,000. H. Keim, F. S. Crosley, A. B. Prenner, 25 Broad St.

Superior Steamship Corp., Inc., Huntington, shipping, brokerage, mercantile, $50,000; E. Greenberg, L. N. La Croix, A. L. Ehrman, 611 West 170th St., Manhattan.

The Jackson, Graham, Bone Co., Inc., Middleport, farming, live stock, evaporation, ice storage, fruit produce, $37,000; G. K. Graham, G. R. Sheldon, W. J. Jackson, Middleport.

A. J. Flanders Co., Inc., Utica, produce, grocery, $35,000; O. L. Chrisman, L. S. and A. J. Flanders, Utica.

Enfield & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, flax, jute, hemp, cocoa beans, mica, kaolin, magnasite raw furs, skins, $50,000; H. J. Keogh A. Jarek Jarecky, E. Enfield, 45 Broadway.

The Vernon Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Mt. Vernon, rubber tires, tubing, soles, belts; $25,000. E. A. Partch, A. M. Gross, L. Silverstein, 18 Wilson Place, Mt. Vernon.

Keta Water Auxiliator Co., Inc., auto accessories, $15,000; D. G. Walton, H. and E. B. Beler, 28 West 61st St.

Art Print Service Corp., Manhattan, publishing, printing, bookbinding, stationery, engraving, $50,000; J. E. Salomon, H. M. Friend, W. E. Gilmore, 119 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

Paterson Box Corp., Buffalo, boxes, cartons, containers, packing devices, $25,000; R. J. McDonald, H. T. Burns, J. H. Paterson, Buffalo.

J. & G. Schofield, Inc., silk fabrics, $15,000; L. M. Eisenberg, S. Saline, W. J. Rapp, 131 East 95th St.

Indian Motor Cycle Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, agency autos, motor cycles, sporting goods, $30,000; H. B. Clark, B. E. and O. L. Neal, Buffalo.

Union Technical Corporation, motors, engines, machinery, cars, boats, vehicles, mining operations, $25,000; H. B. Jackson, J. L. Rosenberg, F. H. Martin, Grand Central Terminal.

Reiben Film Corporation, motion pictures, $10,000; H. C. Mooney, A. H. Carlisle, S. P. Reiben, 61 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Lester Katz, Inc., jewelry, $10,000; S. Coller, L. and S. Katz, 409 West 129th St.

The Brassard Chemical Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, $10,000; H. V. Story, H. C. Elfast W. A. A. Brassard, 939 Madison Av.

Leather Processes, Inc., Manhattan, articles used in tanning and production of leather, $7,500; E. J. Wessels, F. R. Pentlarge, E. C. Fischer, Newark, N. J.

Walsh Transportation Co., Inc., Pleasantville, motor trucks, other vehicles, trucking, stevedoring, $9,900; M. Sharlitt, I. Gottlieb, J. M. Walsh, 786 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

The Walsh Patent Horseshoe Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, horseshoes, $10,000; J. T. Oates, E. Halabl, G. J. Walsh, 37 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

The Will Corporation, Rochester, engineering, testing, $10,000; C. F. W. Kaelber, A. and H. T. Will, Rochester.

Wilbur-Clark Co., Inc., Binghamton, motors, engines, machines, motor vehicles, $5,000; H. A. Clark, F. H. and F. L. Wilbur, Binghamton.

Myers Gans's Son & Co., Inc., ladies', misses' cloaks, suits, 1,200 shares no par value, begin with $6,000; A. B. Gans, S. J. Stern, L. M. Gans, 219 West 51st St.

Drew, Rogers & Co., Inc., export American products, commodities, commission, selling agents, $5,000; G. C. Howard, R. Case, E. F. Drew, 50 Broad St.

Karl Meyer, Inc., Brooklyn, undertaking, $10,000; K., F., and L. Meyer, 78 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

McNeal Grocery and Provision Co., Inc., Ticonderoga, food, food products, $20,000; F. Moses, W. C. Lefft, C. E. McNeal, Ticonderoga.

Marion Stables, Inc., Brooklyn, horses, wagons, coaches, autos, livery, $5,000; B. Reuter, L. and C. Thiele, 494 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

Elmira Crematory Co., Inc., Elmira, cremating apparatus, crematories, $10,000; E. D. Lewis, H. Thompson, P. E. Driscoll, 600 Columbia St., Elmira.

Richard Sell Elliott, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, contracting, $10,000; T. F. Fay, W. G. Whaley, R. S. Elliott, 156 Broadway.

Big "G" Furniture Works, Inc., furniture, upholstery, rugs, carpets, housefurnishing, $5,000; S. E., and J. E. Greenberger, 420 West 130th St.

Oval Garage Corporation, garage, $5,000; R. Delbel, S. Salmansohn, D. Friedmann, 215 West 100th St.

Dreadnought Pictures, Inc., theatrical proprietors, public entertainment caterers, $5,000; R. Flitman, D. D. Levinson, H. Crone, 241 West 101st St.

Choralcelo Gallerist, Inc., Manhattan, musical instruments, $5,000; R. B. Thompson, E. D. Collins, C. L. Baker, 65 Chestnut Lane, New Rochelle.

J. L. Fries, Inc., Wyandanch, building construction, decorating, building materials, $5,000; A. A., W. P., and J. L. Fries, 1,704 East Chester Road, New York.

Boyd-Sinclaire Lumber Co., Inc., general agency, selling business, representative of corporations, $10,000; W. A. Beck, W. Sinclaire, R. A. Boyd, 80 Wall St.

Inland Oil Corp'n, New Rochelle, gas, minerals, petroleum, products, capital no par value, begin with $500; G. A. Burkhard, C. P. Hilaney, L. N. Tenney, 141 B'way.

Gozdowiak Liquor Supply Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, hotel, restaurant, theatres, $5,000; W. Oleksy, S. Kuzmierczak, H. Gozdowiak, 1,309 East Falls Str, Niagara Falls.

A. R. Becker Co., Inc., wearing apparel, jewelry, novelties, $5,000; A. R. Becker, G. J. Wider, J. Dreher, 55 Maiden Lane.

Authorizations: Grape-Ola Corp'n, Dover, Del., grapes, grape products, other fruits, their products, $1,500,000, Representative, William H. Johnson, 12 West 22d St., Manhattan.

The Inter-State Food Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, general restaurant business, $200,000. Representative, B. B. Burbank

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FEBRUARY, 1925

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Legal Investments

List T-118

Redmond & Co.

33 Pine St. - New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Under Selling Pressure—News from Germany —Gold and Foreign Issues.

Did the stock market have a peace scare yesterday? The news which Americans returning from Germany are bringing back with them concerning conditions in that country is calculated to strengthen the belief that Germany's power successfully to carry on the struggle has been so diminished that the end may be nearer than most people believe. The news which put this thought in traders' minds was accompanied by a sharp decline in wheat, which traditionally is more suggestive of early peace than of prolonged war. An atmosphere was thus created in which traders were led to revise their recent calculations regarding the industrial outlook so far as that is dependent upon the course of the war. It was noteworthy that the industrial stocks were the ones upon which most pressure was exerted. The rails, which were strong in the early dealings, held firm by comparison with the rest of the market, and a number of the more active railroad issues ended the day with some net gain, which was in decided contrast to the showing made by the active industrials.

This may well prove to have been the mood of a day, for Germany's case does not yet seem so desperate that very early peace, however desirable, is absolutely essential to her. Moreover, there was nothing in yesterday's news to suggest any stepping aside from the course which the United States has decided upon for the protection of its citizens and its ships at sea. On the contrary, formal notice was issued to the representatives of other countries that this Government has decided to put armed guards on board American ships. We are thus moving forward in a course which many have believed increases the likelihood of open conflict with Germany, though we are doing so in compliance with the absolute necessity of maintaining essential rights against foreign aggression.

The disposition of traders to put an unfavorable market interpretation upon their estimate of the day's news was increased by the circulation of rumors which helped to unsettle sentiment, including one to the effect that the President's illness had taken a turn for the worse. Though fortunately unsupported by any real news, this report played its part in accentuating the decline. The early strength of the railroads was attributed to particular assurances by the heads of the railway brotherhoods in support of the Government. Those assurances, it was argued, greatly lessened the chance of a general railroad strike. That, however, could hardly have been assumed as a likely thing at a time of international crisis without doing injustice to organized labor. For the same reason it seems necessary to discount rumors which circulated late in the day that because they were unable to agree with the representatives of the railroads regarding the application of the eight-hour-day law, the railroad unions would call a strike at an early date. When it was announced in Washington that no important decisions were likely to be handed down by the Supreme Court during the day, which did away with the expectation that the Adamson law case would be decided, there was some fresh selling of the railroad stocks, but most of the more active ones did not go off far enough to lose all of the ground which they had gained earlier in the session.

The heavy gold receipts of Saturday, which totaled $41,000,000, were followed by $8,500,000 more yesterday, and news was had that in all probability at least one more shipment will be received before the close of this week. The coming of more gold, adding to a store already so large, should facilitate further international financing. The expected French loan may be announced before next Saturday, and an early public offering of the $15,000,000 Central Argentine Railway notes recently taken by the South American group is also likely.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½ Last 2½
Low	2½ Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Thirty days 3¼@3½	Thirty days 3¼@3½
Sixty days 3½	Sixty days 3¾
Ninety days 3¾@4	Ninety days 4
Four months 3¾@4	Four months 4
Five months 3¾@4	Five months 4 @4½
Six months 3¾@4	Six months 4 @4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3 @3½

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4

4 to 6 months 4½@4¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.85	5.85	5.85	+.00⅛
Cables	5.84	5.84	5.84	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.06¼	68.06¼	68.06¼	..
Cables	68.12½	68.12	68.12½	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.85	5.84
95.28 Berlin	68.06¼	68.12½
20.26 Austria	11.12	11.14
China—		
Hongkong	53.75	53.88
Peking	88.75	88.87½
Shanghai	88.75	88.87½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10 Holland	40.25	40.31¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.76	7.75
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	27.80	27.85
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	23.80	23.90
Stockholm	29.50	29.60
Christiania	29.00	29.10
19.295 Spain	21.20	21.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.87½	44.50
32.44 Rio	28.75	23.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04	5.02⅝

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $354,027,191; balance, $24,935,967; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $963,410; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $6,558,148.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36⅞d, off ¼d; in New York, 75c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 58@61c.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Arrangements Made to Open an Italian Credit There.

LONDON, March 12.—Money was in moderate demand and discount rates were quiet today.

In order to assist Italian exchange arrangements have been completed to open an Italian credit here similar to the Russian, with bills renewable periodically and secured by a deposit of Italian Treasury bills.

The stock market developed a quiet and firm undertone under the combined influence of week-end orders and good war news. British funds improved and foreigners, especially Chinese, Scandinavian, and South American issues, were strong. Peruvians were a point lower on rumors of a revolutionary outbreak. Business broadened in rubber stocks and industrials, but American securities were neglected.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 25 centimes for cash; Exchange on London, 27 francs 82½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 86 francs 5 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	827,624	899,062	129,253
Year to date	36,578,705	33,796,131	11,767,028

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16	17	100	Advance Rumely	16¼	16¾	16½	16½	...
67	72	100	Ajax Rubber	68½	68½	68½	68½	+1½
7⅞	8	5,500	Alaska Gold Mines	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+½
7½	7¾	900	Alaska Juneau	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+½
27¼	27¾	1,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28⅜	28⅜	27¼	27¾	-1
85½	86	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86	86	86	86	-½
41	43	100	Am. Banknote	42	42	42	42	+1½
92	92½	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	92¼	92¾	91½	92⅜	-⅛
96	99	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	98	98	98	98	+⅜
44½	45	4,500	Am. Can	47	47¼	45	45	-1¼
108	110	100	Am. Can pf	108¼	109½	108¼	108¼	-1¼
66	66¼	1,800	Am. Car & F	68	68	66½	66½	-1½
42	44	100	Am. Car & F. x d	43½	45¼	43½	45½	-1½
98	101	100	Am. Cotton Oil	100	100	100	100	-1
13⅝	13⅞	2,100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	14½	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-1½
66½	67	1,600	Am. H. & Leath.	67	68	66	66½	-1½
27½	27¾	1,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27	27⅜	27	27	-1½
20½	20¾	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	21¼	21½	20¼	20¼	+¼
70¾	71¼	2,800	Am. Linseed	72	72¾	71	71	-1½
51	52	100	Am. Locomotive	52½	52½	52	52	-1½
104½	104⅝	28,200	Am. Malt pf. ctfs. of d.	107¼	107¼	104¼	104¼	-1½
111⅝	112½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	112¾	112¾	111¾	112¼	+¼
101½	101⅝	800	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101¾	101¾	101	101	-¾
63	64	100	Am. Steel F'dries	64½	64½	64½	64½	+¼
111	112	4,300	Am. Sugar Refining	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	+¾
127¼	127⅝	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	127	127⅝	127	127⅝	+¾
214	220	200	Am. Tobacco	217½	220	217½	220	+1½
50¼	50½	1,600	Am. Woolen	51½	51¾	50¼	50¾	-1½
90	90½	200	Am. Woolen pf	90	90⅞	90	90¼	-⅝
49	50	1,000	Am. Writing P. pf	52	52¼	49	50	-1½
36⅞	37⅜	1,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	38	38	37	37	-½
68	68½	800	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	68⅝	68⅝	68	68¾	+⅜
83⅝	84	28,800	Anaconda Copper	86½	86½	83⅝	83¾	-2¼
55	62	10	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	..
40	48	100	Asso. Dry G. 2d pf	43	43	43	43	-6½
102¼	102½	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅝	102⅞	102¼	102½	+⅝
99	99¼	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	+⅜
14	15	400	At., Birm. & At	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
116	117	200	Atlantic Coast Line	114	115½	114	115½	+2½
105¼	105¾	6,000	At. Gulf & W. I	106¼	106¾	103½	105⅝	-3⅜
60	62	400	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	61⅜	61⅜	61	61	-1½
52	52¼	7,000	Baldwin Loco	53⅜	53⅜	52	52	-1⅜
101	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	+1
76¼	76⅜	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77¼	76¼	76½	+1
72	73½	400	Baltimore & O. pf	72½	72¾	72¼	72¾	...
115	115½	700	Barrett Co	116	116½	116	116½	...
114	116	200	Barrett Co. pf	114	114	114	114	...
138	139	900	Bethlehem Steel	142	142	139	139	-1
113	113¼	8,200	Beth. S.class B ctfs	117¼	117½	112¾	113½	-3½
68	69½	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	68½	68½	68½	68½	+⅜
118¼	119	800	Burns Brothers	119	119	118¾	118¾	+⅜
46½	47	400	Butte & Superior	48¼	48¼	46¾	46¾	-1½
23	24	200	California Petrol	24½	24½	23½	23½	-1½
55¼	56	200	California Pet. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	-1½
153½	154	2,200	Canadian Pacific	154½	154½	153½	153⅝	+1½
91	91¼	21,000	Central Leather Co	94½	94⅝	91	91	-2¼
38⅝	39	800	Cerro de Pasco	39¾	39¾	38¼	38¼	-1½
58¾	59	6,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅞	59⅞	58¾	58¾	+⅛
15	18	100	Chicago & Alton	16	16	16	16	-1
11¼	12	100	Chi. Great Western	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	-⅜
33¼	33¾	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34⅝	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	-⅞
81	82	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81⅞	82¼	81½	81½	-½
		100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	-½
114	115	1,600	Chi. & Northwest	114	114¼	114	114	+¼
		1,000	Chi. & N'west rgts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
37⅜	37¾	2,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. cfs. of d. 1st pd.	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	+¼
25¼	25⅝	22,800	Chile Copper	27⅝	27⅝	25¾	25¾	-1½
58½	58¾	8,200	Chino Copper	61	61¼	58¾	58¾	-2
70	72	100	Cluett, Peabody	70	70	70	70	...
47¾	48	2,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	48¾	48¾	47	47	-1¼
25	26	100	Col. & Southern	25	25	25	25	...
56¾	58	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+1¾
42	42	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	42	42	42	42	-2½
44½	44¾	6,200	Columbia Gas & El	46¾	46¾	44½	44½	-2
120¾	121	300	Consolidated Gas	121¼	121¼	120¾	120¾	-⅝
55	56	200	Continental Insur	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝	...
23⅜	23½	8,300	Corn Products Ref	24⅝	24⅝	23¾	23⅝	-⅞
104⅝	105¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	-1½
65¾	65¾	19,200	Crucible Steel	67¾	68	65¾	66	-1½
113	114	700	Crucible Steel pf	114	114	114	114	+1
115	114	70	Do., odd lot	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	...
41⅜	41⅞	8,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43	41⅜	41¾	-1½
90	90¾	1,200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	91	91	90	90	-1
172	185	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	180	180	180	180	+8½
140	146	100	Delaware & Hud	140	140	140	140	+5
30¼	31	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	31	31½	31	31	...
...	...	100	Det. Edison rights	...	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
20¼	20⅝	1,700	Distillers Secur	20½	21½	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
19½	19⅝	100	Dome Mines	19	19	19	19	...
53	55	500	Driggs-Seabury	50	53¾	50	51	-2
26¼	26⅜	9,200	Erie	26¾	27⅛	26¾	26⅝	+⅜
30¾	31	1,600	Erie 1st pf	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+⅜
30¼	30⅝	800	Erie 2d pf	32¾	32¾	32	32½	+⅞
42½	43	100	Federal M. & S. pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	-⅜
54⅜	55	100	Gaston, W. & W	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+⅜
164	165	300	General Electric	165¼	165¼	164⅞	165¼	-1¼
43	44	100	General Cigar	44	44	44	44	+1
119½	120¼	7,200	Gen. Mot. temp. ctfs	123¼	123¼	119	119½	-3¾
89¾	90¾	433	Gen. M. pf. temp. ctfs	90½	90½	90	90	-½
55¾	55½	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	56¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	+¾
108⅞	110	100	Goodrich pf	109	109	109	109	+1
87	88	200	Granby Consol	89	89	88	88	-1⅜
113¼	113¼	900	Great Northern pf	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	-⅛
34	34½	5,300	G. ctfs. for o. p	35¾	35¾	34¼	34¼	-1
44	44¾	300	Greene-Cananea	44½	44¾	44	44	...
120	127	2,800	Gulf States Steel	130	130	123	123	-4
68	71	100	Hartman Corp	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+¾
101¼	101¾	600	Illinois Central	102	102¼	101½	101¾	+¾
60¼	60¾	13,000	Inspiration Copper	62¼	62¼	60¾	60¾	-1⅝
13¾	13⅝	900	Interboro Consol	13	13¼	13	13½	+⅞
64½	65	100	Interborro Con. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	-1½
16	17¼	500	Int. Agricultural	18	18	17¾	17¾	-⅝
77	79	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	77	77	77	77	+1½
20⅜	26⅞	10,700	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	28½	26¾	26¾	-1⅝
73⅜	73¾	16,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	76¼	78¼	73½	73¾	-2⅜
42	42½	4,000	Int. Nickel	43¼	43¼	42	42	+1¼
42	42¼	8,000	Int. Paper	45¾	45¾	42	42	-2½
96¼	96¾	300	Int. P. pf. cfs. of dep	96½	96½	96¼	96½	...
21¼	22	800	Kansas City South	21¼	22	21½	22	...
54½	54⅝	100	Kan. City South. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1¼
61¾	62	2,600	Kelly Spring	61¾	61¾	61	61	-1½
46¾	47	22,300	Kennecott Copper	47	47	45¾	45¾	-1⅜
80⅜	81	6,000	Lackawanna Steel	80⅜	84	81¼	81¼	-1⅝
22¼	23	800	Lee Rubber & Tire	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	-⅝
68	68½	4,800	Lehigh Valley	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	-⅝
40¾	41	700	Long Island	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	...
22¼	22½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	-⅛
100	100	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	100	100	100	100	...
219	219	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	219	219	219	219	+4
116	116	100	Louis. & Nash	116	116	116	116	+1
125¾	126	800	Maxwell Motors	126	126	125¾	126	+¾
55	57	200	Maxwell M. 1st pf	55	57	54½	55½	+¾
72¾	73¾	800	Maxwell M. 2d pf	73	73¾	71¾	73¼	+¾
35	36¾	100	May Dept. Stores	36¾	36¾	35½	35½	-1
63¼	63¾	6,900	Mexican Petroleum	68¼	68¼	63½	63½	...
90	90	3,700	Miami Copper	90	90	87	87	-2¼
42¼	42¼	900	Minn. & St. Louis	42¼	42¼	41¼	41¼	-2¼
22	23¼	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	22	23¼	22	23⅛	+1½
7½	8	700	Mo., K. & T. pf	7½	8	7½	8	+⅛
16	16¼	1,200	Mo. Pacific t.	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	-⅛
11	12¼	6,100	Mo. Pacific w. i	11	12¼	11	12¼	+⅛
29	30¼	700	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i	29	30¼	29	29½	+⅛
52½	53	1	Morris & Essex	53	53¼	53	53	-½
83	83	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	83	83	83	83	-½
116	116	100	Nat. Biscuit pf	116	116	115	115	-1
35¾	35¾	2,400	Nat. E. & S	35¾	35¾	34¼	34¼	-1½
57½	57½	400	Nat. Lead	57½	57½	57	57	-1
25¾	25¾	8,300	Nev. Con. Copper	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾	-½
96¾	96¾	4,800	N. Y. Central	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	-½
43¾	43¾	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	43¾	44¾	43½	43½	-½
24	24½	500	Norfolk & West	24	24½	24	24½	+½
129¼	131¼	1,800	Northern Pacific	129¼	131¼	129¼	130	-1
108¾	108¾	5,500	Ohio Cities Gas	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+¼
114½	115	1,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	115	116	109	110½	-3½
52	52	500	Owens Bottle M	52	52	51½	51½	+¾
101¼	101¾	100	Pacific Mail	101¾	101¾	100	101	-2½
23	23¾	400	Pan.-Am. Petrol. & T.	23	23¾	23	23	-2
95	95	300	Penn. Railroad	95	95	95	95	-⅝
54½	54½	3,400	Continental Insur	54½	54½	53¾	53¾	-⅝
97½	97½	100	People's Gas. Chi	97½	97¾	97¼	97¼	-⅜
24½	24⅝	200	Pere Marquette w. i	24⅝	24⅝	23¾	23⅝	-⅞
27¼	28¾	400	Philadelphia Co	27¼	28¾	27¼	28¾	+2⅝
38	38	11,300	P. C. ctf. of dep	38	38	37¼	37¼	-⅜
113	115	300	P. C. pf. ctf. of dep	113	115	113	113	-1½
48¼	49¾	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	48¾	49¾	47¾	47¾	-1½
113¾	113¾	100	Pullman Company	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	-1½
43	43	300	Ry. Steel Spring	43	43	41¾	41¾	-1½
91	90	1	Ray Con. Copper	90	90	90	90	-1
180	180	100	Reading	180	180	180	180	+8½
140	140	1,700	Republic I. & S	140	140	140	140	+5
31	31½	100	Rep. I. & S. pf	31	31	31	31	...
...	4½	1,700	Distillers Secur	4½	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
20½	21½	100	Dome Mines	20½	21½	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
19	19	500	Driggs-Seabury	19	19	19	19	...
50	53¾	9,200	Erie	50	53¾	50	51	-2
26¼	27⅛	1,600	Erie 1st pf	26¼	27⅛	26¼	26⅝	+⅜
30¼	30¾	800	Erie 2d pf	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅜	+⅜
32¾	32¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf	32¾	32¾	32	32½	+⅞
43¼	43¼	100	Gaston, W. & W	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	-⅜
34⅜	34⅜	300	General Electric	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+¼
165¼	165¼	100	General Cigar	165¼	165¼	164⅞	165¼	-1¼
44	44	7,200	Gen. Mot. temp. ctfs	44	44	44	44	+1
123¼	123¼	433	Gen. M. pf. temp. ctfs	123¼	123¼	119	119½	-3¾
90½	90½	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	90½	90½	90	90	-½
56¾	56¾	100	Goodrich pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+¾
109	109	100	Granby Consol	109	109	109	109	+1
89	89	300	Great Northern pf	89	89	88	88	-1⅜
113¼	113¾	5,300	G. ctfs. for o. p	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	-⅛
35¼	35¾	300	Greene-Cananea	35¼	35¾	34¼	34¼	-1
44¼	44¼	2,800	Gulf States Steel	44¼	44¼	44	44	...
130	130	100	Hartman Corp	130	123	123	123	-4
70¾	70¾	600	Illinois Central	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+¾
102	102¼	13,000	Inspiration Copper	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	+¾
62¼	62¼	900	Interboro Consol	62¼	62¼	60¾	60¾	-1⅝
13	13¼	100	Interborro Con. pf	13	13¼	13	13½	+⅞
64½	64½	500	Int. Agricultural	64½	64½	64½	64½	-1½
18	18	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	-⅝
77	77	10,700	Int. Mer. Marine	77	77	77	77	+1½
28¼	28½	16,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	-1⅝
76¼	78¼	4,000	Int. Nickel	78¼	78¼	73¾	73¾	-2⅜
43¼	43¼	8,000	Int. Paper	43¼	43¼	42	42	+1¼
45¼	45¼	300	Int. P. pf. cfs. of dep	45¼	45¼	42	42	-2½
96½	96½	300	Kansas City South	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
21¼	22	100	Kan. City South. pf	21¼	22	21½	22	...
54½	54½	2,600	Kelly Spring	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1¼
61¾	61¾	22,300	Kennecott Copper	61¾	61¾	61	61	-1½
46¾	47	6,000	Lackawanna Steel	47	47	45¾	45¾	-1⅜
80⅜	81	800	Lee Rubber & Tire	80⅜	84	81¼	81¼	-1⅝
22¼	22¼	4,800	Lehigh Valley	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	-⅝
68½	68¾	700	Long Island	68½	68¾	68¼	68¼	-⅝
40¾	41	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	...
22¼	22¼	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	-⅛
100	100	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
219	219	100	Louis. & Nash	219	219	219	219	+4
116	116	800	Maxwell Motors	116	116	116	116	+1
125¾	126	6,900	Maxwell M. 1st pf	125¾	126	125¾	126	+¾
55	57	200	Maxwell M. 2d pf	55	57	54½	55½	+¾
72¾	73¾	800	May Dept. Stores	72¾	72¾	71¾	73¼	+¾
35	36¾	100	Mexican Petroleum	36¾	36¾	35½	35½	-1
63¼	63¾	6,900	Miami Copper	63¼	63¾	63½	63½	...
90	90	3,700	Minn. & St. Louis	90	90	87	87	-2¼
42¼	42¼	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	42¼	42¼	41¼	41¼	-2¼
22	23¼	1,500	Mo., K. & T. pf	22	23¼	22	23⅛	+1½
7½	8	700	Mo. Pacific t.	7½	8	7½	8	+⅛
16	16¼	1,200	Mo. Pacific w. i	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	-⅛
11	12¼

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STEEL CORPORATION DENOUNCED, PRAISED

Called Colossal Super-Combination by Federal Attorney in Supreme Court.

"GARY DINNERS" CRITICISED

Defense Denies Monopoly and Price Fixing—Shoe Machinery Co. Files Briefs.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The United States Steel Corporation was alternately extolled and denounced today before the Supreme Court as arguments continued in the Federal anti-trust dissolution suit.

Fair treatment by the corporation of customers, competitors, and employes, without monopolistic or unfair trade practices, was accorded, R. V. Lindabury, counsel for the defendants, asserted.

"An abnormal, illegal and grossly overcapitalized colossal super-combination of combinations," was how the corporation was characterized by Henry B. Colton, special assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. Lindabury denied that the corporation had the power or disposition to oppress competitors, and asserted that only the Government—not customers or competitors—had complained of its effect.

"The trade feels no oppression; customers and employes are satisfied," he said, in concluding his argument. "If there ever was a concern entitled to judgment that it is performing with clean, honest and fair conduct and beneficial effect on industry, this is one. This is not the time, when we are endeavoring to mobilize our industries, to disintegrate or destroy them."

Says 118 Units Were Merged.

Following the defendants' counsel, Mr. Colton, for the Government, told the court that the corporation comprised 118 competing units merged into nine combinations, with these nine merged into one huge combination, controlling more than one-half of the entire national industry and dominating the whole trade and prices. He spoke of strong competition existing among the Carnegie, Federal, and National companies before they combined, a combination effected, he said, because J. P. Morgan and others interested feared an outbreak of disastrous competition, involving lowering of prices.

"The Morgans knew Carnegie was threatening to make it warm for them," he said. "the corporation took over all big, powerful competitors and completely outclasses and overtops those left outside. It was a stock pool, a merger of stocks, with $56,000,000 in profits to the promoters—spoils so great that even men of their calibre were interested. It had watered stock of $300,000,000, upon which $35,000,000 dividends were paid annually.

"Carnegie himself would not take any watered stock. He stood out for bonds.

"The men who put the corporation together have been most persistent violators of the anti-trust laws. Morgan put together the Northern Securities Company, which was dissolved by this court."

Through the "Gary dinners," Mr. Colton said, the corporation maintained and controlled prices, competitors following the corporation because it dominated the trade.

The hearings will continue tomorrow when D. A. Reed and C. A. Severance will conclude for the defendants. Solicitor General Davis will close for the Government Wednesday.

Shoe Machinery Company Answers.

Denial that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston and its subsidiaries illegally monopolize the shoe machinery business, was made in briefs filed today with the Supreme Court by the company in the Federal Government's dissolution suit begun in 1911. They ask the court to affirm Massachusetts decrees dismissing the Federal prosecution. The case is scheduled for argument next week.

Such monopoly in the shoe machinery business as the combination enjoys, the defendants' briefs assert, is legally had under patents on the machinery from the Government. Competitors, it is declared, are free to enter the field under their own patents. The "tying leases," under which the combination leases its machinery, also are defended as legal and beneficial to the industry.

The briefs say that machinery prices have been lowered in many cases, no competitors have been driven from the industry; no excessive profits have been made, and no intent to monopolize the industry or resort to unfair trade prices has been proved. The Government's charges, it is asserted, were made "recklessly and without foundation."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen.Gov.Disc.		Dec.15,'17	100	100⅛	5.23
Argen. Gov...6		May 15,'20	99⅝	100	6.00
City of Mont.5		May, 1918	99¼	100	5.00
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.90
City of Que..5		Apr., 1920	98¼	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.40
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1921	98⅝	99	5.40
Gov. of N. F.5		July, 1919	96	98	5.85
Italian Gov...6		Oct. 15,'17	97	99	7.12
Norweg. Gov..6		Oct. 15,'17	100	101	4.75
Norweg. Gov.6		Feb., 1923	102	106	4.80
Prov. of Alb.5		May, 1926	96⅜	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	98	99⅝	..
Prov. of Ont.5		Feb., 1920	98⅜	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N.B.		Dec., 1919	98⅛	100	..
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	98¼	100	5.50
Prov. of Sask.5		May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep.of France.5		Is. of 1916	$143	$146	..
Russian Gov....	6½	July, 1919	94½	95	8.00
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'26	266	268	..
Swiss Gov. 5		Mar., 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.80
Swiss Gov. 5		Mar., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.25
Am. P. & L..6		Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T..4½		Feb., 1918	100¼	100½	3.95
Am. Thread..5		Jan., 1919	99½	99⅝	4.75
A., T. & S.F.5		June, 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.15
A.V.R.L. & P.6		July 1, '19	100	101	5.62½
At. & Pac. T.6		June, 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.50
Braz.L.&T.Co.6		Nov., 1919	97	98¼	6.65
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	99⅛	99⅞	5.10
C., R. & Q....4		July, 1921	97½	98	4.45
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.50
Cuba-Am. Sug.6		Apr., 1918	100⅜	101½	4.55
Can. North...5		Sep., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Can. North...6		July 10,'17	99⅝	100⅜	4.80
Can.-North...6		July 10,'18	99⅛	100	5.00
Can. Pac. Ry..6		Mar. 2,'24	101⅜	102½	5.55
Driggs-Seab'y.6		Dec., 1918	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seab'y.6		Dec., 1919	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seab'y.6		Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.5		Mar. 1, '18	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R...5½		Apr., 1917	100	100¼	4.20
Fed. Sug. Ref.5		Jan., 1920	98¼	99½	5.15
Gen. Rubber..5		Nov., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.5		Aug., 1918	95½	96¼	5.15
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Int. Harvest..5		Feb. 15,'18	100¼	101	4.65
L. Gas & El..		Apr., 1918	100	101	5.37
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1919	100⅜	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1918	99⅞	100⅜	5.15
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	98	100	6.00
Morgan & W.6		Dec., 1918	100	101	4.55
N.Y.,N.H.& H.4½		May, 1917	99⅝	99⅜	9.00
New E. Nav..6		May, 1917	96¾	97¾	..
Otis Elevator.5		Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.60
Penn. Co.....4½		June 5,'21	100⅜	100⅝	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1919	99½	100¼	4.85
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.5		Feb. 1, '19	78	82	..
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	99⅜	100½	4.60
Utah Sec. Cor.6		Sep. 15,'22	96	97	6.60
Wabash R. R.4		May, 1920	94½	96½	5.05
W'house El. & Mfg. Co...5		Oct., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.15
Win. R. Arms.5		Mar., 1918	94½	95¼	..
W. V.T. & E.6		June, 1917	100	100⅛	6.00
W.S.G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100	101¼	4.50
Win. E. Ry..6		Jan.15,'18	100	101	4.87½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1917-'26	4	4.45	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P..	1917-'22	4½	4.60	4.30
Canadian North...	1917-'26	4½	5.75	5.25
Canadian Pacific..	1917-'28	4½	4.65	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.....	1917-'26	4½	4.62	4.40
Chicago & N. W..	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P...	1917-'27	4½	5.25	4.75
C. C. St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.85	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.75	4.45
Cuba Railroad....	1917-'28	5	5.50	5.00
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4½	4.45	4.20
Erie Railroad....	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Grand Trunk.....	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central....	1917-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Louis. & Nash....	1917-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Michigan Central..	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific...	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'24	4½	4.85	4.55
N. Y. Cent. Lines..	1917-'28	4½	4.53	4.35
Norf. & West.....	1917-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H..	1917-'28	4½	4.70	4.40
Pa. Gen. Fund....	1917-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
St. Louis & S. F..	1917-'26	4½	5.10	4.80
South. Pac. Lines..	1917-'26	4	4.75	4.50
Southern Ry.....	1917-'24	4½	4.45	4.25
Union Pacific....	1917-'26	4½	4.65	4.40

VOTE PROTESTED STOCK.

Pending Litigation a Feature at du Pont Powder Annual Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 12.—Stockholders of the du Pont Powder Company held their annual meeting today. The stock, representing 126,628 voting shares, which defendant officials of the company, comprising the du Pont Securities Company, formed by President Pierre S. du Pont, acquired from T. Coleman du Pont, was voted, despite the protests of H. P. Brown of Philadelphia and Robert Pennington of this city, representing Alfred I. du Pont and his associates in the suit brought in the Federal District Court here last Summer. The complainants want his stock returned to the treasury of the New Jersey corporation.

The attorneys also protested against changes in the company's bonus plan and the voting of stock awarded in pursuance of this plan. Protest was likewise made against the resolution approving the acts of the officers and Directors during the year. The Directors were elected without opposition, Eugene du Pont being named to succeed William G. Ramsay, deceased.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	Increase.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—		
4th week February.....	$83,211	$21,110
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.....	660,746	113,223
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—		
1st week March.....	224,777	*24,273
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
1st week March.....	669,100	128,900
July 1 to March 7.....27,491,800		5,424,000
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
1st week March..... 2,442,000		244,000
July 1 to March 7.....96,284,000		13,299,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
1st week March.....	745,607	*121,204
Jan. 1 to March 7.....	8,560,513	*208,954
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
1st week March.....	165,388	16,370
July 1 to March 7.....	6,001,730	536,175
GRAND TRUNK—		
1st week March.....	1,063,190	71,164
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
1st week March.....	195,577	*27,599
Jan. 1 to March 7.....	1,741,204	*236,232
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
1st week March.....	672,517	72,589
Jan. 1 to March 7.....	6,078,028	1,315,486
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
1st week March.....	294,000	52,000
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
1st week March.....	224,232	22,608
Jan. 1 to March 7.....	2,197,417	301,969

*Decrease.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—	1917.	1916.	1915.
January gross.	$762,540	$578,599	$455,641
Net	220,023	181,340	108,189
7 mos. gross..	5,094,894	4,403,411	3,863,056
Net	1,771,778	1,461,119	984,668

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Divs. rec'd.	$26,710,690	$25,662,616	$25,638,205
Interest	*14,529,979	13,407,977	13,059,943
Tel. tf. (net)	8,136,314	6,544,462	5,530,454
Oth. sources	1,355,038	1,194,299	1,067,995
Total	50,932,051	46,809,354	46,196,598
Expenses...	6,188,675	5,691,867	5,628,021
Net earn...	44,743,376	41,117,487	40,557,977
Interest	6,730,099	6,498,850	8,223,193
Balance	38,013,277	34,618,637	32,334,814
Dividends...	31,122,187	29,100,591	27,573,674
Surplus	6,891,090	5,518,046	4,762,139

*Interest and other revenue from associated and licensed companies.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY TRACTION CO. for January reported gross of $196,676, compared with $124,012 for January, 1916. Net for the month was $109,756, compared with $68,985, and the surplus after charges was $80,955, against $46,068 for January, 1916.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER Co. for February—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	466,000	410,000	50,000
Oper. exp....	190,000	212,000	*13,000
Net earnings..	198,000	198,000	63,000
Fixed charges.	225,000	223,000	2,000
Surplus	36,000	25,000	61,000
Five months ended Feb. 28:			
Gross	2,402,000	2,256,000	146,000
Oper. exp....	1,034,000	1,066,000	*32,000
Net earnings..	1,368,000	1,190,000	178,000
Fixed charges.	1,128,000	1,119,000	9,000
Surplus	240,000	71,000	169,000

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Earnings	$354,980	$29,962	$354,570
Deduction	†78,776	99,264	.....
Bond int....	28,200	28,200	.....
Net earnings..	247,984	*103,512	354,570
Preferred div.	120,000	120,000	120,000
Balance	127,984	*223,512	234,570
Common div...	180,000	180,000	180,000
Deficit	52,016	403,512	254,570
Previous sur...	757,720	1,215,832	1,215,990
Total sur.....	705,704	812,320	1,268,560
Reserve	54,800	54,600	52,728
P. & L. sur....	651,104	757,720	1,215,832

*Deficit. †Consists of deductions for depreciation, taxes, &c. ‡Surplus.

JEWEL TEA CO. sales for the four weeks ended Feb. 24 were $1,208,887, compared with $837,219 for the same period of 1916, an increase of $371,667. For the eight weeks ended Feb. 24 sales were $2,370,837, compared with $1,634,467, an increase of $736,370.

LIGGETT & MYERS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net profit	*$8,416,814	$8,633,449	7,231,161
Deduction	†33,248	.....	.....
Balance	8,383,566	8,633,449	7,231,161
Int. chgs., &c.	1,794,511	1,833,373	1,839,987
Pf. dividends..	1,076,808	1,076,808	1,076,806
Balance	5,512,189	5,723,410	4,314,308
Com. dividends	3,439,424	3,439,424	3,439,424
Surplus	2,072,765	2,283,986	874,884
Prev. surplus.	10,905,362	8,621,376	7,746,491
P. and L. sur.	12,978,127	10,905,362	8,621,376

*Includes dividends from subsidiary companies. †Difference between purchase price and par of 7 per cent. gold bonds purchased and canceled during 1916.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings..	2,015,946	1,127,667	576,416
Chgs. & deprec.	600,486	598,558	562,645
Balance	1,415,460	529,109	13,771
Pf. dividends...	.....	.....	510,000
Balance	1,415,460	529,109	*496,229
Surplus	1,415,460	529,109	*496,229

*Deficit.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings..	*8,043,678	4,729,068	2,916,564
Pf. dividends...	175,000	175,000	.....
Balance	7,868,678	4,554,988	2,916,564
Com. dividends.	†2,300,000	2,200,000	†1,600,000
Surplus	5,568,678	2,354,988	1,316,564
Prev. surplus.	11,178,691	8,823,704	7,507,140
P. and L. sur.	16,747,369	11,178,691	8,823,704

*After deducting all charges and expenses of management, depreciation, taxes, &c. †Includes extra dividends amounting to $1,100,000. ‡Prior to 1915 there was only one class of stock.

TAYLOR WHARTON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916: Net earnings after depreciation, $359,374; bond interest, $147,500; preferred dividends, $132,689; balance surplus, $79,205; unfilled orders amounted to $1,258,375.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....		54.00	53.50	53.75
Lead	9.50	10.00		10.62½
Spelter	11.50	..	11.75	..
Antimony	30.00	32.00	30.00	31.00
Quicksilver	$108.00	..	$108.00	..
Aluminium	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
In. No. 2X fdy.	34.50	35.50	34.50	35.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30@31¼c, carload lots, first quarter; 33½@35½c, second quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	136	0	0	136	0	0
Copper, futures	135	10	0	135	10	0
Tin, spot	200	15	0	201	10	0
Tin, futures.....	199	15	0	201	0	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts.....	$6,538,313	$144,076,748
Int. rev. int. revenue.....	11,373,940	277,541,842
Income tax	1,314,400	29,355,588
Miscellaneous	1,712,965	46,558,890
Total receipts.....	$20,939,607	$496,882,068
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts...	5,044,670	168,006,985
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts...	6,171,480	160,069,647
Expenditures	25,984,278	664,839,043

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.50	1	Iron Blos..	1¼	1⅝
Am. Oil....	.28	.30	Iron Cap..	16	16½
Bagdad	.80	.90	Jerome pf..	16	18½
Bay S G....	.09	.11	Jerome V..	1⅞	2
Bing M....	10¼	11	La Rose..	.50	.60
Bost Ely...	.35	.45	Majestic ..	.64	.67
Bost & M..	.66	.68	Nex Met...	.16	.20
Bos & Ariz	1⅜	2	Mojave T..	.51	.54
Bohemia ..	1⅛	1⅜	Nev Doug..	2½	2¾
Butte & L.	.22	.25	N L & Z..	.53	.55
Butte & D.	1¼	1⅜	New Balt..	1¾	2¼
Cal Corb..	2¼	3	N. Cornelia.	17⅜	18
Calaveras..	4	5	N U Bing..	.50	.75
Champ C...	.08	.09	Nixon	.71	.73
Chief Con.	2¼	2½	Ohaeco	.60	.75
Cons Ariz..	2¼	2½	Onondaga..	.60	.75
Cons Cop..	3¾	4	Onto Cop..	1¼	1½
Corbin	.23	.24	Penn C. M..	2	2¼
Crown Res..	.35	.45	Ray Hero..	4½	4¾
E & B R..	2¼	2⅝	Rilla	.04	.06
Earl-Eagle..	.40	.42	*S W M...	2½	2⅝
Fortuna	.19	.20	†S W M...	2⅝	3
Gold Lake..	.06	.07	Turo	3	3¼
Homa Oil...	1⅜	1⅝	U V Ext..	38½	39
Houghton..	1	1¼	Yukon G'd.	2	2¼
Humboldt..	1	2			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

ADVANCE IN COTTON

Active Months Sell 18 to 33 Points Net Higher—Big Reaction Follows.

The cotton market yesterday opened firm at an advance of 11 to 28 points in response to higher cables. The realizing attracted by the advance was very readily absorbed, and before the end of the morning active months sold 18 to 33 points net higher. The more optimistic view of export possibilities and the continued bullish average of Southern spot cotton advices seemed to be the chief factors on this advance, which carried May contracts about 560 points above the low level touched on the break of February 1. There was considerable realizing, however, and after the close abroad prices turned easier, with the market closing practically the low point of the day.

May contracts, which opened at 18 cents, sold as high as 18.10 and closed at 17.92, only one point above the lowest price of the day and 5 points higher than Saturday's final figures.

Local bulls expressed disappointment over private estimates of domestic mill consumption for the month of February. These figures placed it at 528,000 bales, excluding linters, against 604,000 during January and 540,000 bales for February last year. Allowing for the fact that last month was shorter than January, the figures on the whole suggested a pretty well sustained volume of consumption, while the strength of Liverpool indicated an increasing desire to attract renewed shipments. Private cables reported trade buying of the near months in Liverpool, and Continental buying of later deliveries.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat'day.
March	18.33	18.40	18.23	18.22@18.24	18.07
April	.....	.....	.....	18.12@18.13	18.00
May	18.00	18.10	17.91	17.92@17.93	17.87
June	.....	.....	.....	17.87	17.84
July	17.85	17.91	17.71	17.72@17.74	17.69
Aug.	17.82	17.82	17.62	17.60@17.63	17.52
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	16.94	16.91
Oct.	16.98	16.99	16.83	16.83@16.84	16.80
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	16.84	16.81
Dec.	17.05	17.07	16.95	16.92@16.94	16.89
Jan.	17.00	17.14	17.00	16.95@16.97	16.92

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 10 points higher at 18.35c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 17.75c; Savannah, 18¼c; Augusta, 18.75c; Galveston, 18.30c; Memphis, 18c, and Houston, 18c.

Liverpool cables reported the spot market as quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,000. Imports, 47,000 bales; American, 34,000. Midling upland, 12.19d. Futures opened firm, 8 to 10 points higher; closed firm at a net advance of 26@29 points. March-April, 11.78c; May-June, 11.69c; July-August, 11.52c; October-November, 10.87c; January-February, 10.69c.

Manchester: Yarns dull, cloths dearer than last report, but buyers refuse to go on.

Yesterday's port receipts were 9,112 bales, compared with 22,202 last year. Stocks total 1,249,281 bales. Exports for the day were 7,634 bales, making 4,162,028 so far this season.

S.S. KRESGE CO.

During 1916 this Company earned its dividend over 15 times.

The profits after providing for preferred dividend were equivalent to 19.89% on the Common Stock.

The securities and business outlook of this company are treated at length in our Special Circular.

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the International Paper Company has been called, and will be held at the principal office of the corporation at Corinth, Saratoga County, New York, on the 27th day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

To take action upon and in respect to:

1. The plan for the adjustment of the deferred dividends upon preferred stock of the Company as set forth in a letter of the President of the Company dated January 31, 1917, addressed to the holders of preferred and common stock of the Company, which plan has been authorized and approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting of said Board held February 3, 1917.

2. The plan for the payment and refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the Company and subsidiary companies as set forth in the letters of the President of the Company, dated January 31, 1917, addressed separately to the holders of said bonds and to the holders of preferred and common stock of the Company, which plan has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at the meeting held February 3, 1917.

3. The action of the Board of Directors of the Company at the meeting held February 5, 1917, authorizing the issue of First and Refunding Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of the Company to not exceeding the aggregate principal amount of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) to be dated January 1, 1917, and to be payable January 1, 1947; and to vote to consent or not to consent to the execution and delivery by the Company of a mortgage or deed of trust to the Bankers Trust Company as Trustee, upon the property and franchises of the Company, and upon the shares of capital stock of other corporations held and owned by the Company described therein, to secure the said First and Refunding Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

4. To authorize the Board of Directors, under such regulations as they may adopt, to convert the holder or holders of $7,500,000 principal amount of said bonds secured by such mortgage, the right to convert the principal thereof into preferred stock of the Company at the rate of ten shares of preferred stock for each one thousand dollars ($1,000) bond, on July 1, 1919, and at any time thereafter to and including July 1, 1922.

5. To take action in respect to the increase of the preferred stock of the Company by the addition thereto of se

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 Air Reduction
25 Ansco Company
50 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Continental Insurance
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 Germania Insurance
25 German Alliance Insurance
25 Home Insurance
50 N. Y. State Rys. Com.
50 Niagara Insurance
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
50 Remington Typew'r 1st & 2d Pfd.
100 Texas & Pacific Coal
100 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

20 Aluminum Co. of America
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 Air Reduction
25 Ansco Company
40 American Meter
50 Channel Chemical Pfd.
20 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
100 Franklin Insurance
50 International Elevating
25 National City Bank
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
50 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
120	Cities Service	297	294	294	297
450	Cities Service pf.	91	90½	90½	90¾
45	Republic Ry. & Light	42¼	42¼	42	42¾

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	26	28
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	84
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	32	34½
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	51	52
Am. Light & Traction	355	358
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113
Am. Power & Light	84	86
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	35	37
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	72
Am. Water Works & E.	11½	12½
Am. Wat. Wks. & E. 1st pf.	71	74
Am. Wat. Wks. & Elec. pf.	24	29
Appalachian Power	7	8
Appalachian Power pf.	37	41
Carolina Power & Light	40	43
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75
Central States Electric	15	16½
Central States Elec. pf.	73	76
Colorado Power	30½	31½
Colorado Power pf.	99	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	57½	59
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80½	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	93	96
Duluth Edison pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	62	65
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	89
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	60	64
El Paso Electric	113	..
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Empire Properties	90	94
Empire D. Electric	88	92
Federal Light & Trac.	14	15½
Fed. L. & T. pf.	52	58
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	34¾	..
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	77	81
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	96
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	95
Bonds.		
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99½
Am. W. W. & E.coll. 5s	79½	81
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	81	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	100
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	90
Col. G. & E. deb.5s, '27	79	83
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	96
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¾	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s,'42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	99	101
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	99¾	..
East. Tex. Elec. 5s	92	95
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	93
Gt. Lakes P. 6s,'19-'35	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	90
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'43	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	93
L. G. & E. Co.1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	78
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s,'22	92	95
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '43	97	99
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,'31	83	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	100	100¾
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96	98
Nor. Tex. Elt. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
O. & C. R. Ry.1st 5s,'28	95	98
P., G.& E. (Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	100
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97
Stand. Gas & El., 6% notes, 1935	93	96
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	97	99
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	80	91
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98½
U. S. S., R. & M.6s,'26	111	113
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West P. Pen. 1st 5s,'46	97	99½
Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98½	99½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 624,672 shares of stocks and $297,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 45,711; railroads, 1,000; oils, 137,236; and mining, 440,725. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aetna Expl.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	‡ Do cfs.of d.	4⅛	4	4
8,000	Am. Su. Tob.	27½	26	26½
400	‡Am.Wr.Pa.	6½	5½	6½
800	Brr.-Am.Tob. ord. bearer.	19	18½	19
100	‡Can.C. & F.	30	30	30
200	Can. Nat. G.	½	½	½
200	‡Car L. & P.	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,500	Carwen Steel	13⅜	13	13
3,000	Chev. Motor.	127	120	120
100	‡Cramp Ship.	90	90	90
75	Curtiss Aero.	20	18½	18½
1,000	‡Elite Pl. St.	½	½	½
45	‡Emer. Mot.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
196	Emer. Phon.	*9½	9¼	9½
500	Haskell & B. Car Co.	*44	43	43
125	Hol. Sug. pf.	98½	*98	*98
5,000	‡Jop.Ore.Sp. new	..	..	..
100	Key. T. & R.	15	15	15
700	‡Lake Tor.B.	9¼	9	9
200	‡ Do 1st pf.	9	9	9

RAILROADS.

500	‡R. Isl., w. i	36½	37	37

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

25	Ohio O. Co.	391	390	390
31	S. P. O. Co.	326	323	323

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

250	Alcolen Oil, (a prospect)	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	‡B. O. & G.	3	2¾	2⅞
1,200	‡Con. M. Oil (a prospect)	95	95	95
500	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref.)	15⅜	15½	15½
1,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	15½	15	15½
24,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	10⅞	10	10⅜
1,200	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1	⅞	1
2,500	‡Federal Oil.	5¼	4⅞	5
900	‡Int. Pet'm.	12½	12	12
500	K. O., (a pr)	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	24	23	23⅝
4,000	Met. Pet'm.	2¾	2½	2¾
400	‡Mid.-Cal. C. & Ut.	..	..	13⅝
15,000	‡Mid. Oil	85	78	80
1,500	‡Do pf.	102	99	99

MINING STOCKS.

800	A.-B. C. M.	⅞	½	⅞
6,200	A. M. Corp.	1⅞	1¼	1⅛
3,975	‡Afriz. Chl.	½	⅜	½
200	‡Ariz. Cop.	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,000	‡Atlanta	14	13	13½
3,450	Big Jim	1⅜	*1¼	1¼
7,700	Bl. L. C. Co.	6	5¾	5¾
2,000	Bing. Min.	10½	10½	10½
3,500	B. C. (a pr.)	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	Booth	10	10	10
4,000	Bost. Creek	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Bost. & Mon.	70	65	68
500	Bost. Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	11¼	10⅜	11
1,500	Butte Det.	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Butte N. Y.	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,700	‡Caledonia	67	64	65
7,100	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	Canada Cop.	2	1⅞	2
3,200	Carl. Min.	6⅝	6¼	6¼
5,000	‡Cashboy	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,500	Con. A. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Cons. C. M.	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,300	‡Con.-Hom'd	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Cres. C. G.	6¾	*6	*6
2,100	Cry. C. M.	84	82	83
1,000	‡Dext. Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Ely Consol.	12	12	12
69,450	‡Emma Con.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
40,000	‡Gila Canon.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	‡Gold War.	63	63	63
1,700	‡Goldf'd Con.	60	60	60
2,000	‡Goldf'd Mer.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,000	‡Great Bend	7	7	7
15,000	‡Gr'nmonster	2⅛	1⅛	2
1,000	Hargraves	22	20	21
640	Hecla Min.	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	Insp. Needles, (a pros.)	..	¼	¼
200	‡Iron Blos.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20,000	Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Jer. Victor Ext.,(pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,300	‡Jumbo Ext.	29	28	29

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Am.Sm.5s.	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
100,000	‡Beth.St.5s, 2-yr. nts.	98¼	98¼	98¼
10,000	‡Chile C. 6s.	100⅝	100¼	100¼
3,000	‡ChileC.rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s.	108	108	108
4,000	‡Mid. St. 3s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
15,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s.	87¾	87¼	87¼

Note—High in Alaska Standard Saturday was 31.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Aetna Ex. pf.	25	30	25	30
Am.-Br. Mfg.	0	10	0	10
Do pf.	20	30	20	30
Am. Drg. Sy.	10	15	10	12
Am. Int. Cor.	51	52	51	52
Am.Su.Tob.pf.	77	85	77	85
Atlan. Steel.	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co.,ord	18	19	18	19
Butler Chem.	½	¾	½	¾
Bett.-Judson.	40	55	40	57
Cal. Packing.	38	38½	38	38½
Central Ry.	16	20	16	20
Erskine-W.	31	33	31	33
Fail Motors.	7	9	7	9
Fisk Ru.cv.pf.	..	105	..	103
Grant Mr.Car.	7	9	7	9
Holly Sugar.	41	43	41	43
Int. A. & Fuse	22	25	22	25
Inter. C. R.	11	12	11	12
Kath. Brze. pf.	3	4	3	4
K. T. & R.pf.	13	15	13	15
S. S. Kresge.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Lak. Steel.	41	50	41	50
Leh. V. C. S.	96	100	96	100
Man. El. Sup.	47	49	47	49
Do pf.	97	99	97	99
Marc. of Am.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Mitchell Mot.	49	51	49	51
Nat. Auto.	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Ship.	39	43	39	43
N. Y. Transp.	13	15½	14	16
Peer. T. & M.	14	19	14	19
Rep. M. T.	70	71	68	70
Scab. S. & M.	..	20	..	26
Smith Mot.Tr.	6	7	6	7
Standf. Body.	70	80	70	80
Do pf.	110	117	110	117

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Stand. Motors	7	8	8	8½
Superior Steel	31	32½	31	32½
Do 1st pf.	93½	99½	90	100½
U. S. L. & H.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
U.Prof. Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Unit.Sug.,w.i.	35⅜	35¾	35⅜	35¾
World R. Cp.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wright M. A.	8	8½	8¼	7¾
Do pf.	48	50	48	50

RAILROADS.

R. I. pf.	(A) 84	85	84	85
Do. pf.	(B) 69	71	69	71
West. Pac. pf.	49	51	49	51

OIL STOCKS.

C. O. & G. pf.	3	3¾	5	5¼
Houston Oil.	17	19	17	19
Mon. Oil.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
N. Y. & Okla.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
N. Y. & T. O.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Ohio Fuel Oil	20¼	21	20¼	21
Okla. Oil pf.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pierce Oil.	13¼	13⅜	12½	13
So. Oil & Tr.	3½	4½	3½	4¼
Tuxpam Oil.	60	65	60	62
Tidewater Oil.	203	210	205	210
Way. O. & G.	4	4¼	4	4¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	85	80	85

MINING STOCKS.

Am. Con.Sm'r	6¼	8	6	8
BradshawCop.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Calaveras Cp.	4	4½	4	4½
Calzova	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Jim Butler	74	76	73	75
Round Mt.	43	45	43	45
Section Thirty	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Seneca Cop.	13	13¼	13	13¼
Superst. Min.	43	44	43	44

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Allis-Chalm.	27⅝	27½	27⅝
250	Am. B. Sug.	93⅜	92	92
250	Am. Can.	43⅞	43	43
250	Am. C. & F.	67⅞	66½	66½
100	Am. H. & L.	14½	13⅝	13⅝
50	Am. Linseed	21½	21½	21½
150	Am. Loco.	72⅜	71	71
1,000	Am. S. & F.	107½	104½	104½
100	Am. Sugar.	113⅜	112	113⅜
50	Am.Wr.P.pf.	52½	52½	52½
100	Am. Zinc.	37⅝	37¼	37¼
2,770	Anac. Cop.	86½	83⅝	83⅝
60	A..T.& S.F.	102⅝	102¼	102¼
20	A..G.& W.I.	107½	107½	107½
320	Bald. Loco.	54	52	52½
50	Balt. & Ohio	76¼	76¼	76¼
100	Cal. Petrol.	24	23⅝	23⅝
1,290	Cent. Leather	94⅜	91¼	91⅝
150	Ches. & Ohio	59⅝	58½	59⅝
200	C..M.& St.P.	82⅝	81½	81½
920	Chile Copper.	27¼	25½	26
200	Chino Copper	61	58⅝	59
150	Col. F. & I.	47½	47¼	47¼
50	Colum. Gas.	44⅜	44½	44½
600	Corn Prod.	24½	23⅝	23⅝
1,510	Crucible St.	68	65⅝	65½
250	Cuba Cane S.	43¼	42	42
100	Dist. Secur.	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
350	Erie	27	26½	26½
50	Gen. Motors.	123½	121½	121½
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	35⅜	34	34
670	Inspir. Copp.	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜
350	Int. Mer. M.	28¼	26½	27½
790	Do pf.	76⅝	73½	73⅝
50	Int. Nickel.	43⅜	42⅜	42⅜
200	Int. Paper.	44⅜	42	42
730	Kenne. Cop.	46⅞	45⅜	45⅜
250	Lack. Steel.	87	84½	84½
350	Lehigh Val.	69⅜	68⅝	69⅝
450	Max. Motor.	57⅛	55	55
800	Mex. Petrol.	90	87	87
400	Miami Cop.	42⅜	41¼	41¼
50	Nat. E. & S.	35	34	34
50	Nevada Cop.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
150	N. Y. Cent.	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞
150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	44½	43⅝	44
50	Norf. & Wes.	131	131	131
150	Nor. Pacific.	103⅞	103⅜	103⅝
200	Pennsylvania	54⅛	54	54
300	Pit.Coal tr.r.	49¾	47	47
550	Ray Copper.	30⅛	28⅞	28⅞
4,900	Reading.	97⅛	94⅝	96⅛
150	Rep. I. & S.	82	80	80
50	So. Pacific.	94⅝	94½	94⅝
950	So. Railway.	29½	27½	27⅝
250	Studebaker.	103⅜	102¼	102¼
50	Tob. Prod.	56⅜	56½	56½
940	Union Pac.	137⅞	135⅝	136⅝
150	United Fruit.	143	143	143
850	U. S. Ind. A.	121	118	119½
620	U. S. Rub.	61⅞	59¾	59½
46,950	U. S. Steel.	113⅛	110⅝	110⅝
690	Utah Cop.	114⅝	110⅝	110⅝
20	U. Rys. Ind.	9¾	9¼	9¼
50	Wabash.	12½	12½	12½
20	Wab. pf. A.	49¼	49¼	49¼
140	Wab. pf. B.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
30	West. Md.	24	24	24
850	Westing. El.	52⅜	51	51
100	Willys-Over.	36½	35½	35½

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta.	.14	.14	.14
100	Belmont.	4.45	4.45	4.45
550	Florence.	.21	.21	.21
350	Penn Bios.	1.30	1.30	1.30
400	Jumbo Ex.	1.28	1.28	1.28
100	McNamara	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛
500	Montana.	.23	.22	.23
1,000	Mon. Pitts.	.12	.12	.12
100	Portland.	1.80	1.80	1.80
300	Round Mt.	.45	.45	.45
340	Ton. Ext.	3.70	3.70	3.70
300	Union Con.	.42	.42	.42
400	West End.	.74	.74	.74
600	Wh. Caps.	1.20	1.20	1.20

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Adventure	3½	3½	3½
165	Ahmeek	103	102	102½
1,650	Alaska Gold.	8⅝	7⅞	8
230	Algomah	1	900	1
150	Allouez	69	68½	68½
1,903	Am. Zinc.	38	37	37
121	Do pf.	69	68	69
610	Ariz. Com'l.	14	13½	13½
100	Butte & Bal.	1½	1½	1½
5	Butte & Sup.	48	45	48
391	Cal. & Ariz.	83½	81	81
13	Cal. & Hecla.	565	564	564
994	Cop. Range.	65½	64½	64½
1,180	Davis-Daly	6⅛	6	6
50	Daly-West	2⅝	2½	2½
450	East Butte.	15	14½	14½
140	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Hancock	18¼	18	18
110	Indiana	3½	3½	3½
110	Isle Royale.	34½	34¼	34¼
10	Keweenaw	4	4	4
20	Lake	14½	14¼	14½
160	Mass. Con.	14¼	14	14
80	Mass. Gas.	87	86	86¼
145	New Arcad'n	5	4¾	5
160	New Idria.	15½	15	15⅝
296	Nipissing	8	8	8

Railroads.

7	Boston & A.	171½	171½	171½
100	Boston & Me.	42¾	41½	41½
1	Fitchburg pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾
70	Mass. El. pf.	24	24	24
200	New Haven.	44¼	43½	44¼

Miscellaneous.

25	Am. Agr. C.	90	90	90
39	Do pf.	101¼	101¼	101½
100	Am. P. Svc.	2	2	2
45	Do pf.	14	14	14
25	Am. Sugar.	112¼	112½	112¾
257	Am. Wool. pf.	99½	99¼	99¼
40	Amoskeag	70	70	70
2,110	A..G. & W.I.	109½	105¼	105¼
20	Do pf.	62	62	62
100	East B. L.	9	9	9
150	Edison.	205	200	200
100	Int. Port. C.	16	16	16
25	McElwain pf.	101	101	101
74	Mass. Gas.	90½	89¾	89¾

Bonds.

$7,000	A. T. & T. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	98	98	98
2,000	K. F. S. 6s.	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
135	Am. Ship.	63	63	63
10	Am. S'board.	67	67	67
100	Booth Fish.	76	76	76
28	C. C. & C. pf.	32	32	32
20	Chi. P. Tool.	68¼	68¼	68¼
5	C. Rys., S. 2.	20	20	20
55	Com. Edison.	135	134	134
90	Dia. Match.	122½	122	122
50	H., S. & M.	82	82	82
10	Do pf.	117½	117½	117½
125	Hartman.	71	71	71
10	Ill. Brick.	86	86	86
350	Lindsay Li.	22⅞	22	22
62	M. Ward pf.	117	117	117

Bonds.

$1,000	Chi. C. & C. Rys. 5s.	74	74	74
5,000	Chi. C. Ry. 1st 5s.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	Chi. P. T. 5s.	99	99	99
1,000	C. R., S.B.5s	67	67	67

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
218	G. Asphalt.	24⅞	24½	24½
45	Ins. Co. N. A.	26½	26½	26½
10,680	Lake Sup.	23⅞	21⅞	22
10	Leh. Navig.	81½	81½	81½

INDORSES ERIE'S PLANS.

Public Service Commission Approves Issues of Securities.

ALBANY, March 12.—The up-State Public Service Commission today granted the Erie Railroad Company permission to issue more than $18,000,000 in securities. An issue of $15,000,000 in 5 per cent., two-year collateral, notes to refund present indebtedness, was authorized, as was also an issue of $3,680,000 in 4½ per cent. certificates to net at least $3,643,000, the proceeds to be used to purchase $4,464,631 worth of new equipment.

The difference between the equipment cost and the sum raised by the notes is to be contributed in cash from the company's treasury.

FLOOD OF GOLD CONTINUES.

Total of $49,500,000 for J. P. Morgan & Co. Since Noon Saturday.

J. P. Morgan & Company's deposits of gold at the Assay Office were increased by $8,500,000 yesterday, making $49,500,000 brought in by the banking firm from Canada since noon on Saturday. Another big consignment is looked for in a day or two, and it is believed that the British Treasury authorities will follow this with many millions of dollars before the month ends.

The year's total of gold imports is now $214,500,000. A large part of the metal is understood to have come originally from Russia across the Pacific. Another portion has been French gold, melted into bars either before leaving Paris or at Ottawa, where the Allied Governments have been pooling their gold reserves for many months, for shipment to the United States when needed to stabilize exchange rates.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Hold. of Record.
Adiriti Pow. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Chi., B. & Q.	2	Q	Mar. 26	Mar. 20
Edmunds & Jones	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Illinois Traction pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Int. Harv. of N. J.	$1.25	Q	Apr. 16	Mar. 24
Int. Traction	1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Do 4% pf.	1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 17
Liggett & Myers	4	Ex.	Apr. 2	.....
Lone Star Gas	1½	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 24
Do.	½	Ex.	Apr. 2	Mar. 24
Montreal Tram. deb.	2½	S	Apr. 1	.....
N. Y., Lack. & W.	1½	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Un. Gas & E. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 15

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—Following is the weekly statement of the local associated banks with comparisons:

	Mar. 10, 1917.	Dec. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$6,374,000	$17,000
Loans, discounts, inv.	470,489,000	*2,849,000
Ind. deposits, inc. U. S.	366,575,000	*5,608,000
Due banks	146,121,000	7,024,000
Time deposits	32,930,000	967,000
Exch. for Clear'g House.	13,926,000	2,700,000
Due from banks	40,673,000	1,860,000
Cash reserve	26,821,000	*485,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	32,687,000	1,269,000
Res. with other banks	43,008,000	*621,000
Cash excess	6,694,000	1,108,000
Excess in New York	29,830,000	*553,000
Total excess	36,524,000	555,000

*Increase.

[No. 2,608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on March 5th, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,600,245.41
Overdrafts, secured, $224.53; unsecured, $458.81		683.34
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		900,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		3,505,687.38
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		60,600.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 20)		481,204.14
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,044,547.61
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		185,988.29
Outside checks and other cash items	$8,951.82	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	6,700.00	
		15,651.91
Notes of other national banks		125,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		250,000.00
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		3,898,740.64
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		95,000.00
Total		$24,157,748.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,030,165.34
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	31,124.76
	999,040.58
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	10,035.21
Circulating notes outstanding	887,500.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers	1,709,170.53
Dividends unpaid	210.00
Demand deposits:	
83. Individual deposits subject to check	17,402,742.99
84. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	86,971.34
85. Certified checks	44,002.78
86. Cashier's checks outstanding	246,555.39
Total demand deposits, Items 83, 84, 85, and 86, $17,780,372.45.	
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):	
Certificates of deposit	48,399.89
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	690,000.00
Unearned discount	33,120.06
Total	$24,157,748.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN S. SAMMIS, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. SAMMIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1917.

J. N. TIMMERMANN, [Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 7. Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 1.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM S. HAWK,
HOWARD S. BORDEN,
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, } Directors.

The Coal and Iron National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

STATEMENT

At Close of Business March 5, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$7,026,655.52
U. S. Bonds	414,500.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	3,047,103.89
Due from Banks, etc.	783,177.72
Cash and Exchanges	2,981,419.37
Customers Liabilities Account Acceptances	110,623.62
	$14,373,480.12

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	808,088.67
Circulation	412,750.00
Deposits	11,914,904.68
Reserve for Taxes and Contingencies	92,596.27
Acceptance Executed Account Customers	145,140.50
	$14,373,480.12

MEMBER NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS

John T. Sproull	President
David Taylor	Vice-President
Allison Dodd	Vice-President
Addison H. Day	Cashier
William H. Jaquith	Ass't. Cashier
Wallace A. Gray	Ass't. Cashier

INCOME TAX $300,000,000.

Tremendous Increase Over Last Year—Total Internal Revenue $700,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Preliminary reports to the Treasury Department from every section of the country since March 1 indicate that the Government will collect $300,000,000 in income taxes during the current fiscal year, or about two and one-half times as much as during the preceding twelve months. In all the internal revenue receipts are expected to exceed $700,000,000, an increase of nearly 200,000,000.

The time for filing income returns expired March 1, but the totals have not yet been tabulated. The estimate of $300,000,000 is based upon a study of such returns as have already come in and general conditions of prosperity. Most of the increase is due to the higher rates of taxation provided for by Congress last September. Included in this total are collections actually made up to the present aggregating about $25,000,000. This is $7,000,000 more than had been collected at this time last year.

The Government taxe on munitions will net approximately $40,000,000, it is thought, in addition, while for the few months of the fiscal year during which the former emergency tax law was in effect the returns will approximate $25,000,000 on miscellaneous items affected by this tax.

From the ordinary sources of internal revenue—whisky, beer, tobaco, and oleomargarine—it is estimated the tax this year will approximate $350,000,000, the greatest total in the history of the department. A total of $307,000,000 has been collected from internal revenue taxes of all sorts from the beginning of the fiscal year up to the present. This is approximately $25,000,000 more than last year.

[No. 3,415.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on March 6th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$37,423,263.56
Acceptances of other banks discounted		490,200.00
Total loans		$37,913,469.56
Overdrafts, secured, $243.18; unsecured, $1,250.64		1,493.82
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		108,270.83
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		70,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		2,409,571.20
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		5.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		90,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		951,021.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,180,687.59
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		165,694.84
Outside checks and other cash items	$13,991.69	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,680.90	
		16,672.59
Notes of other national banks		10,170.00
Federal Reserve notes		39,970.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		12,067,911.36
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		23,500.00
Accrued interest entered		116,575.52
Total		$62,104,913.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,284,861.26
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	206,463.99
	1,078,397.27
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	8,600.00
Circulating notes outstanding	69,997.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers	26,539,834.72
Dividends unpaid	65.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	25,440,417.54
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	122,476.00
Deposits held for acceptances	4,662,542.62
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,073,209.22
Total demand deposits, $31,298,645.28.	
Acceptances executed for customers	108,270.33
Income tax withheld	1,103.24
Total	$62,104,913.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1917.

[Seal.] JAMES E. ORR, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. C. FOLGER,
EDWARD J. CORNISH,
E. H. R. GREEN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 5th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$133,960,486.30
Overdrafts		650.68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		150,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		3,873,591.16
Banking house		6,100,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		1,697,007.85
Checks and other cash items		866,215.10
Exchanges for Clearing House		31,592,722.49
Notes of other national banks		22,250.00
Federal Reserve notes		237,300.00
Nickels and pennies		2,174.61
Specie		24,522,461.62
Legal-tender notes		1,105,550.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York		16,119,058.77
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		7,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)		224,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		66,980.90
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		3,083,333.34
		$222,431,372.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,446,101.81
National bank notes outstanding	130,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$130,438,221.54
Dividends unpaid	690.00
Individual deposits subject to check	45,138,781.05
Demand certificates of deposit	43,618.30
Certified checks	20,752,852.98
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,371,456.99
	199,645,550.81
Reserved for taxes	58,408.86
Letters of credit	67,978.50
"Acceptances" based on imports and exports	3,083,333.34
	$222,431,372.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, WILLIAM WOODWARD, President of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of March, 1917.

W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY W. HOWE,
SAMUEL T. PETERS,
E. HAYWARD FERRY, } Directors.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 5, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,708,443.90
Securities and investments	1,600,473.29
Banking house	150,000.00
Cash and due from banks	1,608,851.73
Total	$7,067,748.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	180,726.77
Reserved for taxes	2,229.73
Circulation	295,897.50
Deposits	5,783,334.92
Total	$7,067,748.92

OFFICERS.

Joseph Huber, President; John W. Weber, Vice President; William S. Irish, Vice President and Cashier; Ansel P. Verity, Assistant Cashier.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1917, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1917, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 23, 1917.

J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Empire Trust Company

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $9,656,040.09;) market value.		$9,658,867.51
Private securities, (book value, $4,786,410.09;) market value.		4,780,268.82
Real estate owned		606,160.28
Mortgages owned		631,121.79
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		508,107.10
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		13,618,471.18
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,047,514.37
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$8,909,404.09	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	2,482,615.22	
		11,392,619.31
Specie		1,554,281.92
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		397,596.00
Federal Reserve notes		110,000.00
Cash items		11,907.57
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$50,000.00	
Advanced to trusts, &c.	176,891.63	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	456,500.11	
		683,391.64
Total		$46,944,682.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$1,056,000.00
Undivided profits	510,458.53
	1,560,458.53
Surplus on book values, $1,618,792.38.	
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State Savings Banks	$1,422,413.35
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	8,889.55
Other deposits due, as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	3,396,950.06
Deposits by the State of New York	1,046,028.44
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	524,786.51
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets (Postal Savings System)	22,500.00
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	27,075,386.35
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	4,888,245.14
Demand certificates of deposit	141,102.55
Other certificates of deposit	155,160.73
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	17,432.36
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	4,965,181.88
Total deposits	43,664,043.32
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$51,228.74
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	168,956.25
	220,184.99
Total	$46,944,682.44

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
March 12, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on April 2nd next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business March 23rd. Transfer books will be closed March 24th to 31st both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary & Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
March 12, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) and an extra dividend of eleven and one-quarter per cent. (11¼%) on the Common Stock of the Company to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on April 2nd next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business March 23rd. Transfer books will be closed March 24th to 31st, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS.

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 17th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY.
Toledo, Ohio, March 7th, 1917.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th day of March, 1917, a quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared upon all outstanding Preferred stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1917, to all Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1917.

ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

The Mathieson Alkali Works,
Providence, R. I.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the preferred, and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the common stock of this Company, both payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

J. R. GLADDING, Treasurer.

American Public Service Company.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The Board of Directors of the American Public Service Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾ per cent.) on the outstanding preferred stock of this company, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1917.

EDWARD J. DOYLE, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 6, 1917.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, April 2, 1917, to the registered holders of March 13, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on March 13, and will be reopened March 19, 1917.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Utah Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1917.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY,
89 Madison Avenue.
New York, March 12, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share will be paid April 2, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record as of the 23d day of March, 1917.

LOUIS B. TIM, Secretary.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.
St. Louis, Mo., March 12, 1917.

An extra dividend of four per cent. (4%) has been declared on the Common stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

INTEROCEAN OIL COMPANY,
30 West St., New York.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a six months' dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) on the first preferred stock, payable April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1917.

GEO. W. S. WHITNEY, Secretary.

New York, March 6th, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY,
2 Rector Street.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1917. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1396.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on March 6th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)		$25,970,762.93
b. Acceptances of other banks discounted		30,906.82
Total loans		$26,001,669.75
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		775,198.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		4,457,136.49
U. S. bonds:		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		900,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,009,667.62	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	7,757,782.73	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		8,767,450.35
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		180,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		250,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 20)		825,638.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		15,462,088.85
Outside checks and other cash items	$240,520.54	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	772.63	
		241,293.17
Notes of other national banks		935.00
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		7,072,481.76
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		65,000.00
Total		$84,893,887.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		4,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,070,957.90	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	70,804.28	
		1,000,093.62
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		12,500.00
Circulating notes outstanding		778,347.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers		13,376,898.00
Dividends unpaid		1,749.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$23,400,025.41	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	444,291.97	
Certified checks	9,607,143.57	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,023,140.65	
Postal savings deposits	953,762.00	
Total demand deposits		$36,428,363.60
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit	$947,811.09	
Other time deposits	789,131.42	
Total of time deposits		1,736,942.51
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	$3,266.98	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	775,193.00	
		778,459.98
Acceptances executed for customers		4,457,136.49
Liabilities other than those above stated		328,897.00
Total		$84,893,887.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1917.

[Seal.] KENNETH M. GIBSON, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest: S. T. HUBBARD,
JAMES B. MASON,
ROBT. C. HILL, } Directors.

1829

Statement

Comptroller's Call

At the Close of Business March 5, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans & discounts	$11,938,077.54	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000.00	Surplus	600,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. and State Deposits	541,387.07	Undivided Profits	222,130.08
Bonds & Securities	692,761.13	Circulation	149,800.00
Furniture & Fixtures	23,235.88	Reserved for Taxes	4,300.00
Due from Banks	491,292.07	Deposits	15,940,923.73
Exchanges & other Cash Items	895,646.11	Letters of Credit	99,179.55
Cash	3,215,014.83	Bank & Trust Co. Acceptances Sold	282,888.02
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	68,918.73		
Bank & Trust Co. Acceptances Bought	282,888.02		
	$18,299,221.38		$18,299,221.38

Commercial and Travellers' Credits issued but not drawn against 645,039.53

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Founded 1829 Nationalized 1865

The National Park Bank of New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS—MARCH 5TH, 1917.

RESOURCES

Specie and U. S. Notes		$15,680,518.69
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		13,178,614.17
Due from Banks and C. H. Exchanges		14,137,025.93
Demand Loans		38,132,553.00
		$81,128,711.79
Loans and Discounts		108,308,673.52
Bonds with U. S. Treasurer		4,929,333.33
Bonds and Stocks		5,542,481.02
Banking House		2,606,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		279,711.00
Customer's Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit		2,760,461.76
		$202,555,372.42

LIABILITIES

Capital	$5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	16,298,340.81
Reserved for Taxes	60,000.00
Deposits	174,440,708.53
Circulation	3,545,997.50
Acceptances and Letters of Credit	3,185,826.08
Bond Loan Account	30,000.00
	$202,555,372.42

The Market and Fulton National Bank

of NEW YORK

STATEMENT MARCH 5th, 1917

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - - - - - $3,083,330

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$8,301,258.18
U. S. Bonds		250,000.00
Other Bonds and Stocks		1,598,627.79
Banking House		550,000.00
Other Real Estate		15,000.00
Customers' Liability, Account Acceptances		5,626.82
Cash Items:		
Cash and Reserve	$3,484,682.90	
Exchanges for Clearing House	973,880.09	
Due from Banks	1,209,506.93	5,617,569.92
		$16,338,082.71

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	2,083,330.34
Circulation	167,890.00
Acceptances	5,626.82
Deposits	13,081,235.55
	$16,338,082.71

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Phila., March 7th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 19th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The third installment of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) of the six per cent. (6%) dividend, upon the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, which was declared September 12th, 1916, is payable on March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. MIGGINSON, Treasurer.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Akron, Ohio

Seven Percent Cumulative Preferred Stock

Tax Free in Ohio

Par Value $100.00

Dividends Payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October to holders of record as of the 20th of the preceding months. Redeemable on any dividend paying date after January 1st, 1918, at $112 and accrued dividend.

TRANSFER AGENTS: The First Trust & Savings Company, Cleveland
The Guaranty Trust Company, New York

REGISTRARS: The Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland
The Liberty National Bank, New York

CAPITALIZATION

Preferred Stock—7% Cumulative. (Authorized $25,000,000)		
Outstanding January 30, 1917	$18,143,200	
Now offered	5,000,000	$23,143,200
Common Stock—(Authorized $25,000,000)		
Outstanding, January 30, 1917	$17,500,000	
To be issued	3,370,000	20,870,000

No Bonds

The more important features affording security to the Preferred shareholders are summarized as follows:—

1. BUSINESS. The Company is one of the largest and most successful manufacturers of rubber products in the world. Gross business, which in the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1916 amounted to $63,950,399.52, is now running at the rate of $100,000,000.00 a year. To provide additional working capital for the conduct of this volume of business Preferred and Common stock is issued at this time. The Company produces 22,000 automobile tires per day, approximately one-fifth of the total daily production of the entire country. Besides automobile tires, it manufactures bicycle and motor truck tires, solid tires for carriages and cabs, a complete line of hose, belting, packing and molded goods. It has also developed Neolin—a new substance for soles for shoes—and is producing over 80,000 soles per day.

The following comparative data shows the development of the business of the Company.

	Ground Space	Floor Space	No. of Employees	Volume Business
1900	12 Acres	1 2-3 Acres	175	1,035,000
1917	150 Acres	84 Acres	20,000	100,000,000 Est.

2. PREFERENCES. This stock has preference as to assets and dividends. There are no outstanding bonds or mortgages, and the Company may not issue any obligations maturing later than one year from their issue or place any mortgage or other lien on the assets of the Company or issue any stock having priority over or parity with this authorized issue of preferred stock, except with the consent of three-fourths of the amount of the Preferred stock outstanding

3. ASSETS The financial statement of the Company as of January 30th, 1917 shows Total Net Assets in excess of $46,600,000, or over $203 for each share of Preferred stock, and Net Quick Assets in excess of $28,700,000, or over $124 for each share of Preferred stock. The American Appraisal Company in the appraisal of the Fixed Assets of the Company as of October 31st, 1916, showed a valuation of $4,279,997.53 in excess of the amount at which these items are carried on its books.

The Company is required to maintain at all times Total Net Assets equivalent to 200% and New Quick Assets of 115% of the aggregate par value of Preferred stock outstanding.

4. NET EARNINGS have increased from $3,001,294.71 for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1912 to $7,003,330.09 for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1916, and at the present rate of increase profits will run in excess of $10,000,000 for this year. For the last fiscal year Net Earnings were over four times the dividend requirements of the Preferred stock outstanding and that about to be issued.

5. SINKING FUND. During the year ending October 1st, 1917 and in each of the four years thereafter the Company shall redeem and cancel not less than 2½% in par value of the outstanding Preferred stock and in each year thereafter not less than 5% in par value of the outstanding Preferred stock. This stock is to be redeemed at $112 and accrued dividend per share if the same cannot be purchased in the open market for less.

The above figures representing assets, earnings and business are taken from the reports of The Audit Company of New York and of The American Appraisal Company, both as of October 31st, 1916, supplemented by statements from the Company's books showing the condition January 30, 1917, and including the proceeds from the sale of this Preferred stock and the Common stock about to be issued.

All legal matters in connection with the issuance of this stock are subject to the approval of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, Attorneys, Cleveland.

Price 107, yielding 6.54 percent

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Selling end in Europe handled if desired. For particulars address F. H. W., care of Roosevelt & Kobbe, 44 Wall Street, New York.

Statements of Out-of-Town National Banks will be published in The New York Times March 17. More national banks publish their statements in The Times than in any other newspaper.

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MONTREAL LONDON

Interborough Consolidated Corporation.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation at a meeting held today declared from surplus a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on April 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on March 10th, 1917.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, March 6, 1917.

Stutz Motor Car Co. of America, Inc.

37 Wall Street, New York, March 8th, 1917.—A dividend of $1.25 per share has been declared on the

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—L. A. Wells and Henry B. Wesselman of New York City were admitted to practice.

54—United States, plaintiff, v. W. R. Cress; and 718—Same v. A. Kelly, G. B. Kelly, Jr., L. K. Crawford et al.—Judgments affirmed.

The Chief Judge announced the following orders of the court:

406—Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, plaintiff, v. T. Henry.—Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs and 5 per cent. damages.

467—Same v. G. Banks.—Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs and 5 per cent. damages.

381—R. P. Diaz, plaintiff, v. People of Porto Rico; and 382—L. Abella and P. G. Goico, plaintiffs, v. People of Porto Rico.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

—, Original—State of Georgia, complainant, v. Trustees of Cincinnati Southern Railway et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted and process ordered to issue, returnable on first day of next term.

—, Original—Ex parte in the matter of Farris Prince, pet.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

14, Original—State of South Dakota, complainant, v. C. B. Collins.—Motion for appointment of W. Wallace to take and return the evidence on the part of the complainant and defendant in this cause granted.

200—Toledo Railways & Light Co., plaintiff, v. W. L. Hill et al., executors, &c.—Motion to amend transcript of record denied.

806—W. Terry, plaintiff, v. State of Kansas.—Motion for writ of certiorari on suggestion of diminution of the record denied.

594—The Ohio River Contract Co., plaintiff, v. Hon. T. R. Gordon, Judge of Jefferson Circuit Court.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

760—Missouri Pacific Railway Co., plaintiff, v. M. L. Taber, guardian, &c.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

560—W. E. Peck & Co., Inc., plaintiff, v. J. Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on April 9 next.

804—G. W. Lott, appellant, v. D. W. Pittman, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument April 9 next.

902—American Express Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. State of South Dakota, ex rel., C. Caldwell, Attorney General, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument April 9 next.

447—United States, as trustee, &c., petitioner, v. H. Chas.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 2 next.

807—M. H. Smith, appellant, v. I. C. C.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 2 next.

736—City and County of Denver et al, appellants, v. Denver Union Water Co., and 737—Denver Union Water Co., appellant, v. City and Co. of Denver et al.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument Oct. 2 next.

868—T. S. Rosen et al, pets., v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit granted.

915—William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., pet., v. International Curtis Marine Turbine Co., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit granted.

922—North German Lloyd, claimant of the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, pet., v. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit granted.

849—Prairie Oil and Gas Co. et al, plaintiffs, v. A. Carter.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Oklahoma denied.

866—C. J. Edwards, pet., v. H. P. Keith, as Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

913—T. R. Sheridan, pet., v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

881—C. H. Herndon et al, petitioners, v. T. S. Slone et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

892—R. B. Simpson, as Trustee, &c., et al., petitioners, v. T. W. Brent et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

920—P. W. Williams, petitioner, v. Home Insurance Co. of New York.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

652—F. W. Tillinghast et al., appellants, v. J. J. Richards, Marshal of the U. S. for the district of Rhode Island.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for appellee in support of motion, and for appellants in opposition thereto.

968—J. W. Hamer et al., appellants, v. New York Railways Co. et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellants.

965—R. H. Oneal, petitioner, v. J. G. Stewart et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

808—E. Heuertas et al., appellants, v. J. V. Montes, as Warden, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellee in support of motion.

358—The Houston Oil Co. of Texas et al., petitioners, v. C. G. Goodrich et al.—Motion for rule against respondents for contempt of court submitted for petitioners in support of motion, and for respondents in opposition thereto.

980—R. A. Woods, by his guardian ad litem, W. B. Woods, petitioner, v. Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

974—W. T. Hendrickson, Judge, &c., petitioner, v. L. Apperson; 975—Same v. E. Creager; 976—Same v. H. S. Gardner; 977—Same v. M. E. Hocker; and 978—Same v. Sterling Land and Investment Co.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondents in Nos. 974 and 978.

880—The Toledo Newspaper Co. and N. D. Cochran, plaintiffs, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for plaintiffs, in support of petition.

885—J. A. Gardner, petitioner, v. Western Union Tel. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petition and for respondent.

987—J. Schuler et al., &c., petitioners, v. Manitou Springs Mineral Water Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner, with leave to counsel for respondent to file brief.

840—L. & N. Railway Co. et al., &c., plaintiffs, v. O. Y. Layton.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendant in support of motion, and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

481—United States, appellant, v. United States Steel Corporation et al.—Argument continued for appellees and appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

Call for March 13: Nos. 481, 475, 685, 697, 733, 764, 401, 649, 683, (and 684,) 775, (and 776,) 545, 142, and 143.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bhoninger Bros<Donner Bros Co.
Staples Transp Co<Volunteer.
Phoenix Sand Co<Eureka.
Davidson<Am Blower.
Marsh<Leseman.
Crescent Mfg<Wilson.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Levi Straus Co<Silverstein.
Silverstein<L. Straus.
MacDonald<Mandewille.
Rosenberg<Int M M Co. (2.)
Noetzle<Penn RR.
Brenner<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Edmonds<Stern & M.
Bryant<Harrison.
Jno Thermos Bottle Co<Simplex Vac Mfg.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Swanson<Tug Genesee.
Luckenback<Schooner M D Cressey.
Kirsch<SS San Guglielmo.
Kronman<same.
Pastene<same.
Dailey<SS Guvane.
Booth SS Line<Dalzell.
Penn RR<Tug Catherine Moran.
Walls<Tug A Kill.
Campbell<Tug Johnstown.
Creighton<L V Transp

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Armsby<SS Enrom.
Neville<462 Tons Egg Coal.
Shetter<SS Commander Chanin.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Stewart<Newbury et al.
Wing, trustee<Stringer.
Sloane, exr<Mulvany, guardian.
McCormack<Security Mutual Life Ins Co.
Faigle<Bockroth et al.
Langstroth<Turner Cypress Lumber Co.
Mariatt<Erie RR.
Montrose<Baggott.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

Canaan<Sares et al.
Werthelimer<NY Rys.
Verdicchia<McNab & Harlin Mfg.
Harrison<Repetti.
De Cordova<Sanville.
Steinberg<Casualty Co of America.
NY, West & Boston Ry<Purdy.
Re Public Serv Coms.
Re Zeis.
Re Monarch Acetylene Co.
Stallo<Wagner.
Miller Pasteurizing Co<Rich.
Anglo-Bankers Surety D, L & W RR<Madden.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Czerweny<Mitchell.
Janelli<Beth Steel.
Wagner Spec Co<Manning, Maxwell & Moore.
Davidson Chem Co<Gillespie.
Trunk<Heavy Haul Co

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Barber<Reo Motor Car Co of NY, Inc.
Colin<Pomper.
De Forest Radio T & T Co<Experi Pub Co

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Fitzpatrick<Newton Creek Tow Co.
Rise<Crescent Sand, &c, Co.
Donovan<NY C RR.
Kennelly<same.
Cent Stock Yards Co<St'b't Pequonnolk.
Norwich & NY Prop Co<Tug Wilmer.
Bowns-Pattison Co<Tug Eli B Conine.
Kuhnhold<Nav Gen Italiana.
Atkinson<Scully.
O'Brien<Overseas Shipping Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Same<SS Canarsie.
Wilson<SS Vassari.
Duhig<SS Vestris.
Leone<SS Boniface.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re GNY (St Nich Av)<Stimson<Robinson.
Re Peters.
Kresh<Hunter.
Stuart<McMullen.
Sinare & Triest, Inc.
Davis<Davis.
Castle<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Kreazic<Stutz.
Thornton<Margolies.
Lama<Grassi Bros.
Rubin<Kaufman.
Vietri<Stancourt Laundry.
Sorge<same.
Marcus<Wm Rashall Piano Co.
St Winock<Butler.
Jarboe<Coleman.
Green<Green.
Adamson<Miller.
Weil<Rawitch.
Struthers<N Y Hospital.
Peabody<Peabody.
McKee<Bingham.
CNY<Acorn Web Mills, Inc.
Selonick<Lipset.
Montgomery Cooperage Co<Wasserman.
Alexander<Travis.
Dunn<Diedrich.
Re Perfumes Riveria.
Slevacki<Phlia & R Coal & Iron Co.
Burton & Davis Co<Smith.
Kanter<Kanter.
Re Martin.
Weber<Smith.
Re Bird.
Windham Realization Co<McCoy (2.)
Smith<Hamilton.
Krasicki<Universal Tool Steel Co.
Bloom<Bush Terminal.
People, &c<Sofield.
Hutton<Equitable Trust Co.
Glickstein<Glickstein.
Met Metal Novelties Co<Katz (2.)
Buckley<Jones.
Karl<Karl.
Monnet<Monnet.
Pesant<Schwartz.
Rawll<Baker-Tawter.
Castelli<Delmonico's.
Marks<F F Proctor Fifth Av Co.
Weiss<Mann Sav Inst.
Hall<Int R T.
Leonard<Taylor.
Sagiacomo<Franklin Brew Co.
Schlussel<Schmitt.
Falta<Storm.
Holleday<Bloomingdale.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Herman<Herman.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Keating<Kuper.
Cosgrove<Ashburn.
Baldwin<same.
Sinsheimer<Krauss.
Lloyd<Lloyd.
Mayer<Mayo.
US Expansion Bolt Co<Marmorstein.
Johns<Johns.
Beecroft-Boller<Beecroft-Boller.
Bokser<Bokser.
Schorsch<Becker Bldg.
Laitman<CNY.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Preferred Accident Ins Co.
Knox Hat Co, Inc<Kernochan.
Ayres<Pembroke Rty.
Lane<Equitable Trust.
John Mulstein Co<Di Menna Const.
General calendar:
Parlegreco<Parlegreco.
Cox<C G Blake Co.

PART IV.—Cohalan, Case on.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part A. M.

II.—Tierney, J.—At 10

Title Guar & Trust<Geroso.
Dunn<Nevins.
Barter Realty<O'Rourke.
Internatl Battery Co<Westreich.
Robbins<Lay Fish Co.
Kirschenbaum<Swoboda.
Levine<Universal Holding Co.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Margulies<Kloer.
Schnuer<Forbes.
Lukasak<Kraut.
McQuillen<Birch.
Weinstein<Alimark.
Gleason<Soule.
Dearie<Third Av RR.
Block<Bernstein.
Green<Int R T.
Lisewski<Del & Hud.
Fields<Peter Doelger Brewing Co.
J Hesse, Jr<CNY.
J Hesse<same.
Gasparini<Gielielio.
Fink<Willetts.
Trussell<Hotel Arthur
Brenner<Landsmann.
Dacunto<Cocchi & Sons.
Blum<John Randles.
McNamara<Hinckle.
Davis<Mersing.
Palleta<69 Wall St.
Montgomery Mfg<C S Atkinson.
Duncan<Int R T.
Hoffman<Yeska.
Duffy<Beaver.
Biscula<Welll.
Valleno<Clark.
Cohen<Friedfeld.
Kelly<Int R T.
Barrett<Llndhoff.
Pierno<Bd of Educ and CNY.
Grant<Thorn.
Klein<Price.
Henning<Stillwell Co.
Heyman<Emery.
Howard<Am Nav Co.
Honig<Corning Clothing Co.
Camp<Universal Warehouse Co.
Wire Goods Co<Rockburn Chemical Co.
Lefkowitz<Ernst Zobel & Co, Inc.
Case on.
M Meyer<same.
Miller<Willigan.
Swift<NY C RR.
Wimpfheimer<NY Edison Co, &c.
Aeront<B Rly Nat Bk
Altieri<Consol Gas Co of NY.
Colson<Int R T Co.
Duchino<Dean.
Fabian<Finger.
Hyde<Gormully.
Lemcke<same.
Roccasalvo<Consol Gas Co of NY (2.)
J Schuriemen<Lock.
M Schuriemen<same.
S Hartstein<Gibbons.
E Hartstein<same.
Lown<Stand Gas Co of the CNY.
Mancoff<Ellis.
Farrell<Seaforist.
S Hyman<Freiberger.
R Hyman<same.
Johnson<Cullom.
Miller<Rosen.
Regan<Meyer.
Zieger<Jas Everard's Breweries.
Fleming<Lewis.
Nolan<Knoche & Weiler.
Forman<Meyer.
McFall<Blumenthal.
Friedman<NY Rys.
Felder<Westcott Exp.
Fitzpatrick<Wetmore.
Gallagher<I & M Rlty
Hargadon<McDonald.
Herrman<Herrman.
Lisnak<Del & Hud Co.
Levetere<Fey (Fay.)
Snegaroff<NY Rys.
Weinstein<NY Cons RR.
Appleton<Interbor Transfer Co.
Brennan<A A Volk Co. Inc.
A Krenz<Frankenthaler.
W Krenz<same.
Michelson<Jobson-Gifford Co.
Dannan<M Marks and L. Marks.
Lindsay<Riley.
Meyer<Deutsch & Margulies.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Goldfarb<Drucker.

PART V.—Gorf, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Tomasky<Dondero.

PART VI.—Gorf, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kelly<42d St. &c. Ry.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Israel<Stewart.
D Cohen<Bruder.
Cohen<same.

PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Graham<N Y Rys.

PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inq.—Marcoglou<Bakirtzi.
Inq.—Schnapp<Schlanger.
Inq.—Kaslikow<Epstein.
Smith<Gotham Nat Bk
Evans<Col M P Corp.
Kilburn<Ursuline Rity Co.
Owens<Toscani.
Silman<Morris.
Hunyady<Winter.
Blake Const Co.<CNY.
Haggin<Blair.
Goldsmith<Lowell.
Hunter<Colonial Motion Picture Corp.
Stemmler, Jr<Bellows.
Prendergast<Warburg.
Beekman Holding<Stoop.
Benas<Bakalaa.
Eureka Imp Tool Co<Topping.
Elman<Howard.
Ax<Meyer & Lange.
Huott<Dandron.
Lange<Williams.
Lorillard<Golde & Cohen.
Rodgers<CNY.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII. (Feb. Term cont'd)—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part V.

Hall<Kenny. Adjourned to March 19.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.

At 10 A. M., in Room 510—Will for probate: Edwin L. Coolidge.

At 10:30 A. M., in Room 509—Motion. calendar:

Herman W Baume, Emma A Wild, Ann Murray, Paul Armstrong, Anna C Buchanan, Mary Smith, &c, Filippo La Porta, Henry Batjer, (2,) Silvio Fontanella, Kate Maquire, &c, Margaret Kennedy, Mary Hand, Abraham C Finkel, Anna U Bowen, George H Huber, (2,) William Baer, Carl Gutman, George H. Morgan, Samuel Schwartz, James Everard, Bridget McAvoy, Hiram S Armstrong, Elda A Liberty, Josephine Freeman, Essie M Sherlock, Kath W Apgar, &c, William Lawson, Klosner infants, Daniel C Kingsland, Mary Cleary, Peter Clemens, Hannah G Fredricksen

Kath W Apgar, &c, Amelia Stofft, Eleanor Hart, Ella H Eden, Julia M McDowell, &c, Sarah L Siegel, Maria Termansen, Alfred H Lewis, William H Clark, (2,) Elizabeth Christ, Ellen McLaren, Meyer Hertzberg, Margaret Thielling, Elizabeth R Stanton, Emaline Green, Alex Y Pringle, Estates of: Pietro Cimino, Hulda R Hirsch, Laura Koch. Wills for probate: Margaret Dunkelberg, Lowell C Briggs, Herbert A Boas, John Schoiz, Adele G Dengingar, Charles G Moller, Dietrich Ruter, Charles L Bell, Morris W Brinkman, Wm T Washburn.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Koster<Rty Co of 20th St.
Black<PeHl.
Bostwick<Gray.
Rosner<Dunst.
Calabrese & Greco<Austro-Am SS Co.
D'Anci<same.
C V Smith & Co<same
Pizzo<same.
Irpuglia<same.
Scott<Olcott.
Blochman<Balteransky.
You<2,824 Bway Corp.
Romashkann<NY Elec Vehicle Assn.
Haack<J Bry Imp Co.
Conlon<Underhill.
Roth<Mendel Singer R E Co.
Weiss<Webber.
Canni<Rubinger.
Szupack<Wolfe.

Rosenthal<Foreman & Clark Mfg Co.
Valentine<Cooper.
Beatty<Kitab Eng Co.
Reader<Zimmerman.
Becher<Outerbridge.
Kepler<Aetna L I Co.
Shevisky<T New Con.
A Pardi Tile Co<Aetna Acc, &c, Co.
Dougherty<Levien.
Elev Auto Signal Co<Bok.
Lazerowitz<Globe Rye Blend Co.
Cohen<Lefkowitz.
Koven<Grand Lodge, &c, I O F S I.
Lunenschloss<Isaacson.
Fischer<Rosenthal.
Raskin<Licht.
Mazor<Roche.
Fischer<Rosenthal.
Miller<Marlow.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Bronis<Grafton L & P
Hutton<Cockroft.
Kellogg<Giles.
Hertzer<Bernknopff.
Shapiro<Werner.
Landweler<3d Av RR (2.)
Kalish<Int R T.
Sullivan<Harry Goodstein Realty Co.
Spiess<Drosher.
Firson<N Y Rys.
Deery<Raphael Tuck & Sons.
Rothaus<Fishman.
Berkowitz<Finkelstein.
Broder<Transatlantic Nov Co.
Shalka<Dinerstein.
Becker<Int R T Co.
Tabarella<Wirrman.
Lieberman<Rubin.
Cohen<Guttentag.
Sloan<Reed.
O'Reilly<NY Rys.
Sheehy<Beattie.
Tilzer<Mallory SS Co.
Piscitelli<B H RR.
Simonson<Chambers.
Cohen<Deutsch.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Joyce<Hudson Nav.
Sillery<Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Kelly<Marinucci.
Klein<Autocrat Co.
Chelsea<Exch Bank<Manhattan Club.
Reich<Reich.
Stevens<Rosenvasser.
Lutchik<Polonsky.
S Casola & Bros, Inc.<Stehelin.
Schlein<Slater Bros.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Lafferty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Cronson<Crosby.
Berlowitz<Mitchell Bros Wool Co.
Mutual Paper Co<Winkinson.
Sall<Spero.
Zerbarini<Manitfi.
Maslow<Ageloff.
Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Reinschmidt<Scriven, Jr—Walter R Nelles. Lissauer<Hoffman—Wm A McQuaid. Albany Sav. Bank<Bradhurst Realty & Const—Harry Bijur.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Lawyers Title & Trust<Buttenweiser—S Howard Cohen. Dressler<Beard—Leon Laski. Guaranteed Mtg Co<Strauss—Wm Black. German Sav Bank<Hauser—Joseph P Morrissey.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Goodin<Silberstein—Medbury Blanchard.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Egbert G Marsh<Davis Berkman—Seth S Terry.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Vanderpool<Jacobs.
Excelsior Sav Bank<same.
Mut Tr Co, &c<Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Co.
Re Sweny.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Rotman<Rosen.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kleinfelder<Bronx T & C Co.
Inq.—Katz<Rikoon.
Inq.—Heaton<Talbot.
Hughes<Bickford.
Taubman<I R T Co.
Becker<Noonan.
Schwartz<Schumer (2)
Berman<Union Ry.
Hughes<De Mendoza.
Bouchstein<N Y Int R T
DeGaetano<Witridge.
Clug<McAvoy & Koester Const Co.
Chambers<Hogan.
Maldinsky<Simonwitz.
Katz<CNY.
Fried<same.
Hirsch<same.
Kogan<same.
Brown<Sautter.
Weinberg<CNY.
Kunkel<Howley.
Evans<Goerlitz.
Kelly<O J. Stephens.
Walsh<Eldert.
Tedesco<Stand Plumb Sup Co.
Knoch<Standard Ice Cream Co.
DeBaun<Friedlander.
Borowsky<B Holl & Co
Rorke<CNY.
Evands<Linch.
Lubowisz<Kossow.

Highest number reached in regular order, 819.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Case on—Rauch<Rauch.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Altorovitz<Wales Const Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Romeo'Webster Avenue Realty Corporation—Bernard Hahn. McGuire<Harden et al.—George A. Steinmuller.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Meehan<Meehan et al.—Julius D. Tobias.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Leo Lesinsky<Leo A. Wise et al.—Abraham M. Schwartz. Marie Heiderman, as executrix, Julia Theresa Woerner et al.—Beverly H. Becker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M.

Swift<Tiffany & Matthews Engineering Co.
Enumerated day calendar:
Smith<Erie RR.
Re Lattino.
Michel<Walton T Co.
Fried<NY, NH & H RR.
Koster<Westch Br Co.
Re Brown.
Schall<Schwartz.
Jorgansborg<Lumber Operating Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Campbell<Campbell, Ebert<Nathan.
Home Sav Bk<Grant.
Romagnolo<Holthausen.
Juditsky<Stein.
Seltz<Gibbs.
Wet Wash Laundrymen's Prot Ass'n<Stahl.
Lutz<CNY (2.)
Fitzgibbons<Stark, Hernly<Hernly.
Stenger<Stenger.
Golden<Golden.
Kinsella<Talbot (2.)
Re Hickey.
Levy<CNY (7.)
Barry<Wickland.
Daub<Fed Rope Co.
Vessel<Vessel.
Schoenfeld<NY & Q Co Ry Co.
Cohen<Rubin.
Eyre<Sarkisian.
Geiger<Walter.
Smith<O'Reilly (2.)
Clements<Williams.
Harkness<Tillson.
Cotton<Presbry.
Peo Nat Bank<Levy.
Stritter<Stritter.
Home Sav Bk<Grant.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mathison<C T Silver Motor Co.
McHugh<Schultz.
Edmonds<Edmonds.
Morris<Fiedler.
Schwab<Schwab, (6.)
Schneider<Crean.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

East Bklyn Sav Bank<Freedman.
Tepfer<Povarchick.
Goldstein<Ohio Farmers' Ins Co.
Holland<Kempton.
Weingard<Weingard.
Wilkening<Wilkening.
Rotheroesen<Rothenrosen.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3052.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.

Carlson<Estates of Long Beach et al.
Huott<Wood.
Spear<Gustin et al.
Himmelmann<C I & B RR.
Loos et al<Kuhn.
Micelli<Ducker and C NY.
Walton<Nas RR.
Cohen<Zibliotff.
Brunswick<Y Municipal Ry.
Egan<Hammerdinger.
Cotter<CNY.
Ewart<Nass RR.
Phillips<same.
Bolomey<same.
Penton<B H R R.
Schwartz<Taylor.
Fusco<NY, NH & H.
Seigel<March.
Vreeburgh<O'Brien.
Myers<N Y C RR Co.
Levine<Gerardi.
Wilson<Taylor.
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Eskofier<Seidman.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Williams<Bauman.
Coleman<Mason & H.
Carpenter<Wright.
Paolillo<Union Ry.
Tschantre<West El R.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Duffy<Wendel Sq Bk.
Bell<N Y C RR Co.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:

Frances C Diehl.
Sarah R Harrison.
Emma L Hardy.
Elizabeth Rave.
Hiram B Sarles.

Re estate:

George W Horton.

Order to show cause: Jackson Hill.

Will for probate: Frank Riccio.

Mary Louisa Marshall

Hunn<Hunn.
Lawyers Title Co<Tuthill.
Monahan<Monahan.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Mahoney<Buckley.

SPECIAL CALENDAR—Cases will be Part II., for trial.

Finkelstein<Wimpfheimer.
Clear.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Kelly<Marinucci.
Klein<Autocrat Co.
Chelsea<Exch Bank<Manhattan Club.
Reich<Reich.
Stevens<Rosenvasser.
Lutchik<Polonsky.
S Casola & Bros, Inc.<Stehelin.
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PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Lafferty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Cronson<Crosby.
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APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

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Romagnolo<Holthausen.
Juditsky<Stein.
Seltz<Gibbs.
Wet Wash Laundrymen's Prot Ass'n<Stahl.
Lutz<CNY (2.)
Fitzgibbons<Stark, Hernly<Hernly.
Stenger<Stenger.
Golden<Golden.
Kinsella<Talbot (2.)
Re Hickey.
Levy<CNY (7.)
Barry<Wickland.
Daub<Fed Rope Co.
Vessel<Vessel.
Schoenfeld<NY & Q Co Ry Co.
Cohen<Rubin.
Eyre<Sarkisian.
Geiger<Walter.
Smith<O'Reilly (2.)
Clements<Williams.
Harkness<Tillson.
Cotton<Presbry.
Peo Nat Bank<Levy.
Stritter<Stritter.
Home Sav Bk<Grant.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mathison<C T Silver Motor Co.
McHugh<Schultz.
Edmonds<Edmonds.
Morris<Fiedler.
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Wilkening<Wilkening.
Rotheroesen<Rothenrosen.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3052.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.

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Huott<Wood.
Spear<Gustin et al.
Himmelmann<C I & B RR.
Loos et al<Kuhn.
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Egan<Hammerdinger.
Cotter<CNY.
Ewart<Nass RR.
Phillips<same.
Bolomey<same.
Penton<B H R R.
Schwartz<Taylor.
Fusco<NY, NH & H.
Seigel<March.
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Duffy<Wendel Sq Bk.
Bell<N Y C RR Co.
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Highest number reached on call, 477.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

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Elizabeth Rave.
Hiram B Sarles.

Re estate:

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Will for probate: Frank Riccio.

Mary Louisa Marshall

Hunn<Hunn.
Lawyers Title Co<Tuthill.
Monahan<Monahan.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Mahoney<Buckley.

SPECIAL CALENDAR—Cases will be Part II., for trial.

Finkelstein<Wimpfheimer.
Clear.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A

FURS TO BE PUT ON SALE.

More Than $2,000,000 Worth for This Month's Auction.

The largest offering so far put up at the New York Fur Auction will feature the next sale, which starts on March 26. There will be $2,000,000 worth of skins placed on sale, William Zobel, Executive Manager of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, yesterday made the following statement describing the collection:

"The merchandise offered by the corporation at its next sale is the largest, best balanced, and most valuable collection that the corporation has thus far put up for public bidding. Over 900,000 skins, valued at upward of $2,000,000, will be sold.

"Practically all countries of the world contribute their share. From China there are civet cat, leopard cat, pahmi, mink, and weasel. Australia sends opossum, kangaroo, ocelot, ringtail, and wallaby. Siberia forwards squirrel, hare, and sable. From faraway Alaska come red fox, blue fox, white fox, silver fox, marten, fisher, and lynx. Japan is represented by fox skins, Russia by ermine, kolinsky, and marmot. From Africa we received a large number of leopard skins, and from Scotland the little mole. The entire American continent contributes such staple articles as muskrat, bear, skunk, raccoon, beaver, opossum, and wolf.

"The offering of blue fox compares with the best which has ever been shown at any auction sale, and the showing of wolf is by far the best that has ever been put up at any sale. The muskrat include all grades, especially some lots of the choicer skins. Among the Australian opossum are many lots of the best blues. The mink aggregation is considerably above the average. The fox run to particularly good qualities, which can also be said of the marten and fisher.

"A large attendance is expected, as our sale comes at a particularly appropriate time. The manufacturers are prepared to buy for their sample line, and are encouraged by the demand for Summer furs and by the more recent demand which has sprung up in the men's clothing trade for fur collars on next season's overcoats."

For Better Home Furnishings.

A convention, to be held at the Hotel Astor on April 17, has been called by the Federation of Furniture Manufacturers, to promote a national propaganda for creating a more general public interest in interior furnishings. Among the many well-known persons who have either indorsed the movement or will cooperate in it are Robert W. de Forrest, President of the Metropolitan Museum; Charles Cheney, head of the Silk Association of America; John W. Snowden, representing the Upholstery Manufacturers' Association; Henry Burn, President of the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association; Thomas B. Aldrich, head of the Wall Paper Importers' Association, and M. E. Wormser, President of the Curtain Manufacturers' Association. C. R. Clifford is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The fourth monthly meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Thursday, March 22, at 8 P. M. The subject for discussion will be the value of co-operation in adjusting weakened credit risks, and the speakers will be Frank S. Flagg, Charles Biggs, E. D. Flannery, M. L. Maslus, and L. M. Taylor.

A meeting of the wash goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held today at 432 Fourth Avenue.

The Munzer-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyers, 1,133 Broadway, are now representing in this market Kempner & Merkel, Glens Falls, N. Y.; the Novelty Cloak and Suit Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Dana Brothers, Tampa, Fla., and the New England Output Company, Worcester, Mass.

The second annual convention of the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States, which was to have been held in May, has been postponed until some time in the Fall as a result of the international crisis. Later the Executive Committee of the association will announce a definite date for the meeting.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 445, n e corner of 187th St, 94.10x19; South Side Construction Co. to Bessie Ruth, on premises, mtg $8,000, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., March 7; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 214, 300 s w of Amsterdam Av, 100x70.11 Paterno Construction Co. to Paterno Investing Corporation, 383 Madison Av, mtg $240,000, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 7; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

UNION SQUARE, 34, s s, 73 ft n of 15th St, 50.6x125; Theodore H. Ludwig, Westfield, N. J., to Franklin B. Golder, Ridgefield Park, N. J., mtg $155,000, all liens, Jan. 27, 1915; attorneys, Vanse & V., 15 Broad St.....$100

WALKER ST, 81 and 81½, s s, 36 ft e of Cortlandt Alley, 36x100; American Mortgage Co. to Nilton Realty Corporation, 46 Cedar St, mtg $40,000, all liens, b. and s., March 1; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.

AMPROPERTY; Nilton Realty Corporation to Emil Bommer, 352 Clermont Av, Brooklyn, mtg $40,000, all liens, March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine T. Preston to Florence R. Herrick, 129 1st Av, West Roselle, N. J., quitclaim, March 9; attorney, Arthur Frank, 2 Rector St.....$1

57TH ST, w s, 50 ft e of 11th St, runs w 100x s 21.10x w 45x s 100 to n s Cathedral Parkway x e 49.7 to w s of circle x n e on curve 128.7 to avenue x n 51.10 to beginning; 111th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 50x71.10; Edwin Friedman and the Three Effs, all liens, March 10; attorneys, Baroness & Chaityer, 27 Cedar St.....$1

7TH AV, 2,328, w s, 59.4 ft s of 187th St, 27x100; Gustav Frielling to Leyburk Co., 141 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, March 12; attorneys, Charles P. and W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway $100

68TH ST, 43 West, n s, 457 ft w of Central Park West, 16x102.5; Belle M. Sone to Isabel K. Sone, 43 West 68th St., all liens, March 9; attorneys, Forster, H. & K., 59 Wall St..$100

74TH ST, 508 and 510 East, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Standard Iron Works, 540 to 550 West 58th St., all liens, March 12; attorney, S. B. Pollock, 63 Park Row..$100

93D ST, 63 West, n s, 133.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x — to centre line Apthorp Lane; Mary W. Crisman to Edgar S. Appley, Glen Cove, L. I. mtg $8,500, March 2; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway....$1

116TH ST, 118 East, s s, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; foreclosure Nov. 23, 1916; Jos. R. McMullen, referee, to Jos. Hesdorfer, 42 East 73d St, Nov. 23, 1916; attorney, Sol A. Cohn, 302 Broadway..$1,000

117TH ST, 145 and 147 East; George W. Pannino to Ada L. Harris, all liens, March 7; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St $1

162D ST, n s, 440 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; Irene F. Tuthill to John T. Dooling, 579 East 50th St., and Thomas F. Middleton, Bernards Township, N. J., executors of Mary P. Howell, and Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, all liens, April 13, 1916; attorneys, Knox & Dooling, 27 Cedar St...$1

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,947, n s, 50x111.1x50x110.10; Kingsley Contracting Co. to Hy M. and Emelie Jurmanheimer, 1,200 Morris Av, mtg $9,000, March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CONCORD AV, 504, e s, 19.10x100; Samuel S. Koenig, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, March 10; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $7,000

CONCORD AV, 502, e s, 19.8x100; Samuel S. Koenig, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, March 10; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $7,000

CRESTON AV, w s, 374.2 ft s of Burnside Av, 28x100; Robert I. Lomas, jr., to Fanny Lomas, 1,941 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, March 12; attorney, Robert I. Lomas, jr., 1,941 Grand Boulevard and Concourse $100

HALL PLACE, 1,049, w s, 25x106.11; Abr. Lipton, referee, to Elsie P. Dickinson, Upper Montclair, N. J., March 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

LOT 184, man of Century Invest. Co.; United States Realty and Improvement Co. to Charles I. Adams, Tuckahoe, N. Y., March 12; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St..$1

LOTS, 14, 24, and 25, map of Lohbauer Park; Alfred J. Talley to Mary W. Talley, 6 Mount Morris Park West, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 60 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary W. Talley to Harry Levin, 30 Valentine Av., Lohbauer Park, March 10; attorney, same.....$100

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x127.2x25x125.4; Mary E. Kenny to Catharine T. Menton, 1,008 Ogden Av, ¼ part, mtg $6,500; April 15, 1915; attorney, Catharine T. Menton, 1,008 Ogden Av.....$1

TAYLOR AV, 1,224, e s, 33.4x100; John E. Walpole et al. to Patrick Walpole, 1,224 Taylor Av, Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

140TH ST, 414 East, s s, 16.8x100; Annie C. Weir to Catharine T. Preston, 425 East 145th St, March 12; attorney, R. N. Soufront, 200 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine T. Preston to Anna Francis, 293 Alexander Av, mtg $4,000, March 12; same attorney.....$1

184TH ST, 467, n s, 16.8x100; L. G. and S. Realty Corporation to Clara Newhouse, on Pacific St., w s, 100 ft n of Jamaica Turnpike, Cedarhurst, L. I., mtg $6,500, March 6; attorney, S. B. Hamburger, 2 Rector St.....$1

207TH ST, s s, 180.1 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; Timothy I. O'Connell to Church of St. Brendan, a w corner 207th St. and Perry Av., March 1; attorney, D. V. Sullivan, 140 Nassau St.....$100

230TH ST, n e s, at centre line of Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris R. R., runs n w x n to e of Broadway x n e x n to 230th St x n w to beginning; also Broadway, n w s, at centre line of Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris R. R. runs n e x n w to 230th St x n w to Kingsbridge Av x s w x s e to Broadway x n e to beginning; Cortland Godwin to Emma L. Moller et al., Kingsbridge Av. and 230th St, Feb. 16; attorneys, Deering & D., 135 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; City of New York to Cortland Godwin, Good Ground, L. I., June 19, 1916; attorney, same.....$65,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 445, n e corner of 187th St, 94.10x19, March 12; Bessie and Abraham Ruth to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, due May 1, 1920; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$15,000

EAST BROADWAY, 30, n s, 179.5 ft e of Catherine St, 25x70.5, leasehold, March 8; Catherine C. Loines, executrix and trustee of Clarence R. Conger, to the Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, due, &c., as per agreement, supplemental to mortgage recorded Jan. 14, 1902, on 30th St, n s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, and this is given as collateral to secure extension of $30,000 thereon to Jan. 1, 1919; address, Law Department, 59 Cedar St.....$1

PARK AV, s w corner of 80th St, 81.2x30.8, March 12; Julia C., wife of Joseph B. Bourne, to Grenville L. Winthrop, at Lenox, Mass., 5 years, and another, executors, 4½ p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

PLEASANT AV, s e corner of 120th St, 40x100, March 9; Loretta Corporation to Abraham I. Tamor, 483 4th Av, due and interest as per notes; attorney, B. Alexander, 51 Chambers St.....$6,000

WALKER ST, 81 and 81½, s s, 36 ft e of Cortlandt Alley, 36x100, March 1; Nilton Realty Corporation to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, due Feb. 1, 1922; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St...$40,000

74TH ST, 508 and 510 East, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2, March 12; Standard Iron Works to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St....$14,000

85TH ST, 332 and 334 West, s s, 325.6 ft w of West End Av, 40.8x102.2, March 6;

Aldebaron Co. to Maitland Realty Co., 149 Broadway, due May 7, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $63,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, w s, 185 ft n of 181st St, runs w 155.11x s 52.10x e 29.6x n 79.8x e 190.7x s 26.11; Kath. F. Becker and another to Henrietta M. Carter, 12 West 130th St, March 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $24,500

LOTS 14, 24, and 25, map Lohbauer Park; Harry Levin to Mary W. Talley, 6 Mount Morris Park West, March 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

140TH ST, 414 East, s s, 16.8x100; Jane M. Freston to Annie C. Weir, 422 East 145th St, prior mtg $4,000, March 12, due as per bond; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$2,000

165TH ST, s e corner of Faile St, 100x75; also Clinton Av, n w corner of 180th St, 70x107; also Clinton Av, w s, 70 ft n of 180th St, 65.2x105; Adavine Construction Corporation to Jos. Zelento and another, 771 West End Av, prior mtg $240,000, March 10, due as per bond; attorney, Myer Levy, 220 Broadway.....$10,000

179TH ST, 985 East, n s, 37.2x97.1; Mary A. Wasserman to Sigmund Kusiel, 962 East 180th St, prior mtg $14,500, due Nov. 12, due as per bond; attorney, Harry Robitzek, 2,308 3d Av $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 150, front building; Phyllis Realty Co. to Abraham Golding, 159 Essex St, 5 years from June 15, 1917, 6 years renewal at $5,000; address, 150 Essex St $2,700

MADISON AV, 710, part of store for real estate office; Royton Realty Co. to Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St, 2½ years $1,200

RIVINGTON ST, 322, corner store and basement; Samuel Cantor to Joseph Kahn, 79 Lewis St, 9 years from May 1, 1917; address, 322 Rivington St $900

2D AV, 1,976, south store and basement; Isaac Roch to Lena Slevnick, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1917.....$600

2D AV, s e corner of 73d St, store floor, &c.; Hughes Holding Corp. to William Cox, 838 Eagle Av, 3 years from April 1, 1917; address Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av $1,800

97TH ST, 422, store and basement; Anna H. J. Taylor, guardian, to Peter J. Moran, 62 9th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Henry Wacker, 362 West 45th St.....$2,000

97TH AV, 638, store and basement; Anna H. J. Taylor, guardian, to Henry Wacker, 362 W. 45th St, 5 years from May 1, 1917.....$1,800

43D ST, 142 East, office, also two-story building in rear and yard; The Hamilton-Low Co. to Jacob Gescheidt, 212 East 52d St, and another, 6 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1916, with renewal; attorney, J. Leon Brandmarker, 299 Broadway $800

52D ST, 210 East, two-story rear building and space in driveway from street; Louise Mosher to L. Bernhard Gescheidt, 130 East 87th St, 5 5-12 years from May 1 1917; attorney, Winfred Watson, 489 5th Av...$480

59TH ST, 416 and 418 East, second floor; Andrew Ohljer to Joseph Finn, 69 Prospect St, Borough of Queens, 10 years from March 1, 1912; attorney, Charles A. Woods, Queens Plaza Court, Long Island City.....$766

102D ST, 127 East, all; Emma Keller to Philip Frost, 127 East 102d St, 3 years from Nov. 15, 1916; attorney, J. Leon Brandmarker, 299 Broadway.....$3,500

Bronx.

FINDLAY AV, 1,044, 1,048, and 1,052, all; Edmore Land Corporation to Max Horowitz, 506 West 148th St, 3 years from March 1, 1917; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St $5,475

FINDLAY AV, 1,050, all; Joseph Levy to same, 3 years from March 1, 1917; attorney, same $1,825

FOREST AV, 952, basement, &c.; Julius Klasser to Morris Zykow, 844 Home St, 2 years from May 15, 1916, privilege 5 years renewal; attorney, S. Wolbarst, 309 Broadway $420

JEROME AV, 3,126, all; Leonie Scruton to Charles Wolins, 2,356 Grand Concourse, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, Charles Wolins, 2,356 Grand Concourse.$336 to $400

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 151st St, store; Giovanni Sarcino and another to Oswaldo Iannotti, 594 Morris Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Osvaldo Iannotti, 604 Morris Av $924

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 50 to 63; William Herman against Edw. A. Ridley and Harry Jaffee, owners and contractors $67

57TH AV, 1,067; Chas. P. H. Gilbert against Ten-Sixty-Seven Fifth Av. Co., owner, renewal $24,550

38TH ST, 24 East; Heyman Denker against Mary S. Fuller et al, owners; Frederick Pollak, contractor $230

46TH ST, 31 West; Rels. & O'Donovan, Inc., against Augustus D. Curtis, owner; Francis D. Casey, contractor $237

46TH ST, 31 West; Acme Wood Carpet Flooring Co. against Augustus A. Curtis, owner; Francis T. Casey, contractor....$74

46TH ST, 31 West; Edw. H. Muldoon against Augustus D. Curtis, owner; Francis D. Casey, contractor $455

135TH ST, 69 and 71 West; Nathan Borsher against Jacob Moersfelder, owner; John W. Connori, contractor $465

Bronx.

DAVIDSON AV., w s, 173 ft n of Fordham Road, 98.9x125; Michael Morreale against Hopewell Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $1,200

DAWSON ST, 2,471 and 2,475; M. A. Polatchek, Inc., against Hopewell Building Co., William N. Norton, and John W. Kight, owners; Hopewell Building Co., contractor $459

WOODYCREST AV, 1,124; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. against Peter Bagot, owner; Mason Improvement Co., contractor....$425

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

LEXINGTON AV., 2,029; Joseph Levenson Co. against Gussie Deckdade et al, Jan. 17, 1917 .....$130

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

75TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x51.1; Charles W. Sloane against Harry Spivack et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & F. J. O'Gorman.

82D ST, 312 West; James G. Wentz against Isaac Steigerwald et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

97TH ST, s s, 164.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11; Egbert G. March et al. against Davis Berkman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

127TH ST, s s, 228.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11 — Nov. 1; West Side Savings Bank against Ellen Scully et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

Bronx.

LOT 61, Block 3,815, Section 12, on tax map; Simeon M. Barber against Michael Katzbroski et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, H. Swain.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Marie Heiderman, as executrix, against Julia Theresa Woerner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. E. Davis.

WILLOW AV, s e corner of 138th St, 100x225; City Real Estate Co. against Harry Goodstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage, attorney, H. Swain.

163D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Elsie Hipkiss et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Orchard St, s w, 100 ft e of North St, City Island, 100x100, dwelling; J. P. Judge against Thomas Collins et al.; Burke & M., attorneys; due, $2,887.10; taxes, &c., $121.20; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHECKS.—Open for Stevens style 2745; colors 22 and 26. Telephone Orchard 5274.

COATS.—Jobber will place immediate orders on ladies' and children's plush coats. Call with samples, 56 West 22d St., 5th floor.

COATS.—Open for children's and misses' Fall coats. Siegel & Barnett, 504 6th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on nifty styles. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Placing orders for Fall; call with samples. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

CORDUROYS.—Gold or lemon, at a price. Telephone Stuyvesant 1648.

CORDUROY.—36-inch, white, narrow wale; state price and quantity; submit samples. K 314 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on cotton dresses; must have own samples. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Contractors on ladies' cotton dresses. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES, party and wedding, to close out very reasonable. L. Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURER who can stitch and make up handkerchiefs, large quantity. H. J. M., V 218 Times Downtown.

JUILLIARDS.—Open for quantity Juilliards, tan and navy checked silk, Style 420. Simon Costume and Dress, 44 East 23d.

MALLISON'S Khaki Kool, any quantity, wanted at $2.35. Phone 6501 Madison Sq.

MESSALINE.—P. D. C., open for quantity, black and navy. Madison Square 7893.

SALTS.—Open to buy for cash Salts and H. & H. plush. K 105 Times.

SERGES.—French serges, gabardines, Poiret twills, silk and wool poplins; immediate delivery; submit samples, quote prices. P 196 Times.

SILK.—Plain and fancy taffetas, satins, and messalines, any quantity, for cash. Farragut 2489.

STRAW BRAIDS wanted for men's hats; any quantity. Pletscher, 187 Mercer St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on suits and coats. Call with samples, 45 West 34th, Room 803.

SUITS.—Placing orders on better grade, 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

TAFFETAS.—Large quantity in all the leading shades. Farragut 3320. Inquire Mr. Ruben.

VELOURS.—Would exchange gold velour or rose, American. Buckly & Cohen or Arthur G. Meyer. Farr. 2347.

WOOLENS.—Will buy any quantity, navy and black serges, also fancy mixtures; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19 Green St.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG 6,301 apple-green serge at 90c yard. Phone Greeley 6172.

BEACHCLOTH.—Large quantity, 36 inch, 32½ cents net. Madison Square 4485.

BROADCLOTH.—White, all wool, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

BUTTONS, Trimmings, Braids, Novelties.—Cash for jobs every description. Perst, Spring 7980.

CHINCHILLAS.—White, single width, fine quality, cheap. Greeley 4376.

CHINESE SHANTUNG, 1,000 pieces for sale; 31-33 oz. 17-18 yds.; $0.50 per piece. Pope Silk Co., 2-16 West 33d St.

CLOTH.—Job of cloth and silk material for sale. Solomon & Marx Co., 11 East 26th.

COATS.—Suits and sport coats to close out at low prices; we are now working on Fall lines. Ulin Brothers, 55 East 11th. Stuy. 3046.

COATS.—Don't fail to see the velour coat at $7.75; best value in the market; immediate delivery. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th St.

COATS, $3.50 to $12. The coat house of unmatchable values; immediate delivery. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th St.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th. *

COATS.—We are ready to show plush coats, fur trimmed, to jobbers; preference to resident buyers. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 W 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, 100; suits, 100; dresses, 100; skirts, 100; waists, 100; for sale at sacrifice. Z 317 Times Annex.

COATS.—Stock on hand at low price for immediate delivery. Chas. Cohen & Bro., 113 West 17th St.

COATS, American woolen poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—$1.90 up; suits, $4 up; immediate delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Winter and Spring, to close out cheap. Plager, 48 West 27th.

COATS.—Quantity plush coats, fur, beaver trimmed, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in silk and satin; $8.50 up. Novick, 40 West 25th.

CORDUROYS.—A big lot of Spring and Fall corduroys to close out cheap. Call or phone Hyman Levin Co., Inc., 54 West 21st St., New York Cit. Tel. Gram. 6162.

CREPE DE METEOR, tan, gold, and gray; 20 pieces, 40 inches. Address V 296 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Silk and also striped taffeta dresses; to close out at a sacrifice. 24 West 24th St., 4th floor. Tel. Farragut 2220.

DRESSES.—75 French serge and 75 taffeta dresses to close out at $4.75. Standard Dress Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES on hand for immediate delivery; big stock of all kinds of silk dresses at low prices. J. Hartman, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—15c silk and serge dresses of the better kind to sell out cheap. 124 West 18th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses of the better kind to close out at a price. I. A. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Job of silk and serge to close out at a price. Waldorf Dress House, 38 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—100 serges to close out at sacrifice. Princess Dress, 10 West 24th.

DRESSES.—100 serge dresses to close out. Lincoln Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES, silk, to sell in job. 29 West 15th St., 7th floor.

GABERDINES.—Copen, tan, green, botany; whipcords, all shades. Levensohn & Sats, Mad. Sq. 1265.

GABARDINES, POPLINS, — Cream serges. Wellington Woolen Co., Farr. 8857, 1,133 Broadway.

GABARDINES, Poiret twills, all colors, low prices. 2368 Farragut.

GUNNIBURL and serges, all colors, low prices. 2369 Farragut.

JAP SILK. — 100 pieces 7½ mummy, first quality. Rosenberg, Spring 2830.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All wool, best quality, in all shades; immediate delivery. Samson-Mendelsohn Co., 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool poplin, taffetas, Georgettes, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

POPLINS.—Quality, Susquehanna silks and cotton pile; lustre, all shades. Spring 2830.

SERGE.—American 09050, opening price; also other woolens. Wolf & Steinberg, 32 West 20th St.

SERGE.—Whitman's, styles 9 and 104; to close out. Greeley 4582.

SERGE.—Botany 11483, sponged, at $1.32½. Greeley 1656.

SERGES.—Amoskeags 6301 and 7614, also high shades velour, low prices, for immediate delivery. 56 West 22d St., 5th floor.

SERGES.—U. S. 935-58 navy and black, cheap; also Juilliards, serges, Bachmann serges, 77½c. Chelsea 8458.

SERGE.—Good mannish black; also Andrew's 1464 Copen, tan, $1.30 net. Chelsea 1858.

SERGE.—American, 09.36, navy, 50 pieces, $1.37½, less 3 per cent. cash. R 123 Times.

SERGES.—To sell Garfield, American, and Gera serges, blue and black, at opening mill prices. 7704 Madison Sq.

SERGES.—Navy serges and white broadcloth, also black Cheviot herdine, for sale at the price. 781 Madison Sq.

SILK. — Faille; Susquehanna 24-inch; all shades; immediate delivery. Phone 4234 Madison Square.

SILKS. — Crepe de chine; all high-class shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 1923.

SILK DRESSES.—Georgette combinations in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

SILKS.—Peau-de-Cygnes; will exchange high colors for navy. Farragut 616.

SILK DRESSES, high grade, to close. I. Laxer, 19 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate delivery; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way, Suite 635-637. Greeley 2882.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality only, lowest prices to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 1808 Williamsburgh.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Spring fasteners for export; immediate delivery; bulk or carded; or your own cards if desired. Spring 9539.

SUITS.—10,000, in high shades. Latest models at the right prices. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock on hand; quick delivery. Lieblich, 25 West 15th St.

SUITS, all shades, for immediate delivery, $7.90 up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Samples, to close out at $7.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 24th.

TAFFETAS, Georgettes, and peau de cygnes; immediate delivery. Luvan Silk Co. & Elbe Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

TAFFETAS.—Navy, black, 90 cents, less 8 per cent. cash; best value; act quick. R 122 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

TAFFETA.—Good quality, all colors. Paterson Silk Mills, 24 East 21st. 571 Gramercy.

VELOURS.—All colors; French, manhish, and storm serges, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; low prices. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

VELOURS.—Best quality, in all shades; immediate delivery. Samson-Mendelsohn Co., Inc., 656 Broadway, Phone Spring 2716.

VELOURS and velour checks; Stevens, all colors. 2368 Farragut.

WAISTS.—Job, large quantity of crepe de chine, Georgette, and lace waists, prices from $27 to $45 per dozen, to close out at a sacrifice. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th St.

WAISTS.—Four momme Jap silk, $9 per dozen; crepe de chine, all colors, $18; satin stripe tubs, $18; immediate deliveries. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, Georgette, to close out, cheap. 1,239 Broadway, Room 1,118.

WOOLENS.—American 21,808 mixture and Garfield serges at opening prices. Mad Sq. 9177.

WOOLENS.—15,005 plaid, cheap. Farragut 9220.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 4 @4¼ per cent. for the best names Saturday, 4¼@4½.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Jute Touches New High Mark.

Spot jute is now quoted at 144 a ton, London, according to cables which reached the local burlap mart yesterday. This is the highest price yet touched. Not much was said about conditions in the Calcutta market that was new, while cables from Dundee reported that market firm with yarns rising. Things were very quiet here. There was practically no business, and prices remained nominally unchanged at 7.75 cents for 8-ounce 40s, and 8.85 cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width.

Gray Goods Prices Firmer.

Gray goods prices were appreciably firmer in this market yesterday, with a nice demand in evidence. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported at 8¾ cents for delivery during the second quarter of the year, while April-June shipments of 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s sold, respectively, in a large way at 7⅞ and 6½ cents. Some houses are now asking 8½ cents for all deliveries in the 68-72s for July, and they are reported scarce for spot delivery at that figure. Spot sales of 39-inch 80 squares were told of at 10½ cents. Wide printcloths for clothing purposes were active. A nice business was done on sheetings at prices ranging from an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard above figures quoted a week ago, in which were included sales of 40-inch 3.60s at 10¼ cents and 4-yard 56-60s at 9¼ cents. Closing printcloth prices were: 39-inch, 80-80s....10¼c; 38½-inch, 64-60s..7½c
39-inch, 72-76s....9½c; 38½-inch, 64-56s..7¼c
39-inch, 64-64s....8¾c; 38½-inch, 60-52s..6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....8c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..6½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..7¾c | 27-inch, 64-60s....5½c

Deals Only with Organized Trade.

A retailer in Washington recently wrote to one of the trade organizations in the men's wear trade asking for a list of its members. His reason for wanting it, he said, was that frequently the association was given as a reference by manufacturers with whom he dealt. This being the case, he added that the association members must be the most reputable houses in the trade, and transacting business with them should prove satisfactory in every respect. As the organization in question has been particularly active in stamping out evils in the retail trade so as to help the legitimate merchant, the letter indicating how its work was regarded on the outside was much appreciated.

Double-Breasted Suits for Fall.

Quite some sentiment in favor of double breasted suit coats for Fall has developed in the clothing trade. From the early reports sent in by salesmen it would appear as if those manufacturers who are featuring garments of this sort have properly gauged the style trend. As pointed out by one manufacturer, the fact that coats will be a trifle longer is also a favorable factor for the double breasted variety. The style favorite of last Fall, the pinch back design, is passé, and norfolks are practically the only models approaching this idea in the lines being offered for the new season.

Serges Again on Top.

Serges have come again to the fore in dress goods, and the sale of them for the Fall manufacturing season has been the best for several years. In trade circles it is understood that the call for such goods is now a feature of operations because the garment manufacturers recognize that some reaction from the sport clothes vogue next Fall will turn the demand to more staple articles.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JULIUS D. HOCKE, a Director of the First National Bank of Bayonne and Chairman of the City Bank of Bayonne, 29 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $867,680 and assets of $15 cash and ten shares of the First National Bank of Bayonne and one share General Contracting and Engineering Company. Of the liabilities $750,000 is a claim of Christopher L. Williams as receiver of the First National Bank of Bayonne and $6,000 as stockholder in that bank; $40,000 is on a note by the City Bank of Bayonne and $13,000 is on notes of the Abbott Detroit Motor Company which he indorsed. The Bank of Bayonne is a secured creditor for $15,000.

JOSEPH FINKELSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Finkelstein by M. Finkowitch, Inc., a creditor, for $1,136. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets are $1,500. Adam Hand appointed Peter B. Olney, Jr., receiver, bond $750. It was stated that on March 8 he received from the Fall River Line twenty-four cases valued at $2,000, which were disposed of.

LOWENBERG & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick G. Turck, grocer, Kingston, by Everett & Treadwell Company, $322; Wolvin & Ebel, $285, and Forsyth & Davis, 42. A Sheriff's sale of his effects for March 16 was restrained by Judge L. Hand of the Federal Court.

GEORGE D. WALTER, who keeps a family liquor store at 1,238 St. Nicholas Avenue, has made an assignment to Nathaniel Trochman.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted the following discharges:

CHARLES S. ALLEN, interior decorator, 489 Fifth Avenue, liabilities of $171,890.

J. JOSEPH MAK, manager of a Chinese restaurant at 28 Park Row, liabilities of $154,783.

MONMOUTH B. WILSON, salesman, of 790 Riverside Drive, formerly in the advertising business, liabilities, $4,450.

ANNA BRISKIE, 1,018 East 163d Street, liabilities of $16,025 deficiency judgments.

CHARLES C. HAMILTON, grocer, Port Jervis.

LOUIS F. FROELICH, clerk, North Tarrytown.

JOHN J. GARRATY, 186 Bradhurst Avenue, family liquors.

LOUIS GILBERT, 1,325 Prospect Avenue.

PETER McMAHON, electrician, 206 East Thirty-second Street.

MARGARET A. DONOHUE, school teacher, 514 West 142d Street.

SAMUEL GOLDMAN, painter, 271 Broome Street.

CHAUDAT & LORME, 311 West Fortieth Street, fine castings.

FRED B. RO

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A big aparment house deal in the upper Manhattan west side section, involving properties valued at over $800,000, contributed the active feature to an otherwise light realty market yesterday. The property sold involved the two six-story houses known as the Northdale and the Southdale, occupying the block front on the east side of Northern Avenue, from 178th to 179th Streets. The houses have a total frontage of 200 feet, each being 100 feet by 92.6 on the streets.

The property was purchased by the Nanson Realty Company from the Hudson Mortgage Company, William N. Harte, President. The assessed value is $250,000. The two houses contain 120 apartments and all are rented.

Old Fulton Street Cafe Sold.

The old four-story building at 22 Fulton Street, 18.11 by 56.2, between Water and Front Streets, has been purchased by Mr. Conran from the heirs of John Brosnan, who opened a saloon there about fifty years ago. The buyer will continue the same business on the premises. P. H. Daly and John J. Donovan were the brokers in the sale.

Another Deal on South Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. has sold 205 South Street, a four-story brick building on a lot 20 by 72.9, between Catharine Slip and Market Slip, for Mrs. Florence V. C. Parsons to a client, who will use and occupy the premises for his own business.

Deal on Walker Street.

The six-story business building at 81 and 81½ Walker Street, 36 by 100, has been purchased by Emil Bommer from the Hilton Realty Corporation, (William D. Fitzpatrick,) which had just acquired the property from the American Mortgage Company, giving a mortgage for $40,000. The property adjoins the southeast corner of Cortlandt Alley, a short distance east of Broadway.

Upper Manhattan Deal.

The five-story apartment house at 351 Wadsworth Avenue, on plot 83 by 100, between 190th and 191st Streets, has been purchased by an investor from the Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Company. The broker was A. Zauderer.

East 69th Street Dwelling Sale.

The four-story dwelling at 131 East Sixty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, adjoining the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, has been sold by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Mrs. Virginia Osborn Sanger. It is under lease for several years.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

H. V. Mead & Co. sold for Ely H. Moss 354 West Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, to a client.

Pease & Elliman sold for the estate of George S. Lynde the four-story dwelling, 25 by 102, at 148 West Eighty-fifth Street, to a client of Walter M. Wechsler.

The dwelling at 327 East 116th Street has been sold by Pasquale Palladino in conjunction with Alfonso Sisca, to a client for J. H. Jeffers. The plot is 16.8 by 100.11

Tenement Sales.

Charles Buermann & Co. sold for Joseph Kugler 271 East Tenth Street, New York, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100, to George Seiderman.

Recent Buyers.

Joseph Gordon is the buyer of 241 and 245 East Forty-first Street, sold last week by the Norris estate.

The Landesman Realty Company is the buyer of the five-story flat, 131 West 142d Street.

Bronx Sales.

The Grand Terrace Construction Company, H. Gillman, President, sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 2,307 and 2,311 Tiebout Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, on a plot 101.4 by 100.4 by 113.9 by 101.4. Alexander Selkin negotiated the sale, which involved about $150,000.

The Lawyers' Title and Trust Company sold to Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, operators, the four-story apartment house, occuying a plot 146 by 146 by 100, on the southeast corner of West Farms Road and Longfellow Avenue. D. Kussler negotiated the sale.

Clara Newhouse purchased the three-story dwelling, 467 East 184th Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100, from the L. G. & S. Realty Company.

Nicholas Lopard resold for Albert Lisinsky the three-story building 723 East 161st Street, near Jackson Avenue, to Mrs. Margaret Hardy, for investment.

Brooklyn.

William J. Smith sold for Fisher & Celler the Imperial Theatre, corner of Saratoga Avenue and Halsey Street, to Peter Iossa.

James B. Fisher sold for various owners to the New York and Brooklyn Casket Company 168 to 172 Wallabout Street, on which is to be erected a modern garage to be used for their own cars; also, a three-story and basement brick residence at 156 South Eighth Street, between Bedford and Driggs Avenues, for Jane C. Hobley to an investor for occupancy.

Henry Pierson & Co., Inc., sold for Mary Manning, to a client for investment, 208 St. Mark's Place, a four-family flat on a lot 20 by 131 feet.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas F. Magner sold to a New York builder, as a site for an apartment house, his residence at 147 Lee Avenue.

Long Island.

S. Megeath has sold to J. Exelrod thirty-two acres adjacent to the land of J. Powell, at Whitestone. W. W. Gillen has sold to W. A. Warneck ten acres adjacent to the land of J. Van Brunt, at Jamaica, and A. R. Parsons has sold to the Queensboro Syndicate Corporation seventy-four acres adjacent to the land of J. W. Gittens, at Bayside.

G. W. Gittens has sold his home at the southwest corner of Ibis Street and Colonial Avenue, Forest Hills, to V. J. Faeth.

The Riche Improvement Company has sold to G. C. Beach nineteen lots of its development at Jamaica.

New Jersey.

The Trust Company of New Jersey bought from Mrs. Phebe E. Lee a plot 47 by 125 on the southeast corner of Sipp Avenue and Enos Place, opposite the Summit Avenue tube station, Jersey City, as a site for a new bank building for its Cartaret Branch.

Louis Dorison sold to Jules Bailly a four-story, brick, sixteen-family apartment house erected on a plot 83 by 100 on the southeast corner of Bergen Avenue and Oak Street, Jersey City.

Westchester.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a plot in Depew Park South, Peekskill, to Miss H. A. Hood.

Buys Connecticut Estate.

John Crawford has sold for John B. Gruelle the country home known as Tweedle Lodge, in the Silvermine artist colony, at Wilton, Conn., to Dr. Dever S. Byard of New York. The property contains about fifteen acres of land.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons leased to John Leffler & Co. the building at 554 Broome Street; to the Eastern Shoe Machinery Company the building at 243 Greenwich Street; to Abraham Shiftman the building at 71 Varick Street; to S. & W. Waldbaum the building at 140 Reade Street.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 333 West Forty-ninth Street to the Lord Electric Company.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased the building at 32 Old Slip for E. H. & W. J. Peck to the Antozone Chemical Company, Inc., for a long term of years; the store, basement and first loft at 217 Pearl Street for George Nash Company to Richard L. Donovan, and the store at 710 Seventh Avenue for Nat Lewis to M. Truesdale.

White-Goodman leased for the O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., to Gustave W. Cohen & Brothers the store floor at 740-744 Broadway for a term of years.

The Garage at 162 West Fifty-sixth Street, covering a thirty-five foot plot has been leased by J. Marcus from May & Finn. E. F. Hafner was the broker.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood have lease for a long term, the property at 58 to 66 Manhattan Avenue, to the Uptown Leasing Company, for the Downey estate.

Spear & Co., have rented the store at 231 East Fourteenth Street to William B. Katz.

Realty Notes.

The Executive Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, met yesterday at Syracuse, to discuss bills in the Legislature, affecting realty interests.

The Cross & Brown Company has placed a mortgage of $150,000, at 4½ per cent. on the property at 9 to 13 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for eight apartment houses to be erected on a plot 200 by 100, on the southwest corner of Albermarle Road and East Second Street, Brooklyn, for the Hanover Holding Company, to cost $200,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

48th St, 121 to 125 West, for a one-story theatre, 40x100.5; I. J. Mayer, 15 West 45th St, owner; De Rosa & Pereira, 150 Nassau St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Avenue A, n w corner of 46th St, for two-story stores and theatre, 50.2x100; F. W. Flagge et al., Rockaway, N. J., owner; S. Levingson, 101 West 42d St, architect; cost, $2,500.

Waverley Place, 123 and 125, for a nine-story tenement, 46x102; Waverley Place Realty Co., 465 Greenwich St, owner; F. E. Vitolo, 16 East 23d St, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

111th St, 20 East, to a five-story tenement; 111th Street Realty Co., 231 West 141st St, owner; Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

96th St, 302 East, to a three-story stable; B. Wilkin, owner; J. P. Whiskeman, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

10th Av, 891 to 905; to a six-story public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $5,000.

30th St, 122 to 126 West, to a four-story public school; same; cost, $5,000.

1st Av, 1,311, to a three-story public school; same; cost, $5,000.

State St, 1 and 2, to a twelve-story office building; South Ferry Realty Co., 115 Broadway, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. 'Phone 744 Cort.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HOME OWNERS (now building or refurnishing) will do well to look over our display of newly designed lighting fixtures.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON LIGHTING FIXTURES

are beautiful in design and are durably constructed. A soothing, mellow light is diffused. See for yourself.

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SHAPIRO & ARONSON

20 Warren Street New York

One block west of Brooklyn Bridge

Write today for Fixture Booklet "B"

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A New Industrial City MANUFACTURERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

for the season of 1917 at the Degnon Terminal

One Million Sq. Ft. of Floor Space

in modern, fireproof, sprinklered buildings

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Where already are located Loose-Wiles "Sunshine" Biscuit Co., American Ever-Ready Works of National Carbon Co., Brett Lithographing Co., Studebaker Co., Marcus Ward Co., Kindel Bed Co., Defender Mfg. Co., Rome Metallic Bedstead Co., Paul Wissmach Glass Co., and others.

For Illustrated Booklet Call or Write Queens Subway Building, Long Island City.

(Take Queensboro Subway to Hunters-point Ave. Station.)

Phone Hunterspoint 4500.

DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

DWELLING FOR SALE.

153 WEST 71ST ST.

3 stories, high stoop, 20x55x100; will sell for ground value; full particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 102 West 72d St.

BUSINESS BUILDING

Vicinity 42nd Street, leased to one responsible tenant; pays 7% net income; owner will take other property in part payment; principals only.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, 115 BROADWAY.

BIG BARGAIN WEST SIDE

Two 5 stories, new law apartment, 50x100, four families on floor. Rent $3,000, mortgage $35,000 at 5%, 5 years. May exchange. No brokers.

PHELPS, 554 Melrose Ave.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOUSE-HUNTING?

Send for list of modern brick homes, 6 to 10 rooms, for sale on rent-money terms.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 2176 66th St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIGGEST REAL ESTATE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Headquarters for Westchester and Long Island Real Estate.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION

Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

(Take Special Elevator on Suburban Ramp.)

Max R. Marston Walter E. Murdock

MARSTON & MURDOCK

63 WALL ST.

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

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Country Homes, Farms, Estates

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections at prices below their cost and present worth. FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

For sale or rent; splendid 8-room Colonial house; all modern improvements, including gas; plot 150x112; high elevation; price and terms reasonable.

L. M. TASKER, 154 Nassau St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WE NEED HELP

Our MORTGAGE Dept.

under the personal supervision of

M. MORGENTHAU, JR.,

is growing by leaps and bounds. We require 2 additional EXPERIENCED Mortgage Men with Records of Success. Answers strictly confidential.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. MORTGAGES 25 PINE STREET

Why this is a great bargain

Lumber, Labor, Plaster, Brick, Hardware, in fact everything entering into the construction of a home, is 25% to 50% higher to-day than 18 months ago. This house is new, never occupied, is in perfect condition, but built 18 months ago. I have not raised my price to present market value. I offer it at a bargain price, made possible by the very low building cost prevailing 18 months ago.

Compare this house with any $8,000 house near N. Y. City.

$5,800—EASY TERMS.

Colonial All-Year Home on the Water

Beautiful Grounds. 234 Ft. Frontage.

7 Rooms and Bath.

Superb Views. Actual Lake Rights. Convenient Commutation to City.

Electric light, parquet floors; large verandas, open fireplace; near country club, golf; in mountains free from epidemics. Send for floor plans.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1522—Cort.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Dandy Farm Country Estate Suitable for

15 Acres; easy commuting distance; wonderful building site, commanding unsurpassed views of lake and hills; large orchard; gardener's 7-room house; barn, &c. Price $12,000.

Lewis B. Preston (Inc.) 165 Broadway New York

ESTATE 5 ACRES SALE, $50,000. RENT, $3,500

TO BE SETTLED

Attractively situated; best section Scarsdale, dwelling 16 rooms, 5 baths, thoroughly modern cottage, garage, attractive grounds, lawns and shade trees; splendid views.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

51 East 42nd St., N. Y.

Bungalows & Cottages,

near the water,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,

30 East 42d. St. Tel. Murray Hill—3498.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Trains Now Running

Long Island City; five-cent fare to all parts of the city. Half an hour closer than the Bronx. Twelve minutes from Grand Central subway station to Broadway station, and fifteen minutes to Ditmars Avenue.

4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue stations. Ripe for improvement with stores and apartment houses. Price about one-third of the Bronx. Will divide to suit. Great opportunity for builders.

2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.

Maps and prices on request. Brokers protected.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO. Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

$5 DOWN $2 Monthly $30 FOR FULL SIZED LOTS AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.

Beautiful level ground, best soil for cultivation or small chicken farming, good location, near trolley to station and harbor. Ideal for small home or investment. Town of 10,000; title guaranteed. Call or write for free R. R. tickets to visit. B Estate, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

North Shore

FURNISHED.

On the water; 5 acres; 6 master bedrooms, 5 servants' rooms, 4 baths.

RENT $3,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Furnished Homes

BAY SHORE, L. I.

6 sleeping rooms, 2 baths. Fine location near water. Rent $800 for season.

10 sleeping rooms, 4 baths; garage for 3 cars; billiard parlor. Fine grounds. Rent $2,500.

8 sleeping rooms, 3 baths, garage; fine grounds; located on water. Rent $1,000.

Over 200 other fine cottages.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

W. A. SCHWAB BAY SHORE, L. I.

SMALL FARM

house, 6 rooms; needs repairs; chicken houses, &c.; excellent soil, high elevation; greatest poultry country; big markets near by; town of 7,000; plenty of work; banks, stores, schools; hour out; only $100 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Commuting Acreage Bargain

60 acres, Freeport, corner property, long highway frontage main road; high, dry, level; convenient trolley; excellent surroundings; $500 per acre for speculation, subdivision, development.

HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SEASHORE HOME

Amityville, on Great South Bay, cozy 6-room cottage, ready for occupancy; large plot; absolutely dry, 40 feet frontage on deep water; price $3,300; liberal terms.

KOSTER-CORNEHLSEN CO. 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

4-ROOM COTTAGE, $1650

complete, with large plot, fruit trees, berries, and vegetable patch, grape arbor, chicken run, &c.; near trolley and bay; $100 down and $12 monthly to quick, reliable party. Welch, 270 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN OPPORTUNITY

An unusual chance to build your own house from your plans and to your liking; I will sell you the ground and I will build you a house, or you can do it yourself; no obligation to use my plans or my builder; for house and lot costing $7,000 you pay $1,000 and I furnish the balance, you paying me monthly in lieu of rent after house is finished; location Cranford, most beautiful suburban spot in New Jersey, 20 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; all city conveniences; no agents. Address Owner, Room 1,822, Aeolian Building, 35 West 42d St., New York City.

MONTCLAIR

$10,500 Beautiful Residence at a great sacrifice; practically new, in most select section; positively worth $12,500. Centre hall, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; palm room, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, every appointment. Large plot with garage. This is one of the rarest of opportunities.

May be seen by appointment.

MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna (Phone 675 Montclair.)

ATTRACTIVE HOME

Owing to removal to California must sell handsome 10-room house, two baths; beautifully finished, and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out; good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, etc. Terms to suit. Full particulars.

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Room 518—47 West 34th St.

An Opportunity Seldom Offered

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A 16-room house, large and roomy; all city conveniences; running water, electric light, sewer to tidewater; grounds, trees and shrubs; beautifully situated, Cranford, N. J., 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; can be bought on your own terms; it will pay parties meaning business to investigate; others not wanted. Address GURNEY, 7 Pine St., New York City.

Country Estate!

Few farms are so complete in buildings, equipment, and live stock as this; over 125 acres productive land; choice cattle; stream; fine location; commuting distance, Jersey Central. Sacrificing; photos.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$200 CASH NOW

BUYS THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write

BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City

IDEAL HOME

PRICE $5,500. INCLUDING GARAGE.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes, must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner, by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

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SUMMER HOMES

Asbury Park Allenhurst

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and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."

MILAN ROSS AGENCY, Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

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THERE'S A FOUR ACRE LAKE,

a fine, big stream and a thoroughly modernized house, three baths, vapor heat, &c.; 27 acres; garage for three cars, tennis courts, poultry houses, &c., fine big shade trees, orchard, at Westport, only $18,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Rare Opportunity for Drug Store

In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.

Act Now. Tele. 1521 Cort. F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Only 2 Suites Left.

Ideal for Stock Exchange House

Light, Convenient, Reasonable Rent.

74 BROADWAY

9-11 New Street

Arcade—New Street to Subway.

Apply to Agent, Room 1506, or Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

FLOORS—373 4TH AVE.,

Opposite Madison Sq. Garden with "L" to 26th St.

Exceptionally attractive floor containing 7,500 sq ft., suitable for any high-class mercantile business; no manufacturing. Modern 12-story, fireproof building. Sprinklers; low insurance. Immediate possession.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 Park Row. Phone 3900 Cort.

143-5 WEST 20TH ST.

STORE, BASEMENT and FIRST LOFT. Light Four Sides.

SUPT., or EUGATNOM REALTY CO., 2214 University Ave. Phone Fordham 1923. OR YOUR BROKER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Sunny Corner Apartment

8 Unusually Large Rooms,

100 feet of Windows on Street & Avenue

Also a Smaller Apartment.

Will Be Furnished to Suit Tenant.

Rockingham

S. E. Cor. Broadway and 56th St.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d Street.

TO SUBLET

One 6-room apartment, 2 baths, in new building at

620 W. 149th St.

Cor. Riverside Drive.

Apply on premises or to

J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 3957

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS 80 WEST 40 ST

Most desirable north light Studio Apartment. ROOMS AND BATH, $2,750. Possession March 15. Apply Superintendent.

JUST COMPLETED

4-5 ROOMS. 425-431 WEST 214TH ST. Every improvement. 1 block from 216th St. Broadway Subway. REASONABLE RENTALS. AGENT ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.

5-6 Rooms, $35-$43

Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

341 West 45th St. JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Just completed, new elevator building. Housekeeping or non-housekeeping, furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, with shower, tiled kitchens and kitchenettes, choicest furniture, maid service optional, highest references indispensable; $50 up, monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—$20,000 first mortgage on 400 city lots. Owner, 62 West 51st.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAINS ONLY

in country and city property, for sale; ask for particulars. Call, write, or phone KNICKERBOCKER REALTY COMPANY, Phone Greeley 3593. 161 West 34th St.

RULAND & WHITING CO.

REAL ESTATE.

5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1182.

710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash buys 7-room house, bath, heat and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT. INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE. VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

For Sale—Small 5-story dwelling above 80th St.; small amount of cash required; possession at once.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, No. 21 Liberty Street.

WATER FRONT ACREAGE. Sell half price original cost. LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.) Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.

Wanted.—Flat house to lease; white or colored. Katz Leasing Co., S. Hoffman, Agent, 170 West 141st St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

City, country, and seashore at City Island, on the waterfront, Borough of the Bronx, New York City; ready-to-move-into-homes, $4,000 to $8,000. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Cozy brick dwelling, new baths, electrics, fine decorations; park slope; $4,900; bargain; open. 354 East 5th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Sound View home of 9 rooms and bath on plot 60x100; house is modern throughout, in fine location, overlooking Sound; all city improvements; beach club and boat anchorage 28 minutes by railroad; 3 blocks from station; will sacrifice to responsible party on easy terms. Further details by addressing Sound View Home, Box 273 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city, 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements restricted, water frontage, bathing, boating, fishing. Investigate before buying elsewhere. Office 31 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath, fully improved; will decorate to suit; gas, electric light, water, full size cellar, heat, &c.; large garden plot; near school and trolley; 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; write for photo and further information. Johnson, Box 277 Times Downtown.

$200 cash, $5 monthly, buys 5-room cottage, 27 minutes to city, near station, trolley to N. Y. within ½ block; plot suitable chicken, vegetable raising; $1,475, good title. Call, write Rossel., 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Will sell my 2 Jamaica lots for $200 each, on easy terms; best location; 2 blocks from station and 1 block from trolley; worth $400 each; will do better for cash. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful restricted bungalow sites by the sea; charming, convenient location; private bathing beach; fruit trees, forest; boating, fishing; low prices; easy terms; title guaranteed; particulars mailed. Great Kills Beach Corporation, Southfield Boulevard, Great Kills, S. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

"ALONG THE SOUND." For Sale or Rent.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Crestwood, Westchester Co., N. Y.—Two new houses; all improvements; best location; moderate cost; open for inspection. Apply Ralph Hayhurst, Builder and Owner.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—The most beautiful suburb on the Hudson; suitable all-year home; streets macadamized and sewered; easy commuting distance; plots low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful seashore bungalow of five rooms and bath; completely furnished in every detail and ready to move in; contains modern furniture, rugs, curtains, silver, dishes, kitchen utensils, linens, bedding, &c.; ground 90x100, all shaded in; new one-car garage; steam heat, open fireplace; connecting bath with two bedrooms; block from bathing beach; great for all water sports; 40 minutes out; owner will sacrifice for $4,200 complete, including furniture, garage, &c., on terms of $500 cash and balance arranged. Further details and appointment to visit by writing to Seashore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

A beautiful home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, large living room and open fireplace, oak floors, hardwood trim, 70-foot porch; every improvement; near station on parked street; thirty minutes from New York on electric trains; must sell at once; small payment, balance as rent. W. T. Little, Laurelton, L. I.

A 16-acre farm at Setauket, 1½ hours from New York; small brook and pond; house 12 rooms and bath; large poultry house, barn, etc.; good fruit trees; farm fully equipped; horse, 3 cows, 200 chickens, hatchery, brooder, automobile, etc.; price, $7,000. Full particulars STEPHEN YATES, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

$950 for small house, near large towns, plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make a good year round home; $100 down and $10 month; call or write for information and tickets. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward descriptive pamphlet showing how a home on the South Shore of Long Island, 43 minutes out, can be bought for the same money you would pay a landlord. S. E., 243 West 34th St., New York.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

$6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm; hour out in large town; good soil; full price, $700. Farm, Box 274 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain chance; $2,000 on easy terms and first mortgage of $5,000 buys this new craftsman home; near water; actual lake rights; easy commutation, or sell after the $2,000 is paid $33.21 pays interest, taxes, and water rent; house has 9 rooms and 3 tiled baths, living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, all modern conveniences, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; a large, livable home in the country near the city; ideal sports, boating, bathing, fishing in Summer; fine schools, churches; send for floor plans and particulars. Owner, Box 61 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN—BECAUSE.

New 6-room house, centre hall, tile roof, $6,300; easy payment plan; 50x100; elec., gas, bath, water, steam heat; street car from 130th St.; ferry half block away; 5 minutes' walk from Leonia Station on Erie Railroad; 10 minutes out. P., 161 West 34th St.

AN IDEAL suburban home, a model of perfection, inside and out; 6 large rooms, all improvements; sewers, gas, water, electricity, streets fully improved, restricted neighborhood; price, $4,600. Call, write or phone. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

A bargain to the right party, 7-room house, all improvements, ¼-acre ground, rose bushes, fruit trees, grapes, beautiful lawns; best suburban home for the money. Call, write or phone, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes, each containing two five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 6, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes to station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,600; reasonable terms. LONG & MILLER, Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Montclair.—Mountainside residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, big living rooms, garage; choice neighborhood; elevation 500 feet; overlooking Manhattan; rent $108.33 per month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows, six rooms, bath, steam, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Plainfield.—Palace houses, 3 bathrooms, &c.; near centre of city; big bargains; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Company, Woolworth Building.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BY THE SALT SEA, FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, A GENTLEMAN'S SUMMER HOME.

To close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; water front, private dock and best anchorage on the coast; no mosquitoes; Pequot Ave., New London, Conn.; two acres; trees; house 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; three hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address FONDA, Room 1,822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

TWO CHEAP LAKE PROPERTIES. 15-acre pond with 70 acres, good 10-room house; valuable timber. Only $3,000.

Historical Colonial 12-room house, 185 acres, near big lake. $15 an acre.

E. E. SLOCUM, 141 BROADWAY.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—In the Summer town of Brandon, Vermont, a well kept, comfortable old homestead with all modern conveniences, 10 rooms, garage, garden; large grounds give privacy; can be had partly furnished; price unfurnished, $5,500. For views, &c., address Owner, 908 Diamond Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

Manavista Hotel, Bradentown, Fla., largest and best in famous Manatee County, town of 6,000; tourist centre; boating, fishing, golf, motoring and tennis; hard-surfaced roads; first-class train service; hotel building of concrete block, fronting on Manatee River; 70 rooms, completely furnished, in excellent condition; to close an estate, offered at a sacrifice on satisfactory terms to responsible buyer. For full particulars, address Jay E. Bigham & Co., Tampa, Fla.

Real Estate for Exchange.

CASH WILL BE ADDED.

Plot 7 4-5 lots, including 2 corners, Want apartment or taxpayer. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.

New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth. Or your own broker.

STORES TO RENT.

Northwest corner of 83d St. and Lexington Av., new eleven-story building; attractive stores being offered for rent; very good location; moderate rentals. Apply on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

Offices to sublet; good size; light, desirable room in 5th Av. Building, 200 5th Av., facing street; rental half original lease. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,041 10th Av., Long Island City. Astoria 2771.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING, S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.

Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 19 stories. Very reasonable rentals.

Magnificent office building; finest central location; will sacrifice remaining small and large offices, half value, $15 up; every improvement; continuous service. 110 West 40th.

New garage to lease for suitable time to responsible party; best section Bronx; none in neighborhood; apply by letter. Gundlach, 1,752 Mount Hope Av.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5684 Rector.

Flat or roll-top desk, $8; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $16 to $40. Telephone and towel service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

46th, 19 West, just off 5th Av.—Parlor store, only 10 feet above sidewalk; present tenant would pay one-third rent. Apply Gilman, premises.

LOFT.

12 East 32d, 25x100; light manufacturing; str

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

EAST, 146 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths, steam heat; electricity; references.

39TH, 20 EAST.—Large sunny front room, also small room; quiet surroundings.

33D, 37 EAST.—Hall room, running water, electricity; references; table board.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 50th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $14 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 191 and 193.—Large room with private bath; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

62D, 240 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; piano; excellent French cuisine.

56TH, 54 WEST.—Suite, two large rooms, southern exposure; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large balcony room; suit particular people; southern cooking; $30 for two; smaller room.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Large, outside, sunny room, newly furnished, running water, suitable couple; elevator; table guests. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Attractive single room; running water; homelike; young business people; elevator; table guests. Hubbell.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.—The Idamarks, Far Rockaway, Lakewood, N. Y.; two handsomely furnished rooms and bath; single and suite; excellent board.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually nice room, southern exposure, private bath, electricity; table excellent.

72D, 314 WEST.—Rooms, with, without private bath; table supplied from owners' farms.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor suite, private bath; fine table.

72D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private baths; first floor; near subway, "L."

76TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable single room, adjoining bath; also table boarders.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated second-floor suite, connecting or separate, bath adjoining; excellent table; moderate.

79TH ST., (West End Av., 344.)—Select house, double rooms, three flights; private baths; steam; electricity; reasonable; best table.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house, to unusual people, at usual prices; one large room; electricity, steam heat; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Desirable back parlor and hall room; good, generous table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large front rooms, board, parlor dining; electricity; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; excellent table; references; Southern family.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive sunny room, adjoining bath; electricity; excellent table; references; reasonable.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Double, single room, southern exposure; every convenience; excellent table, service.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Comfortable room, arranged two; private family; liberal table. Riverside 5933.

107TH, 822 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS, BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE, CONGENIALITY; MODERATE TERMS.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent board, table guests.

128TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; with, without board; excellent cuisine.

135TH, 553 WEST, LAFAYETTE INN.—REASONABLE ROOMS, HOME COOKING; ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (100th.)—Large, beautiful room; everlooking Hudson; in modern, tenth-floor private apartment; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1500.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 99th.)—Beautiful large front room, elegantly furnished; suitable for; private family; board optional. Riverside 1058.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Attractive large or small room; excellent Southern home cooking; private tables; near subway express.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent; seven years' manufacturing experience; assume entire charge; experienced corporation, controlling accounts; entanglements adjusted; excellent penmanship; $15. T 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-EXECUTIVE.—Twelve years' experience controlling accounts, credits, collections, and reports; good correspondent; highest references from leading manufacturing corporation; salary $30. Executive, V 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 4½ years' experience, understands all office details, good penmanship, $15; best reference. V 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent to take entire charge; neat appearance; $15; correspondent. V 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; capable of taking full charge of office; $18 to start. 127 West 82d. Apt. 1C.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; double entry; seven years' experience; references; $15. V 290 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERWORK.—Girl wishes position for chamberwork or housework. Mrs. Posch, 418 East 86th.

COOK. — Respectable, experienced woman wishes position as cook. A. A., 157 East 47th.

COOK, &c.—Colored girl, good cook and laundress, wishes position. Herbert, 260 West 143d.

DRESSMAKER and Seamstress.—Out by day; thoroughly competent. Mason, 155 West 103d St.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN desires position as manager or saleswoman in gift shop or any specialty shop; references. Z 295 Times Annex.

LADY desires position, companion and dressmaker. Box 9, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—French woman wants day's work, laundress. Beyris, 341 East 20th.

MASSAGE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Swedish medical gymnast wishes more patrons, only ladies and children; has hours free—4 to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M.; six years' New York practice, and hospital experience; recommendation from leading physicians; children's corrective exercises a specialty; fee, $5 an hour; special rates for courses of exercise. Address Swede, Z 320 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, age 23, 8 years' clerical experience, legible pen; no typist; $9; references. T 312 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat appearance, familiar general office details, $10. V 281 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker's helper wishes a few more customers. "Adele," 1,824 Lexington Av., Room 8.

SECRETARY, stenographer, 26; versatile American gentlewoman; college education; exceptionally competent, adaptable; pleasing personality. Miss B. Telephone Prospect 1373W.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, educated, dependable; refined appearance; no agency; $20. T 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Owing to changes in our business our young lady stenographer, who has had entire charge of all office work for four years, will be open for a position as expert stenographer and office assistant; salary considered not less than $15. V 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant; highly educated, refined, diplomatic; 8 years' technical experience; handle mail independently; versed up-to-date office methods; $18; references. T 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, (21,) 4 years' mechanical experience; good speller; punctuate, paragraph intelligently; fluent correspondent; painstaking, trustworthy; legible penman; conscientious worker; $12. V 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Above average in intellect, neat appearing; excellent grammarian, mathematician; academic education, 5 years' stock brokerage, engineering, contracting experience; possesses initiative, use discretion, common sense; $15. V 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 22; qualified by experience, education, and training to fill position of responsibility. Phone 3099 Audubon.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally neat, three years' experience, operate switchboard, all standard machines; high school graduate; strictly businesslike; trial appreciated; $12; good references. V 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman of exceptional ability, experienced in private secretarial work, desires position; recently from Detroit, where have had broad experience for past 8 years; references. V 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 24; rapid dictation; expert typist; seven years' general experience; good appearance; $20. Apartment 25. Morningside 3085.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT; 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; BEST REFERENCES; NEAT, WILLING. V 262 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large experience in real estate and building; intelligent, quick, trustworthy; highest references. Room 6, 1,029 East 163d St., Bronx. Telephone 1480 Intervale.

STENOGRAPHER.—TAKES FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; WILLING WORKER; $12. MISS Z. BRYANT 1218. 220 WEST 42D ST.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.
Experienced, expert, loyal; unusual references. Advertising, 3,625 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, experienced, good worker, seeks good position; $15. Miss Jeanette, 863 Kelly St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Gentile; 4 years' experience; reliable, trustworthy; $14. Rubsam, 15 West 118th.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, office assistant, 3½ years' experience, neat, capable; references. V 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; neat worker and appearance; intelligent; $15. T 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' brokerage, insurance, law experience, thoroughly competent, $15. V 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator; rapid, accurate; 10 years' experience; salary $18. V 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar office details, languages; $12-$18. Businesslike, B 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; excellent references; efficient and capable; $15. V 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, neat work and appearance, intelligent, $15. V 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; neat, accurate, intelligent; $15. V 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; familiar with office work; downtown position; $12. V 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; excellent reference furnished; $12. T 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate; knowledge bookkeeping; references; $15. V 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; two years' practical experience; references; $12. V 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator; office routine; 5 years; capable; $14. V 37 Times.

WAITRESS.—Five years in present position; will do parlor work. R 120 Times.

VISITING SECRETARY. — Englishwoman wishes to obtain evening work with professional or literary man; own machine; experienced stenographer and translator. T 101 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced, operate 100 extensions; efficient office assistant; $9; knowledge typewriting; good references. V 227 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and filing; thoroughly experienced; neat, courteous; Christian; downtown preferred. V 247 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant, capable handling busy board, $9-$10. V 277 Times Downtown

TRY OFFICERS FOR B. R. T.'S COLD CARS

Four Charged with Violating an Order of the Service Board.

ASK COURT FOR DISMISSAL

But District Attorney Argues They Can Keep Watch of Heat as Well as of Fares.

Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company; Slaughter W. Huff, Vice President; William Siebert, Superintendent of Traffic, and Charles E. Roehl, Electrical Engineer, were put on trial in the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday, charged with violating an order of the Public Service Commission relating to the heating of cars in Winter. If found guilty the defendants are liable to a fine of $500 or one year in jail or both. By consent of District Attorney Harry E. Lewis the trial proceeded with Colonel Williams and Mr. Roehl, two of the defendants, absent from the courtroom.

This is one of nine complaints which the District Attorney has brought against the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. The various complaints name the four defendants in the present action and three other officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All seven were arrested when the complaints were made and held for trial.

The present action charges that on Dec. 30 the defendants operated a car on the Bay Ridge Avenue line with a temperature inside of only 36 degrees while outside it was 21 degrees, whereas the commission had ordered that cars should be heated to at least 40 degrees. Justices O'Keefe, Salmon, and Edwards were on the bench while Darius Marsh appeared for the defendants.

J. B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, testified that on April, 26, 1912, when the commission issued its order relative to the heating of cars, a certified copy of the order was mailed to the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and its receipt was acknowledged prior to May 5, of that year. Otto Schlender, a transit inspector for the commission, testified that he boarded the Bay Ridge Avenue car on Dec. 30, at Eighty-sixth Street and Thirteenth Avenue. His thermometer, held four feet from the floor of the car and directly over the register, showed 36 degrees. Frederick Wilder, an expert on thermometers, and Henry G. Boss, an electrical engineer of the Public Service Commission, testified that the thermometer used by Schlender was of standard make and in good condition. Albert Lorsch, an electrical engineer of the commission, told of comparing the thermometer with the instruments at the Weather Bureau and finding it all right. James S. Scarr, official forecaster of the Weather Bureau, testified that the temeprature on that day ranged from 18 degrees at 6 A. M. to 23 degrees at 10 A. M. At this point the District Attorney rested his case.

Mr. Marsh moved for dismissal on the ground that there was insufficient proof of service on the individual defendants, and that no defendant had any direct knowledge of the order or was directly liable for the carrying out of its provisions. He declared that it was a physical impossibility for the officials to personally examine all of the thousands of cars on the lines of the company. District Attorney Lewis argued in reply that the railroad company had a perfect system of checking up fares on its cars, and that any person caught pilfering was sent to jail.

"If it is possible to check up the fares," added Mr. Lewis, "it is also possible for the company to place in operation a system of checking up on the heat in the cars." Justice O'Keefe declared a recess until 11:30 A. M. today, when the court will make known its decision.

Settle Bayonne Bank Litigation.

The suit of C. L. Williams, as receiver of the First National Bank of Bayonne, against the bank's Directors for $750,000 was settled yesterday for $150,000 at the office of United States District Judge Thomas Haight in Jersey City. About one-third of the amount was contributed by Director John E. Smith. The compromise was approved by Judge Haight. The receiver has paid about 60 per cent. of the depositors' claims and will make a further payment from the proceeds of this settlement. The receiver's suit, which was to have been continued today, was dismissed.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Two (2) pastel paintings; liberal reward will be paid for the return of same. Address F. O. Box 97, Madison Square Station.

LOST—Saturday, forenoon, between Brooklyn Bridge via Broadway to 17 Battery Place, one lady's wrist watch, gold, Hampton movement; reward. Return to Mr. P. I. Johnston, 400 West 160th St. Audubon 9150.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, clustered centre set in platinum, between Amsterdam Av. and 8th Av., on 125th St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return Cadieux, 111 Manhattan St. Phone Morningside 4570.

LOST.—Diamond platinum bar pin, Saturday, Broadway car to Strand Theatre, thence to Lord & Taylor's; liberal reward. Apartment 30, 229 West 101st St. Telephone 1416 Riverside.

LOST.—A lady's jeweled vanity case, with monogram, two Ls in onyx and diamonds, near or about the Metropolitan Opera House; no questions asked; reward, $50. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST.—Saturday evening, at Prince George Hotel, or in taxi, diamond ring set in black enamel; liberal reward. Return to Room 723, 25 Broad St.

LOST—A fancy diamond and sapphire ring, with a large solitaire centre, in Shubert Theatre or immediate vicinity, March 9; liberal reward. Einstein, 310 West 100th St.

LOST.—Scottish terrier, male; License No. 13,047; brindle; white spot on chest; reward $10. Finder please return to 24 5th Av.

LOST.—Gold bracelet watch, initials M. S. H., on Fifth Avenue, or in Central Park, near Ramble; reward. Return to Hollister, 116 East 63d.

LOST—Gold-handled umbrella, monogram "M. G. G." Grand Central Terminal or 4:44 Croton local, Sunday afternoon; reward. Z 321 Times Annex.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, diamond ornament, with chain, Broadway, Broadway car, or 94th St.; reward. Apartment 5CC, 300 West 109th St. Academy 1095.

LOST.—Monday night, Boston brindle female dog, name Dixie; Broadway, around 89th St. Return Quinn, 267 West 89th. Reward.

LOST.—A lady's blue enamel gold watch and chain. Finder will receive reward by returning to T. J. Simpson, Inc., 12 West 37th.

LOST—Reward; solitaire diamond set in platinum, at Ritz-Carlton, 5th Av., or Waldorf. Return to Black, Starr & Frost.

LOST.—Small blue enameled watch and link chain, Monday morning; liberal reward. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

LOST.—Black lynx neckpiece at Altman's on March 12; reward. 178 East 70th St. 5782 Plaza.

LOST—Thursday, gold and sapphire bracelet; reward. Bergen, 236 East 57th, Public School 59.

LOST.—Saturday, Broadway car, brown muff; reward. Phone 6590 Riverside.

LOST—Silver mesh bag on 59th St.; valuable as keepsake; reward. 129 West 120th St.

REWARD.—Watch bracelet, Wanamaker's, 14th St., Broadway subway. Marcotti, 182 Clermont Av.

STOLEN—At Westbury, L. I., on last Sunday morning, Ford sedan, new chassis, engine No. 1604387, wire wheels; liberal reward for return. Brown & Falkinburg, 10 Wall St., New York City.

$100 REWARD

for diamond circle brooch set in platinum, lost March 9, between Columbus Av., 72d St. and West 42d St., or in taxi. TIFFANY & CO, FIFTH AV. AND 37TH ST.

TO LAUNCH THE NEW MEXICO

Dreadnought Nearing Completion in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Daniels announced today that the dreadnought New Mexico, now under construction at the New York Navy Yard, and which is about 65 per cent. toward completion, will be launched the latter part of April, probably during the last week of that month. The sponsor of the vessel will be Miss Margaret C. De Baca, daughter of the late Governor De Baca, who was designated by his successor, Governor William C. McDonald of New Mexico.

The New Mexico will be the largest warship thus far built at the New York yard. She is a sister to the Mississippi, which was recently launched at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and of the Idaho, which is being built at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden. These vessels will each displace 32,000 tons. They will measure 600 feet in length between perpendiculars, and 624 feet long over all. Each of these units will mount a main battery of twelve 14-inch guns of the latest model.

COMPROMISE ON GUN TESTS.

Bill Offered at Trenton to Permit Those of Bethlehem Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—A bill was submitted to the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Business this afternoon by Senator Emerson L. Richards of Atlantic County as a substitute for two measures previously introduced by him, which permits the Bethlehem Corporation to test ordnance of more than six inches in diameter on its new proving grounds near May's Landing. It will, however, be prevented from exploding any shot or shell within twenty-five miles of any seaside resort except under regulations which will prevent sounds or vibrations from disturbing those places. A penalty of $200 is provided for violation, and such violation is also made a nuisance to be prohibited.

Senator Richards offered his bill after former Assembly Speaker Charles C. Pilgrim of Newark, one of the corporation's lawyers, had declared that this was a period of grave peril for the nation, and charged that Atlantic City objectors were endeavoring to thwart national preparedness. Senator Richards made heated denial of this allegation.

"I did not believe that a few dollars as a retaining fee would put Mr. Pilgrim in the Bryan class to speak of patriotism for pay," he retorted. Judge White, Allen B. Endicott, William A. Faunce, and Prosecutor Moore of Atlantic County, and Lewis B. Runk of Pennsylvania, who summers at Avalon, spoke for the Richards bills, while former Judge Clarence L. Cole of Atlantic City, counsel for the corporation; Drs. Field, Slocum, and Shaw of Long Branch; former Mayor Champion of Ocean City, Mayor Stevens of Cape May, and representatives of the Cape May County, Board of Freeholders opposed them. Captain Richard S. Somers, of the Government Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, also spoke against the proposed legislation. It is believed the committee will report the substitute measure, and that the corporation will have to accept it as less drastic than the original bills.

JERSEY WANTS GOETHALS.

Gov. Edge Would Like to Have Him Build $15,000,000 Highway.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—New Jerseys's proposed $15,000,000 highway system, authorized by the Legislature in three bills that are to be signed by Governor Edge tomorrow, will in all likelihood be constructed under direction of General George W. Goethals, who came to the State House from New York today for a conference with the Governor at the latter's request.

It will be afterward said by those in position to know that General Goethals would accept the commission. While the question of salary was not spoken of with any degree of definiteness, the Governor said it would be commensurate with service, but would not be $25,000 a year, as rumored. It is predicted that General Goethals, by reason of his experience, could save the State at least $1,000,000 in the building of the fifteen trunk routes called for by the bills.

ARTIST GRAPPLES INTRUDER

Waked by Match, Clayton Knight Arrests Youth After Struggle.

Cries of "Police!" early yesterday morning aroused the residents of the apartment house at 431 Riverside Drive and caused excitement among the occupants of adjoining houses.

Clayton Knight, an artist, who has a studio at 291 Fifth Avenue, spent the night with the family of Mrs. Ella Patterson, long-time friends, on the sixth floor of the apartment house. Shortly after 3 A. M. he was awakened by the glow of a match in the adjoining room. Asking who was there and receiving no response, he jumped up and found an intruder, with whom he grappled. The intruder broke from Knight's grasp and ran to the front of the house, where he opened a window, expecting to find a fire escape, but Knight closed in and caught him on the window ledge.

Mrs. Patterson and her three daughters screamed for help. Patrolman Tobin arrested the stranger, who said he was Harry Morgan, 16 years old, a Russian, and that his home was on West Twenty-first Street, but he did not remember the number. He was locked up in the West 125th Street Station on a charge of burglary.

Later it was learned that Morgan escaped from the Jewish Protectory at Hawthorne five days ago. He was committed to the protectory on Nov. 2 for forcing an entrance to a store on Canal Street.

HEAR LOAN FRAUD CASES.

Brooklyn Grand Jury Investigates Shortage in Model Association.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn began the presentation of testimony to the Grand Jury there yesterday against Herbert Reeves, counsel for the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven, who has made a confession of frauds involving more than $200,000 committed by him against stockholders in the building and loan concern and against the estate of Armide Smith, sister of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

At the same time, Assistant District Attorneys Charles B. McLaughlin and Seymour Mork in the Bronx were preparing to present today to the Grand Jury there the evidence of forgery and grand larceny against John S. Hanson, President of the Model Association, who has admitted his share in the frauds, and pleaded guilty before Magistrate Wylie in the Morrisania Court. Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin said last night that the fact that the case of Reeves was going before the Grand Jury in Brooklyn would not prevent the presentation of the case against him in the Bronx.

In Senate with Broken Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson sat in the Senate tonight with a broken leg. The Senator slipped and fell last Saturday on an icy pavement in Albany. He was permitted to leave the hospital today with his leg in a plaster cast and came with it in that condition to the meeting of the senate tonight.

LATEST FASHIONS.
Designs of latest dresses, gowns, wraps and hats, in the Spring Fashion Section, beautifully printed in the rotogravure section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

CITY'S MILK SUPPLY WILL BE CUT DOWN

Many Farmers to Sell Only to Creameries When Contracts Expire.

EGG PRICES ARE DROPPING

1,000 Carloads of Onions, Held in Connecticut for Speculation, Have Begun to Sprout.

Many farmers now sending milk to New York will divert their product from this city to the creameries when their present contracts with local distributers expire April 1, according to Secretary Manning, of the Dairymen's League. He added that even the schedule of advanced Spring and Summer prices that has been submitted to the distributers as a basis for new contracts is not attractive to many farmers because they can obtain better prices from butter and cheese manufacturers. Only the power of the League to compel its members to keep their agreements prevented some farmers from canceling the existing contracts and selling to the creameries before this, according to the Secretary.

Mr. Manning did not say to what extent the city was threatened with a shortage of milk, and others in the business said that many farmers who signed the present contracts sold milk to the city for the first time under them and that it was these who would probably withdraw their product from the local market, leaving the normal number of producers still ready to do business with city distributers. Mr. Manning's statements were considered by many to have been made in an effort to show that the farmers, in putting out the League's new schedule of prices, were not making exorbitant demands but were asking less for milk than purchasers outside the city were willing to pay.

Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee announced yesterday that next week would see the last shipment of Pacific Coast smelts to New York as the fish would stop running after that. The committee expects to receive 185,000 pounds of smelts this week and another large quantity next week. The members are now making inquiries in the hope of obtaining some other available foodstuff that can be brought to the city and sold at a low price as a substitute for the smelts.

Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker, who is in charge of the Federal investigations conducted here in the coal and food situation, was in Washington yesterday in conference with Attorney General Gregory. It was rumored that indictments against manipulators of food prices might be expected sometime after his return to the city today.

Prices of butter, eggs and a few other commodities showed a tendency to break yesterday, the wholesale price of eggs actually falling to 27 and 27½ cents a dozen, two cents below Saturday's figures. Persons who blame speculators for high prices were delighted yesterday when they received a market report that holders of 1,000 carloads of onions now in Connecticut would suffer heavy losses because the onions had begun to sprout. It was said there were 3,500 cars in the holdings originally, but that 2,500 had been sold, the remainder being held in anticipation of continued advance in prices.

Mrs. Jacob Pankin, Chairman of the Mothers' Anti-High Price League, said yesterday that the conference between a committee from the League and New York's representatives in the Legislature scheduled for yesterday had been postponed until today. She and seven or eight others will attempt to meet at Albany the legislators from the city in a body and will seek information concerning all bills pending and to come before the Legislature. They will then ask that measures it feels justified in supporting be drafted into one bill and passed.

Newark Committee to Buy Food.

Mayor Thomas L. Raymond in Newark has appointed twenty-eight citizens to act as a committee to purchase food and sell it at cost to the public. The committee was appointel because the municipality was without power to buy and sell foodstuffs.

TO CURTAIL PISTOL PERMITS

Chief Magistrate McAdoo Sees Need of Caution.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo said in a statement issued last night that exceptional care would be exercised in the granting of revolver permits because of the trying days which confront the country. Because a man carries a considerable sum of money, he said, will not be sufficient reason in the future for him to carry a weapon. Thousands of citizens, he said, who carry valuables on their person are unarmed and never think of asking for a permit.

"My own opinion," said the Magistrate, "is that all permits to carry revolvers at this time should be issued as far as possible by the Police Commissioner. The present law is intended to facilitate the granting of permits and so was opened to all magistrates, Judges of municipal court, as well as of the higher courts."

The Chief Magistrate concluded that while it would be more difficult to obtain permits, requests by law-abiding citizens for the protection of their homes would be carefully but liberally considered.

TANZER DEFENSE BEGINS.

Judge Cautions Counsel Not to be "Fierce" to Osborne.

Oliver Osborne, it is said by those who know that elusive person, was a musician and carried a cane; James W. Osborne, accused by Rae Tanzer as being the man who wooed and won her, testified yesterday at the trial of Miss Tanzer on the charge of perjury that he never carried a cane and didn't know one note of music from another. He said on cross-examination that he could tell "The Star-Spangled Banner" from "Dixie," and could recognize "Yankee Doodle" if someone else played it.

Mr. Osborne testified that never in his life had he been to Plainfield, N. J., where Miss Tanzer testified he took her on Oct. 18, 1914, under the name of "Oliver Osborne." As for Adlus Street, where the Tanzer home is and where the young woman says he visited her, Mr. Osborne said he had never been there.

The cross-examination of Mr. Osborne by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, counsel for Miss Tanzer, was so spirited that Judge Van Fleet warned him not to be "fierce." The prosecution rested at 3:30 o'clock. In his address to the jury Mr. Chanler said that Oct. 17, 1914, when Miss Tanzer first met Oliver in Columbus Circle, marked a sad page in the life of a good young girl. This caused her to burst into weeping. She was comforted by two social workers.

James W. Barrett, a reporter, was the first witness for the defense. He testified that when he showed Blanche Unger, a department store clerk with whom Oliver tried to flirt, a picture of James W. Osborne, she said that the man who tried to flirt with her had a scar on his face similar to the man of the picture.

The trial will continue at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

FIND OPIUM IN DRIED DUCKS.

Suspicious Revenue Agents Arrest Clerk of a Chinese Importer.

Quong Sun Chong, dealer in rare china, costly silks, and ornaments of unique design, at 30 Mott Street, recently made the peculiar addition to his stock of an importation of dried ducks, that looked like antiques, but possessed a charm for Oriental palates. The ducks sold at tremendous prices, ranging from $10 to $100 each. Nobody could buy one of the long-dead fowls, however, without a proper introduction and a secret password.

Internal Revenue Agents Yancey and Dobbs procured one of them by stratagem and found a quantity of opium inside of it, carefully wrapped in small waterproof bags. Yesterday they arrested Lum Suey, Quong Sun Chong's clerk, and United States Commissioner Hitchcock held him in $2,000 bail for examination.

WOMEN DENY GERMAN BIAS.

Peace Party Announces Names of Its Largest Contributors.

To show that its policy is not pro-German, the Woman's Peace Party of 70 Fifth Avenue gave the names of the five women yesterday who have been its largest contributors in the last twelve months, its expenses being paid by membership fees and voluntary contributions. The five donors are Mrs. Harold A. Hatch, Mrs. Henry G. Leach, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mrs James P. Warbasse.

The second annual meeting of the party, which adjourned with much unfinished business last Tuesday evening, will be resumed tonight at the home of Miss Mary Pinchot, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street. At the meeting the policy of the organization in the present crisis will be determined.

GAG CLERK AND STEAL $100.

Three Men Loot Cash Register of a United Cigar Store.

Three men entered the United Cigar Store at 3,410 Third Avenue, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and after binding and gagging Morris Jastrowitz, the clerk, waited on a customer in order to prevent suspicion. Then they escaped with $100 taken from the cash register. No effort was made to open the safe in the store, which contained Saturday's and Sunday's receipts amounting to several hundred dollars.

After the thieves had left, Jastrowitz succeeded in removing the gag and notified the police.

JUMPS TO ESCAPE FIRE.

Servant Leaps from Fourth Floor and is Severely Injured.

When Camille Piedmont, a French maid employed by Mrs. D. Harvey Middleton, who lives on the fourth floor of the Santa Monica apartments at 345 West Seventieth Street, was awakened at 10:45 o'clock last night by cries of fire, she became hysterical and, running to an open window of her bedroom, climbed out on the ledge.

The fire, which had started from an unknown origin in the parlor, spread rapidly. When Mrs. Middleton, the only other person in the apartment, attempted to get to the maid's room she found the way blocked by the flames. She managed to pound on the door and then dragged herself to the hallway.

An alarm was sent in by Thomas Dalton and Chris Curley, employed at a garage at 340 West Seventieth Street, who saw the flames and heard the maid's cries. Before the firemen arrived the young woman was forced off the ledge by the fire. She hung for a few moments by her hands while Curley shouted words of encouragement; then she dropped to the areaway of the building. Dr. Leddy of the Knickerbocker Hospital said she was suffering from severe burns and internal injuries, and that her condition was critical.

Mrs. Middleton, who fainted after reaching the hallway, was carried out of the building by A. J. McGinnis, a chauffeur of 259 West Sixty-ninth Street. The contents of the apartment were destroyed.

LUNACY JURY SEES THAW.

Commission of Six Visits Hospital Where Pittsburgher Is Confined.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The jury of six drawn, by the Sheriff of Philadelphia County in the lunacy proceedings instituted two weeks ago by Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw against her son, Harry K. Thaw, had its first sitting today. The proceedings are being conducted behind closed doors.

Under the laws of Pennsylvania the jury must first "inspect" the person whose sanity it must determine. The jury went to St. Mary's Hospital and interrogated Thaw, his mother, and several witnesses, including Dr. Ellwood R. Kirby, Thaw's physician, and the officers who have been on guard at the hospital since Thaw was removed there on Jan. 11. Nothing was given out for publication after the examination.

Regardless of the outcome of the lunacy hearing, local counsel for the New York authorities said District Attorney Swann will continue his efforts to have Thaw removed to New York.

BRAZILIAN CONSUL A SUICIDE

Carlos Jaeger, at Vienna, Thought Wife Had Ended Her Life.

LONDON, March 12.—Carlos Jaeger, Brazilian Consul General in Vienna, has committed suicide following an abortive attempt at self-destruction by his wife, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News.

Senhora Jaeger's act was prompted by grief over the death of her children and Senhor Jaeger took his life in the belief that his wife was dead.

FARMER'S HOUSE DYNAMITED

Ellecks Says Housekeeper's Brothers Warned Him to Leave District.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 12.—County Detective Brennan of Morris County today began an investigation into the wrecking of the home of George Ellecks, a farmer, near Stirling, last night. According to Ellecks, five men, banded together like the Kentucky night riders, dynamited the place, and later demanded that he quit the section on pain of death. Ellecks told his story today to Justice of the Peace Raymond A. Alland of Stirling, who issued a warrant for the men.

Ellecks, who is a bachelor, 58 years old, said that before the second visit from the men he had sent Miss Cameron, 30 years old, who had been keeping house for him, to the home of his sister. Three of the men named in Ellecks's complaint are brothers of Miss Cameron. Ellecks said he went to bed at his customary hour last night in his room on the ground floor. The dynamite made a great hole in the side of the house on which Ellecks slept.

SUIT FOR $924,000 DAMAGES.

Gennert Alleges That Eastman Kodak Cos. Throttle Competition.

Gustave C. Gennert, surviving partner of the photo materials concern of G. Gennert, filed a suit under the Sherman law, in the Federal District Court yesterday, for triple damages, aggregating $924,000, against the Eastman Kodak Companies of New York and New Jersey, and their officers and directors. The complaint charges that the defendants, by continuing former practices, have violated the decree entered against them on Jan. 20, 1915, declaring the companies to be an illegal combination and directing that they be dissolved.

The defendants are charged with having enforced a rebate agreement for the purpose of stifling competition and to create a monopoly in the photographic supply business.

The plaintiff says his firm and its predecessors have been excluded from competition and their patents and goodwill rendered of little value because of the acts of the defendants. Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine represent the plaintiff.

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